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The Architectural Republic.

An article was sent to us suggesting the advantages of forming what practically amounts to an architectural republic, or association of architects each member of which would attend to some special branch of work and take a share in the resultant pool of fees. We wrote our contributor saying that in our opinion such a combination was impossible and would hardly last six months. Its weak points are two, the first that the architect who by address or good fortune can secure work would never be satisfied with such a share of fees as would be his under a republican division; the other that among a number of men there would be certain to be some who, protected by an agreement to share fees in certain proportions, would not put their whole energy into work. The latter is a rock on which many partnerships of a couple of men have been split asunder, but it would be infinitely more dangerous for the larger association suggested to us.

The great American offices where some hundreds of men are sometimes employed are not an instance in point, for though in them work is split up and departmentalised, it is done not with an idea of allocating fees to a group, but because one man or the partners consider their interests are best guarded by such an arrangement.

But though we frequently hear suggestions that conditions here are leading up to those which obtain in the United States, we do not think even this will ever be a widely spread practice in England, because the scope of opportunity here is smaller than in America, and also, we believe, because an Englishman is usually in certain directions more practical than his American colleague. We sometimes read of American architects dying with several million pounds worth of work in hand, which might mean fees amounting to anything up to a quarter of a million pounds. But when the enormous expenses of such an amount of work, far greater than could be dealt with by any but a small regiment of assistants and managers, are deducted the principal's position is that of a man who has bitten off more than he can comfortably chew.

He can have few of the pleasures of designing, for he has to relegate most of it to others; his meetings with clients can be nothing less than a toil, eating into his time, his leisure can be little, and he must be pursued by the disadvantages which attend all those who run immense businesses, while he feels at the same time that he is sailing under false colours, for the essence of any calling having an æsthetic side is that the work men do should possess individual character. All this would be realised by most Englishmen, and even were opportunities on the American scale within their grasp we believe few would avail themselves of them. Size is a thing which evidently has a poetic appeal to the average American, which we believe is the reason why some of their great architects and firms endeavour to deal with what really is an unprofitable mass of work. It must be remembered that if an architect cannot cope with the amount of work he undertakes with the aid of ordinary assistance, but has to relegate the design of whole commissions to others, he becomes a middleman working for the balance of profit he can keep after paying for the services rendered, and in such cases he virtually abdicates his position as architect. Naturally it is difficult or impossible to say how much work can be taken on by any one architect at a time, for it depends on the man and the special nature of the work. But we might be safe in assuming that two or three really large commissions, say of £150,000, each of which might take two or even three years to complete, represent as much as an architect can profitably undertake in the interest both of the work and his own comfort and happiness.

"What does it profit a man if he gains the whole world and loses his soul?" might be paraphrased "What does it profit an architect if he undertakes the burden of a mass of work greater than he can really grapple with conveniently with a moderate amount of good assistance?" He must, if he does so, leave much that he should do to others, either design or business, for he has to form a great administrative machine and, moreover, to see that it is supplied with more and more work on which to expend its energies, and he must be preoccupied with the financial responsibilities of doing this. He has really exchanged a calling having a strongly marked individual and æsthetic side for a business, and the work is bound to suffer in the process. He can no longer feel the satisfaction of one who is really responsible for all that he does, and the end of such a man is likely to be that he has shortened his life and increased his worries without any definite advantage. A well-considered partnership of two or three men employing a moderate number of assistants, say 4 or 5 in number, seems to us to be the maximum size of which an architectural office should consist. Even in such cases the partnership will be frequently really the association of men who pursue practically independent practices with certain economies arising out of the employment of a common staff. Each partner will have his own clients and do his individual work with the advantage of being able to discuss any questions which may arise. Or one partner will grapple with business and the personal intercourse with clients, while the other will undertake all designing, the first becoming a sort of middleman between client and architect and often by virtue of his position obtaining a preponderant power and influence. In many cases the designer—thanks to the ignorance of the client—can be changed for someone else without affecting the influx of work, while the designer may be left high and dry without clients.

On the other hand, there is probably room in the profession for business combinations which would actually undertake not only the design of buildings, but contract for their execution, and would, in a word, act as a species of master builder, but in such combinations the business side would be predominant and would inevitably reduce the designer to the status of an employed person. Still, there is room for such organisations which would meet the desire of many to buy completed buildings rather than have the responsibility of building for themselves. Something of this kind would not take away from the work now falling to architects, but would lead to the elimination of a class of speculative builder who obtains and carries out work on which competent architectural skill is not now generally expended. It might mean the breaking down of what may be considered "professional prejudice," but if it meant that a greater volume of the building of the country passed into competent hands we need not regret this. Many of the decorative firms design and carry out architectural work, the tangible objection to which should not be based on the ground that it is an invasion of our rights as that the work can be better done by outside architects. If the public could by going to some one of our stores obtain as good a house as they would were they to employ an architect of repute, it would be useless to object to the action; but if, as we think, such a proceeding is a mistake from a practical standpoint, we may reasonably condemn it. The only real standpoint is that which is based on the service of the public and not on the well-being of individuals.

But as far as the main question under consideration is concerned it may be said that the association of a number of architects is practically impossible unless they are either employed by an architectural firm or a building and financing association, and further that the great offices similar to those of America are almost impossible here and would, if it were attempted to form them, have more disadvantages than advantages.

And, further, it may be questioned whether even in America they are not a temporary rather than a permanent phase. If, as Mr. Mackay Edgar has stated, the United States is using up its natural resources of metal, timber and other staples at a rate which spells coming exhaustion, conditions there will eventually approximate to those which obtain in older countries and the methods of architectural practice will tend to become similar to those obtaining here.

Our Illustrations.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, ELEVATION. Thomas Hastings & Professor Reilly, Joint Architects.
RADES—LA PLACE ALI-BEY. From a photograph lent by Robert Atkinson, Architect.
THE DUOMO AND CAMPANILE, FLORENCE. From an etching by Helmut von Wagner.

Notes and Comments.

Town Planning in Baghdad.

A great scheme is proposed at Baghdad, and the Government proposes to pass legislation empowering a syndicate to purchase 270,000 square metres of land at an estimated cost of Rs.10 a metre, or at present rates about £200,000. The syndicate will then have to construct a road, the composition of which must be approved. Deducting the area taken up by the road, 180,000 square metres will remain for building, which is estimated to cost £900,000. The total expenditure of building land and road making and repairs will amount to £3,350,000. The total receipts from sales are estimated at £4,000,000, and the time needed to complete the scheme is estimated to be three years. The cost of laying on water is to be borne by the municipality. Houses at the present time are fetching exorbitant rents, houses of four living rooms in good positions fetching as much as £400 in rent. Evidently things in Baghdad have changed since the days of Haroun al-Raschid!

The National Federation of Building Trade Operatives.

The National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, which consists of 14 trade unions, is threatened with what may be the beginning of disruption. The plasterers' and bricklayers' unions have decided by vote to leave the National Federation and have resigned from that body. Their belief is that by independent bargaining with the employers they can secure better terms for themselves, a contention which may or may not be justified. We are inclined to think that though the new position may be troublesome and will involve more negotiations, it may, from the employers' standpoint, be preferable to a position in which the united unions were undoubtedly in a very strong position to insist on unreasonable claims on behalf of some one union. When the crafts occupy independent camps they may be more likely to criticise one another, and the employers may be in a better position to deal with independent sticks than with the same sticks bound together to form a single weapon.

City Burial Grounds.

The Vintry Ward Club has passed a resolution to the effect that any further encroachments upon open spaces, and, in particular, disused churchyards within the City, should be inquired into by the Corporation of London; and that any Bill to Parliament for this purpose, and, in particular, a Bill which is now being presented by the Midland Bank, Limited, for power to build over the disused burial ground in the Parish of St. Mildred, Poultry, should be opposed.

We are inclined to think that there is no very valid reason why the Vintry Ward Club should oppose the Bill supported by the Midland Bank, as the site in question has at present few attractions. But if it is desired to keep all these small areas unbuilt upon it would seem to be even more desirable in the interests of all that the law of ancient lights should be repealed, as this would enable owners to make fuller use of the sites they at present possess. The law of ancient lights and the Rent Restriction Acts belong to one and the same category, and are monuments of legalised injustice which should be done away with.

Sir William Emerson.

We regret to record the death of Sir William Emerson at the age of 81. It is a curious coincidence that the winner of the first competition for Liverpool Cathedral should have passed away in the year of the dedication of the new building.

Sir William was a pupil of Burges, but though brought up in the period of the Gothic Revival, it was his long experience of work in India which undoubtedly mostly influenced his architectural manner. His buildings possess the quality of experimentality which marks the strivings of architects through a greater part of last century, when, while following the forms of a style, men rarely built in that style, but differentiated from it without the help of a vital and living tradition. It is this quality which produces a sense of deadness in most of the work of last century—a deadness which in the last thirty years has begun to pass away; but in considering the merits of the work of Emerson and his generation allowance must be made for difficulties which are now past. They were pioneers who helped others to better things which without the intermediate stage would have been impossible of achievement. Sir William has been responsible for a long series of buildings in India, some, like the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta and Lucknow Cathedral, of the first importance; while he was one of the selected competitors for South Kensington Museum.

He was President of the R.I.B.A. from 1899 to 1902, and was knighted in 1901. He will be remembered by many as a man of strong views and a desire to do full justice to all, while his generosity and largeness of view were marked characteristics.

Union Conditions and So-called Steel Houses.

We think that the contention of the trade unions that the conditions they lay down should apply to those engaged in the construction of Lord Weir's "steel houses" is logically unanswerable. It would seem that in so far as the houses are constructed of steel plates the conditions which are in force in the Engineers' Union would govern the conditions of manufacture, but as the remainder of the houses consist of timber framing and ordinary building materials the conditions of the unions concerned apply to the workers engaged on those classes of work just as they would to other buildings in which similar materials were used. We are rather surprised that it has been considered necessary to raise this point, which hardly seems to leave any room for contention. The real point is whether the unions are wise or generous in view of the urgency of the problem in trying to insist on conditions which tend to retard the provision of what is held to be an urgent necessity, while the problem of the general public and of statesmanship is how far it is justified in allowing trade unions legalised powers to enforce their will. Should peaceful picketing be rendered illegal, and should steps be taken to put an end to sympathetic strikes, and, further, should trade union funds be allowed to be used for political purposes unless directly contributed for those purposes?

These seem to be the pertinent questions which need dealing with, and if they were dealt with and solved we should not be troubling ourselves as to whether union conditions applied in any particular case.

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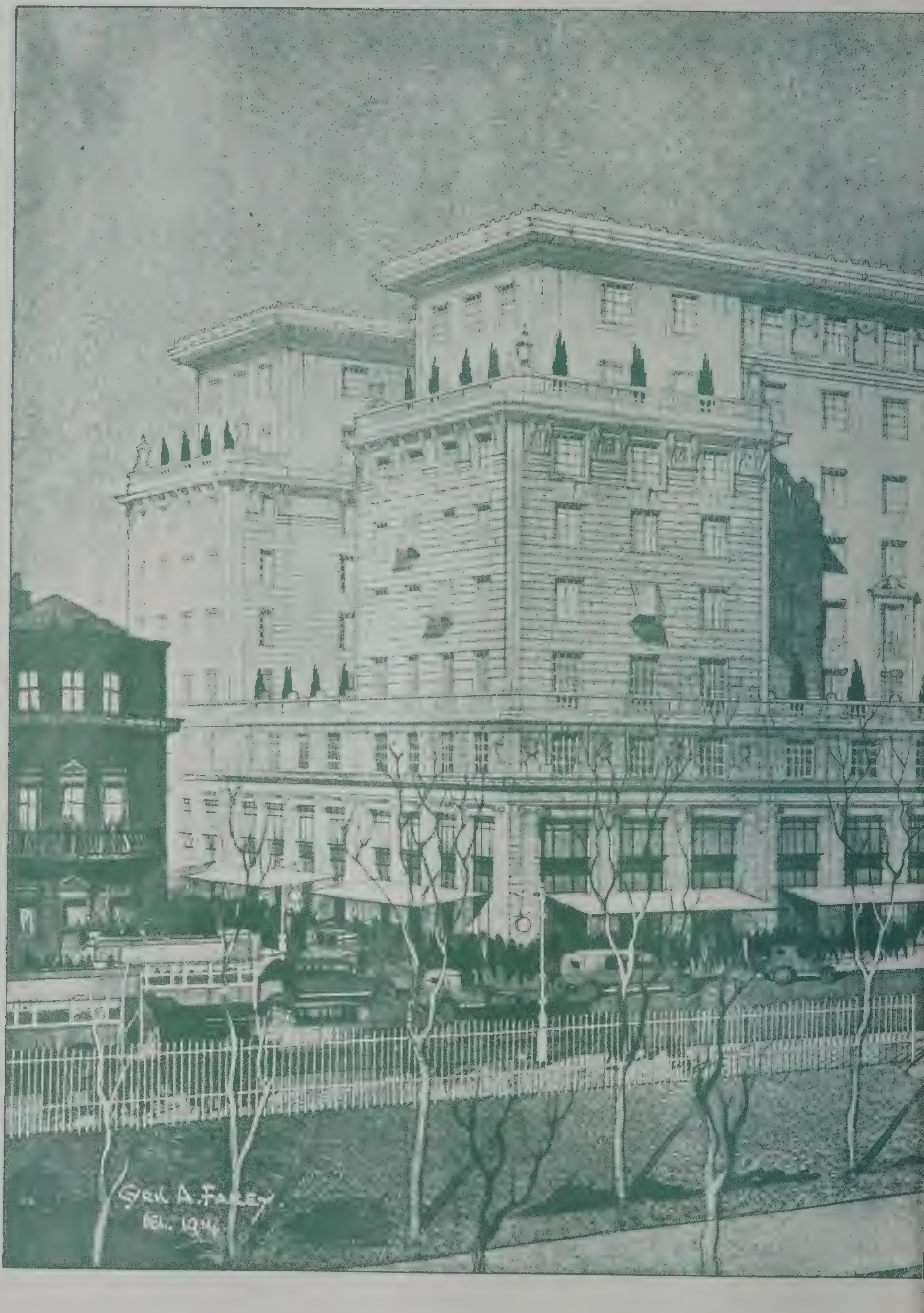
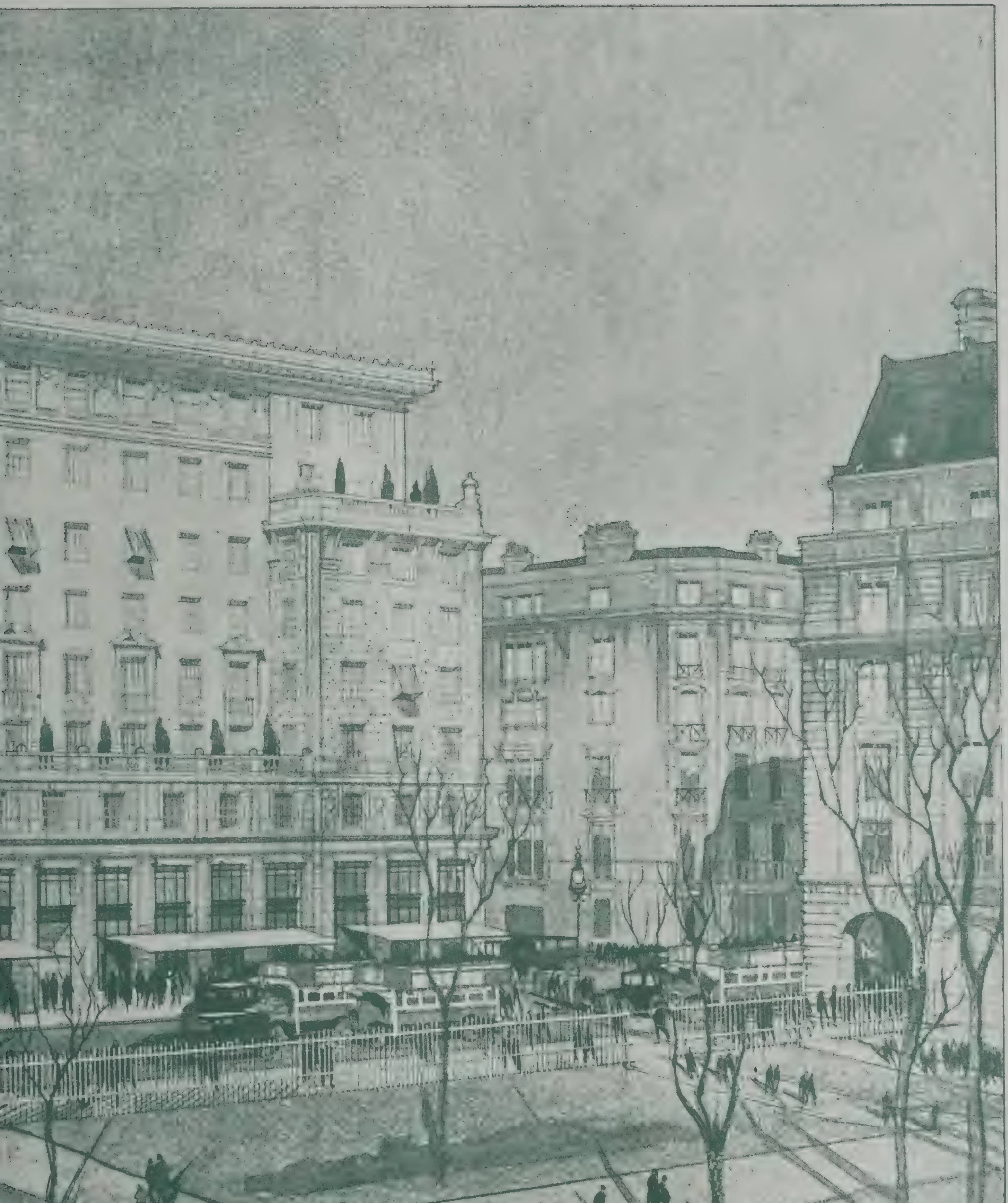

Cyril A. Farey.
Feb. 1924.

DEVONSHIRE HOU

THOMAS HASTINGS AND



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CADILLY. ELEVATION.

OR REILLY, JOINT ARCHITECTS.

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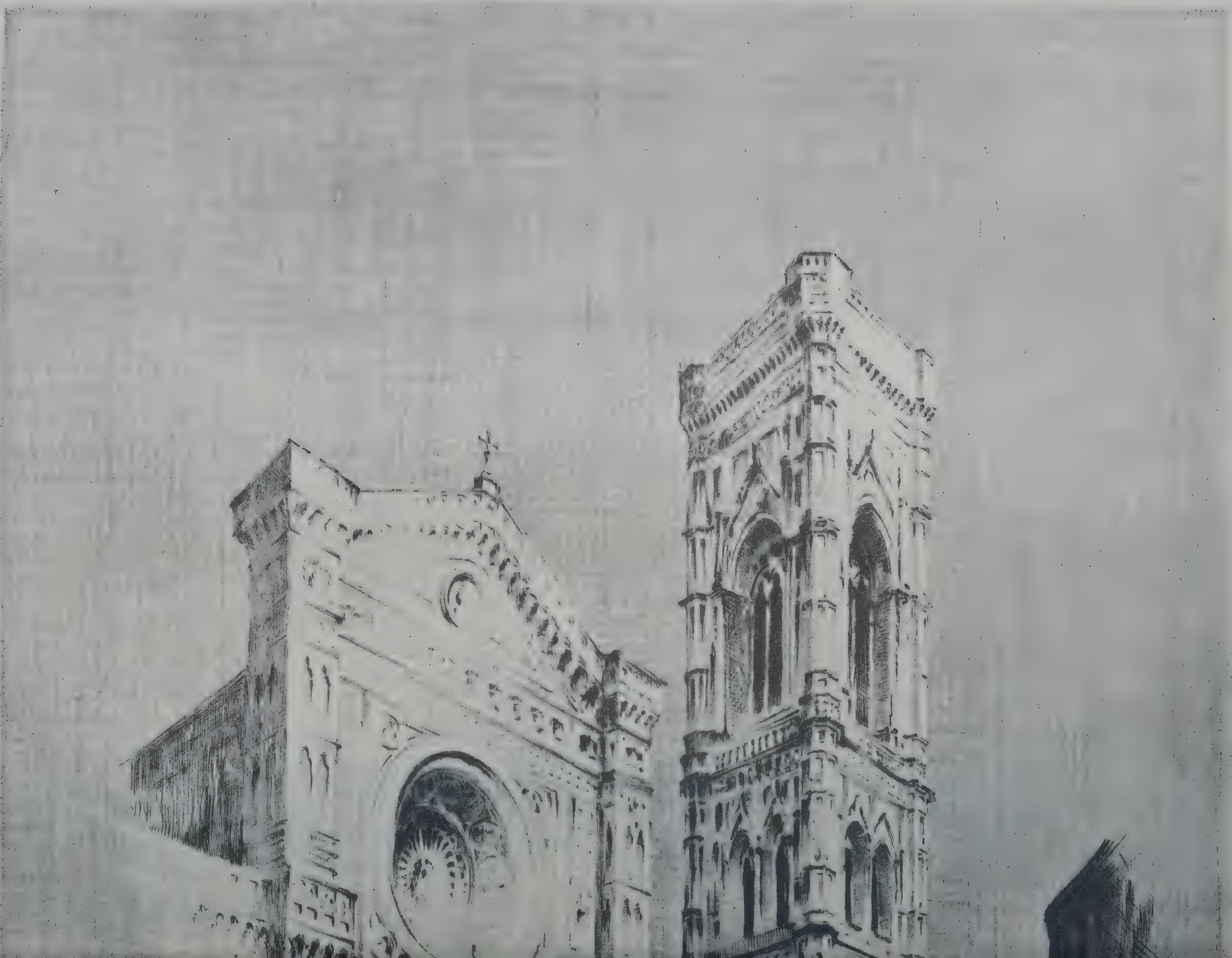
RADES—LA PLACE ALI-BEY.



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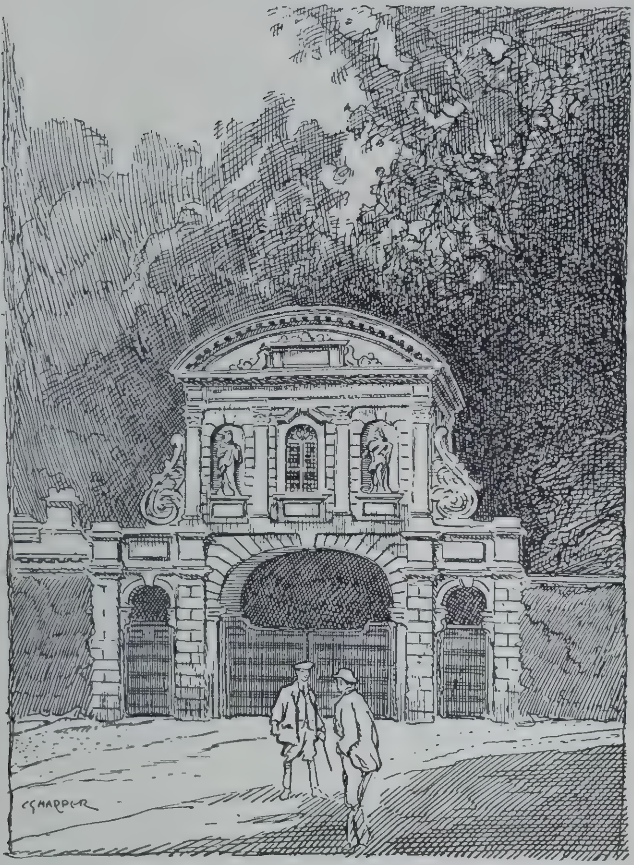
THE DUOMO AND CAMPANILE. FLORENCE.

From an Etching by HELMUT VON WAGNER.

London Out of Town.—I.

By Charles G. Harper.



TEMPLE BAR, NOW AT THEOBALDS.

With each succeeding year Londoners go " out of town," to the seaside, into the country, or abroad, for a summer holiday. " London is empty," as the old and yet current saying has it. It is empty—some parts of it. The squares and the terraces, and the select streets of the West End are empty indeed. Blinds are drawn, the furniture is wrapped, if it be a careful household, in holland wrappings, and only the kitchen department is inhabited. But there is no sign of emptiness at the East End. There the mean streets swarm with children, in summer and winter alike, and even when a household goes into the country, probably hop-picking, leaving the family residence unoccupied, it is not customary to swathe the furniture in brown (or any other kind) holland. It would be such affectation as never yet was heard of in those parts; and any such project has never got beyond the suggestion of a saturnine humorist.

The holiday-makers come back; but those relics of old London that are taken away and dispersed far and wide never return. Temple Bar, taken down in 1878 and in after years rebuilt at Theobalds, near Waltham Cross, will not be returned to London. It is gone for ever.

The region once notorious as " Seven Dials " is not what it was. The seven streets are there yet; but the bad, and well deserved, old reputation of Seven Dials is a thing of the past. Not of a remote past, because there are Londoners still living who remember it as a dangerous region to pass through. To-day it is so respectable that hard by one of the corners of " The Dials " there will be found a middle-class hotel.

That this should be! Who ever, in his wildest dreams, could have imagined it? There was a ribald comic song, a good many years ago, with the refrain:

> " They live up the West, they inform you, with smiles,
> But don't you believe 'em, they doss down ' The Dials '
> Later on! "

Who " they " were, I have forgotten. Perhaps it is as well.

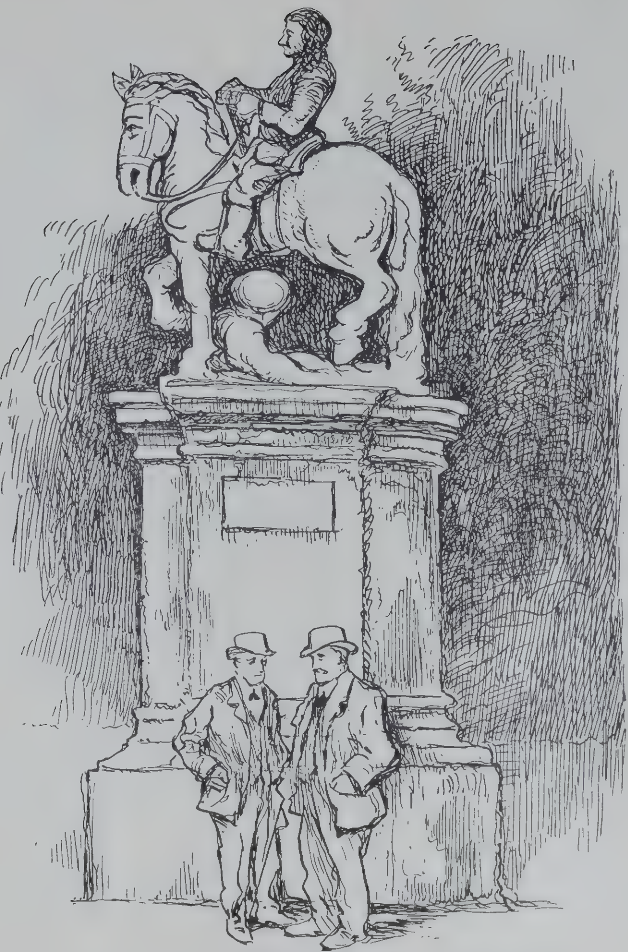
" Seven Dials," the quintessential inspissated concentrated spirit of old St. Giles's, has a history. About 1694, when this region of St. Giles's, then really " in the fields," was being " developed," as we now would say, it was proposed to plan here a meeting-place of six streets. It is a fact but little known that the seventh street was an afterthought. In the meanwhile, a stone column had been erected there, at the meeting-place. It was crested by a stone with six sundial faces, each to confront a street. Thus, when the seventh street was added, no dial faced it, and no alteration of the dials ever was made. But by the unobservant crowd it was the " Seven Dials." In 1773 the column was thrown down by a party of simple-minded folk who imagined, wrongly, that treasure was buried beneath it. It was never again set up there, and the stones were removed to a neighbouring stonemason's yard, where they cumbered the earth until 1822, when the people of Weybridge, frugal-minded souls!—purchased them as a cheap lot, to re-erect on their village green, as a monument to the Duchess of York, who had died at the adjacent Oatlands Park in 1820! There it is yet, crested with a ducal coronet. The six-sided dials-stone formerly seen on the summit of the column with the holes for the gnomons, was for years used as a mounting-block for horsemen outside the " Ship " inn, hard by.

Evelyn in his diary in 1694 mentions: " I went to see the building near St. Giles's, where seven streets made a star, from a Doric pillar placed in the centre of a circular area, said to be built by Mr. Neale, introducer of the late lotteries in imitation of those at Venice."

Gay, in general a person of much observation, did not notice that there were but six dials; for thus we read, in his " Trivia ":—

> " Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread
> An inrail'd column near its lofty head.
> Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,
> And from each other catch the circling ray.
> Here oft the peasant with inquiring face,
> Bewilder'd, trudges on from place to place:
> He dwells on ev'ry sign with stupid gaze,
> Enters the narrow alley's doubtful maze,
> Tries ev'ry winding court and street in vain,
> And doubles o'er his weary steps again."

SEVEN-DIALS COLUMN, NOW AT WEYBRIDGE.



STATUE OF CHARLES II., NOW AT NEWBY PARK.

A few London statues have disappeared altogether. One of the most famous of these is now to be found far away, in Newby Park, near Ripon. The story of this work of art is romantic indeed; for the same statue has in its time represented two very widely diverse historic personages. It was in 1660 that Robert Vyner (1631–1688), travelling on the continent, chanced when at Leghorn to see an equestrian group, not quite completed, representing the Polish patriot and man of action, John Sobieski, on horseback, with the horse trampling upon a turbaned figure typifying the Turks, at that time a grave menace to Europe. Vyner purchased this statue and had it conveyed to England, for in his loyal yet frugal way he perceived that, with a new head for the horseman and another for the Turk, the group would serve excellently well for Charles the Second, then newly restored to his throne, and for Cromwell being ridden over. The face of the Turk is said also to have been altered to represent Cromwell, but the turban, absurdly enough, remains.

A curious point about this transaction, never explored, is why the statue was not completed and sent to Poland, for which obviously it must have been intended. Another strange thing is that Sobieski had not at that date effectually trampled down the Turk; and so the group must needs have been the sculptor's realisation of a pious wish that he would do so. It is historically certain that Sobieski was not elected King of Poland, by the title of John the Third, until 1674, and that it was not until 1683 he crushed the Turkish armies before Vienna.

A long time passed before Vyner's purchase was set up in London. He offered if for the Royal Exchange, but it was politely declined; and not until 1672 was it erected in the Stocks Market in Walbrook, which, like the former church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, took its name from the stocks placed there for punishing petty delinquents on the site where the Mansion House now stands. The Stocks Market was the City of London mart for fish, flesh, poultry, vegetables, roots and herbs; and remained there until the ground was cleared for the building of the Mansion House in 1737. The market was then removed to a site by the Fleet Ditch, and so renamed the "Fleet Market," until in turn it was closed and Farringdon Market set up in its stead. The statue, standing in the midst of the Stocks Market, was on a lofty pedestal, which included a marble conduit. This we are told was on appropriate occasions made to be "plentifully running claret for divers hours." What were the occasions appropriate to the public spouting of claret we are not told; nor if the masses liked the claret. Often we hear, in old records, of the public conduits "running wine," but we suspect it was never very much wine, nor very good.

Robert Vyner, loyal personage, goldsmith and banker, city alderman and intimate friend of Charles the Second, was knighted in 1665, and was created a Baronet in the following year. In 1674 he was Lord Mayor, and at the Lord Mayor's banquet, at which the King was present, the wine flowed freely. At last His Majesty rose to go, and had found his carriage in Guildhall Yard when Sir Robert, the Lord Mayor, followed him, and plucking him by the sleeve, said, "Nay, Sir, you shall stay and have t'other bottle!"

The good-humoured King turned with a laugh, and, quoting the old song, "He that is drunk is as great as a King," returned for the other bottle.

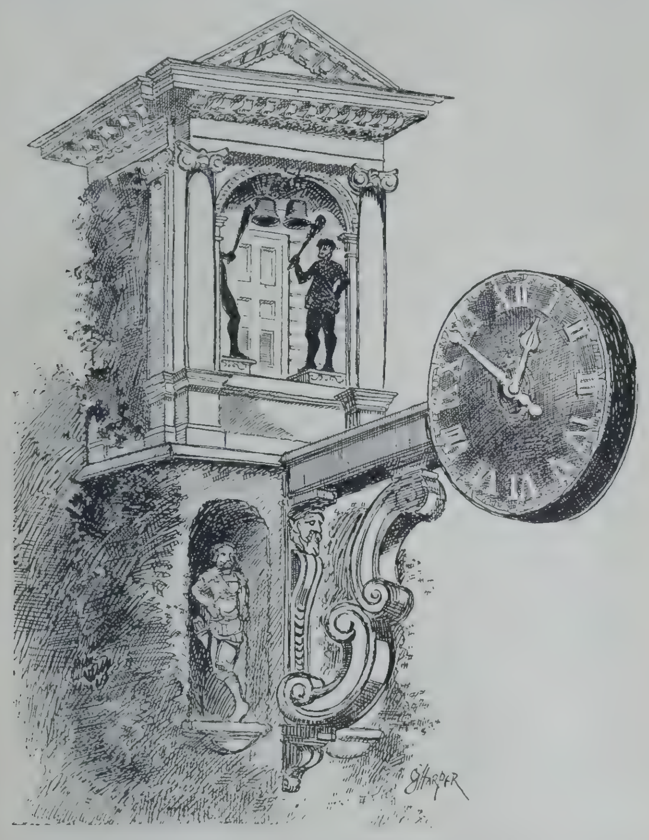
It is sad to record that Vyner suffered for his lending money on a large scale to his Sovereign. He was ruined by the disgraceful closing of the Exchequer in 1672, when he lost £416,000 advanced. He was made a bankrupt, being saved from his creditors only by a Royal decree forbidding them to proceed to extremities.

The statue, after lying overthrown and neglected for many years, was presented by the Common Council to Mr. Robert Vyner, a descendant of the Lord Mayor, and was removed by him to Gautby Hall, Lincolnshire. When that seat was disposed of it was further removed to Newby Hall. The pedestal on which it stands is the original, formerly surmounting the old marble conduit of the Stocks Market.

Many indeed are those old landmarks of London, once everyday familiar sights, which no longer are to be seen in the streets of the greatest of all metropolitan cities, and are "out of town" for good; and are with astonishment seen by the Londoner on his country pleasurings. Those Londoners who remember that old Hungerford Bridge which spanned the Thames at Charing Cross are become very few, for that suspension bridge so named was removed in 1863. We can with the exactest confidence point to the site of it, for those very substantial red brick piers of Charing Cross railway bridge are relics of the vanished structure. They supported the two towers on which were hung the chains that suspended the roadway.

Old Hungerford Bridge had been in existence only eighteen years before it was removed. The central span was 676 feet, and its total length 1,352 feet. It was built in 1845, at a cost of £100,000, by Brunel. The chains of the bridge were removed to Bristol and were re-erected on the Clifton Suspension Bridge across the gorge of the Avon. The existing footbridge across the Thames from Charing Cross towards Waterloo, beside the railway bridge—in passing over it you may get a deposit of coal-grit in the eye—was not provided by the railway company out of sheer goodwill to the public. It was an obligation imposed by the Act of Parliament empowering the company to bring their railway across. In securing their powers they had to provide and maintain a footpath for those who sought to cross here, in lieu of the bridge that had been removed. This footpath still is known as "Hungerford Bridge." The old bridge of that name was called so because it crossed from the north side of the Thames at the spot where Hungerford Market once stood. But why all these "Hungerfords"? The name oddly survives although the once numerous, rich and powerful Hungerford family long has been extinct. They owned extensive lands in Berkshire and Wilts, and there yet remains their ruined castle of Farleigh Hungerford, south of Bath, in whose chapel vault lie many of the family, wrapped in lead. Hungerford Market, built after the fire that destroyed the mansion of Sir Edward Hungerford in 1669, exhibited a bust of that most spendthrift of a dissipating race, with a representation on its head of the wig for which he had given five hundred guineas. He died in 1711.

Long before Hungerford Bridge was disestablished, there was removed from Fleet Street the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, which stood more or less where the present church of that name stands. More or less, because the former St. Dunstan's projected into the roadway, as shown by the old prints. It was removed in 1830, and the curious clock-house which was the most striking feature was then purchased by the Marquis of Hertford—that scandalous nobleman who figures as the "Marquis of Steyne" in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." It was set up at his new villa, called from it "St. Dunstan's," in Regent's Park—the villa designed by Decimus Burton. The Marquis gave £210 for the clock-house, the clock and bells, and the two giants who struck the hours with cudgels. To them were added the mutilated stone statues of "King Lud" and one of his sons, brought from Ludgate when that fine old city gate was demolished. The fine statue of Queen Elizabeth that stands in an alcove over the entrance to the schools of the present St. Dunstan's church also came from Ludgate.



THE OLD CLOCK OF ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE WEST, FLEET STREET, NOW AT ST. DUNSTAN'S, REGENT'S PARK.

The original statue of Queen Anne presiding over a group of four emblematic figures in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, is in a field near Hastings.

London is the poorer by the removal of some of her most familiar landmarks, but is, on the other hand, unquestionably to be congratulated on the disappearance of others. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works deserved well of London when, following upon the so-called "improvements" at Hyde Park Corner in 1887—when the Arch there, admitting to Constitution Hill, was set back and a wilderness of dangerous crossings was created—they took down the famous equestrian statue of the great Duke of Wellington and never again set it up. They did even better, for they banished the ugliest colossal statue that ever existed to the seclusion of the Fox Hills at Aldershot. There, in an appropriately military setting, the Iron Duke (done in bronze) extends his commanding right arm in authority. But so familiar an object was he on the arch in London that many, by sheer use and wont, failed to see he was so ugly, and they regretted the going of him. The statue of the Duke set up in 1841 on Tower Green was taken to Woolwich.

Correspondence

What a Pity!!

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—I recently inspected a new house which had been erected for a friend of mine, designed by an architect, and I was charmed from the time I came round the corner of the road until I left. It was admirable in design, charming in nearly every possible way but for two disappointments, the door furniture and the electric fittings. In the former the builder had put such rubbish on that my friend was having fresh fixed, in a new house; the electric light fittings were also bad. I believe I am right when I state that they had been supplied by the local supply company. My friend has some old early very Victorian furniture (some heirlooms). I suggested getting rid of some of it and saw that he did not appreciate the idea, but a gleam in the eye of my friend's wife told me that something would happen sooner or later. Why do not clients take advice from their architect, and why do architects (especially the younger men) admit in otherwise a delightfully designed house bad fittings? Why not pay a little more attention to what perhaps they may consider minor details? A well designed and erected house may be ruined by want of attention to little questions of detail such as I have mentioned.

I trust that this letter to you will not be considered as carping criticism, and that you may be able to find a corner for it.—Yours faithfully, A Candid Critic.

Wallboarding.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your interesting paragraph in December 19 issue, on the Wakefield method of house building, we notice that plaster is suggested as an internal finish for these houses. We must confess that this seems to us somewhat illogical. Here is a method of building to obviate the difficulties caused by the shortage of bricklayers, yet there is an equally great shortage of plasterers.

The latest published figures by the Labour Ministry show at the present time only 1¾ per cent. of plasterers unemployed, taking the country as a whole. Now it is quite obvious that such a low percentage really indicates a shortage, as there is almost bound to be a floating residue of a few men who are temporarily unemployed. With such a small percentage what greater hope is there of getting any increased number of houses built if plaster is used?

We notice, however, that a wallboard is not mentioned, yet this material is used already to the extent of millions of feet, and has proved itself a very practicable form of interior lining, nor is there any necessity to import materials for this purpose, as is being done in some directions. In "SX" Board we can offer one of the best and least expensive wallboards obtainable, and we think it should be generally known in the trade that "SX" wallboard can be produced in practically unlimited quantities.

If any architect or house expert has any question as to the permanence of this material, we can show him houses which were lined several years ago with "SX" Board and are to-day in first-class condition. We venture to draw your attention to this matter as we think it is just as important that it should be known that there are lining materials available to take the place of plaster, as that there are methods of building which wholly or partially eliminate the use of bricks, and moreover that it is not necessary even to purchase imported materials.—Yours, Thames Board Mills, Ltd.
E. B. Ficke, Managing Director.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

January 2, 1875.

Art Exhibition in Paris.

The Paris papers state that the plan of the building for the exhibition of paintings from the provincial museums has now been definitely adopted. The construction will be of a rectangular form, extending from the railing of the Tuileries, between the two gates which open on to the Palace, and which are left outside, to a line starting from the salient formed by the Pavilion des Etats. It will be 160 metres long, 80 wide, and will cover a space of 13,000 square metres. The triumphal arch will be enclosed within the building. The cost is estimated by the Council of the Union Centrale, which has undertaken the outlay, at 200,000 f.

The Press and Architecture.

It might be of interest to our readers to know some ot the essential stipulations that influence the popular press editors in accepting architectural subjects for publicity.

Whether the architectural profession as a body or individually like the conditions is a matter of indifference to the editors of the daily and weekly journals. Those who seek publicity in these papers must realise that to make any stipulations whatsoever is to ask for a point blank refusal. If the subject matter is of national importance and interest, such as was the case with the rebuilding of the Bank of England scheme, two courses are open to the architect. He can either select a journal and, by offering first exclusive publicity, demand certain space, or he can organise a simultaneous distribution of photographs to all the leading papers. But the moment the editors know that everybody is going to have an equal chance they lose a vast amount of interest in the scheme, and architects can consider themselves fortunate if they secure any personal recognition in connection with the publicity.

Memory recalls an instance where a very important building was to be opened. The architect organised the publicity or distribution of the necessary photographs and letterpress data. He endeavoured to allocate certain pictures to certain journals. The result was a failure; none gave him the space he desired. It would be well to recognise that architecture is of very minor interest to the general press, and to secure publicity in such journals the editors should be approached in a conciliatory manner. Most of the newspaper proprietors consider the architect in the light of an advertiser. They reason that to print his name as the designer of a building that they are illustrating is very much on a level with stating that So-and-so manufactured the chocolate. It is an incorrect attitude to take, but personal daily experience has proved this attitude to exist. When preparing to present a scheme the professional would be well advised to show all his cards at once; a second publicity of the same or similar picture or a more extensive publicity is unheard of; no editor will ever entertain such a possibility. You may secure one hearing and consideration of a project; never speculate on the possibility of a second, and never speculate on the chance that another editor has not seen the publicity that has appeared elsewhere.

One of the essential features of a general press editor's qualifications is that he possess a well-trained memory, and that his memory enable him instantaneously either to recognise, recall or apply events, pictures and circumstances so as to be in a position to give a decision on any matter, or to be able at a very short notice to lay his hands on reference data that will assist him.

To offer photographs to an editor knowing them or their like to have appeared at any time in any other journal is to court permanent exclusion from that journal. The conditions are entirely different from those that prevail in the professional press, where a good building is of almost permanent interest and the question of priority of publicity is of little real consequence. In the general press an event must be of very great importance to survive throughout twenty-four hours. The day when episodes were the eight days' talk of the town is long since past, and a picture of a building, once seen, is obliterated for ever from the focus of general press interest unless the building is shaken by an earthquake or destroyed by fire.

Because one is astonished at what at times appears in the illustrated papers is no reason for forming a hasty judgment. Only those who are closely connected with this class of journalistic activity can form any real idea of the conditions that are prevailing all the time. Certain pages have to go to press on certain given days, and everything has to be of a topical interest of some kind or other. The range is wide, but with only a limited amount of space available the making of the best choice week by week becomes a difficult and trying matter. Stock articles and pictures are almost impossible, in a similar sense as the professional press can entertain such suggestions. Every week the editor keeps his news or last pages open to the very last moment, so as to be able to snap up the very latest piece of news, and thus give his journal a last fillip. But even the last item of Wednesday is frequently as dead as the Dodo on Friday. With the ever-increasing pace with which episodes pass into the limbo of the past the architect will realise that his subject can only at the best of times be considered as a good fill-up subject, unless he is prepared to give exclusive rights to one journal, in which case he can frequently barter.

To offer the possibility of advertising income being obtained in connection with any scheme the professional desires published is a very dangerous plank upon which to seek favour unless you can support such a suggestion with at least £500 worth of business.

Advertising in the general press is also quite a different proposition. Most of the business is done through agents by agents, and matters outside the scope of the ordinary channels, unless of a very attractive nature, are not viewed in a favourable light.

This article does not aim at discouraging any architect from seeking popular publicity; it merely aims at stating the facts as they exist.

Architects have suggested that their plans and drawings relative to labour-saving arrangements in a kitchen should be of great interest to the illustrated weekly press. Such subjects are of undoubted interest if properly presented by photographs and diagrams, and with letterpress which is terse and very much to the point. Ordinary architectural drawings are of no use whatsoever. The housewife has to be able to visualise from the diagrams the actual process of the architect's idea.

In presenting such matters to the public the editors seek data that is easily understood and leaves nothing to the imagination. Very few architects are willing to supply the necessary drawings for such a presentation of their ideas. They are quite ready to give the ordinary office drawings and find it difficult to realise that these are not acceptable.

Let the professional man examine his object in approaching the general press, and if he be honest with himself he will admit that his aim is to display his work to the public; in other words, he desires to advertise his particular talents. This aim is recognised by the proprietors of the journals, and instructions are given to treat all such efforts for free advertising very carefully.

The professional will realise that he must have a publicity department in his office like everyone else. He will have to organise this department so that it is consistent with his dignity. There are many ways of advertising which, though they be wrapped up in social obligations, are still advertising; and sooner or later the architect will have to organise and recognise his activities in this direction. In no sphere of activity do clients drop into an office in a regular convenient flow without some organised mental effort. To-day we are just passing into this phase, and those who organise early and give careful thought to their methods so that they are sustained, well arranged and of a highly tactful nature will reap the early benefits of such an organisation. The professional press is the only reliable publicity for such organisations, which must be supported by an absolutely correct statement of the facts. A press that will not give publicity at the correct time, a press that suits its own convenience entirely and is utterly unreliable as to the quality of the data it is prepared to publish, can never be anything but a very poor adjunct to a well-organised professional publicity department.

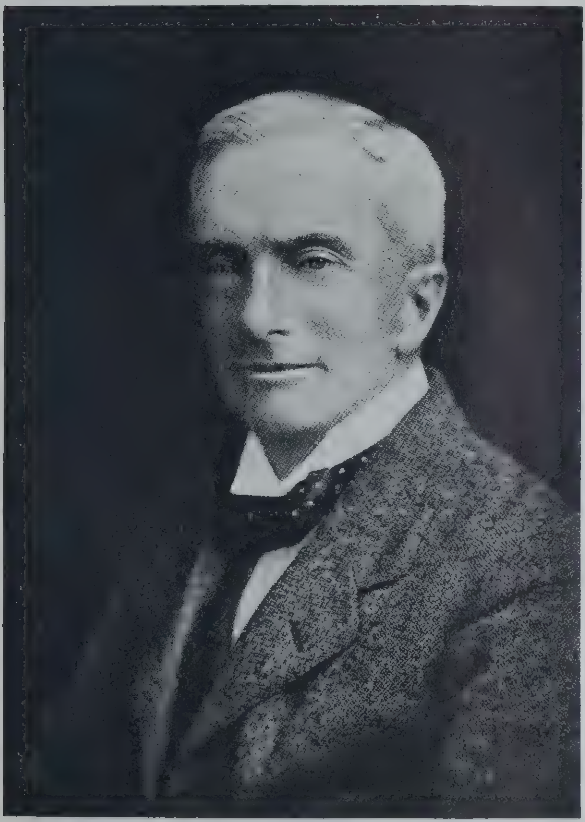
With the idea in many minds that the popular press is likely to produce clients, it might seem difficult to make out a case for the professional press. Many are quite convinced that publicity in the professional press is no use whatsoever. Let us examine the position of the world without the professional press. The fact that Mr. Z had been made President of the R.I.B.A. would not be considered of sufficient interest to warrant a note in any daily or weekly journal unless such note were in the form of an advertisement. Competition news would have to reach the profession by means of circulars. The prize-winning designs, if for new Parliament Houses or some other big public building, might in a general press publicity programme be allotted a reproduction of the perspective 6 by 4½ inches, though it is doubtful whether the architect's name would be given. Many journals recently reproduced the new Devonshire House scheme and made no mention of the architects under the illustration. No ordinary competition for schools and the like would receive any publicity whatsoever. In ten years time architects in the Midlands would have no idea of what fellow professionals in London were doing, there would be little reference data, and even the most learned architect who to-day tells you that the professional press is of no use whatsoever would be hard put to design anything outside the branch of architecture in which he had been immediately interested.

In no profession is a reference library more necessary than in the architectural profession, and the professional press supplies a steady flow of reference data which cannot be produced in book form.

The professional press reproduces the architect's drawings and photographs in a dignified manner. Proper recognition is given to his work, and the publicity in no sense resembles an advertisement.

It is very doubtful whether any publicity which is not organised by the architect himself ever produces any clients.

Obituary.



PAUL WATERHOUSE.

Paul Waterhouse.

The untimely death of Paul Waterhouse deprives us of one who will be deeply regretted by his friends and colleagues.

He was the son of one of the most vivid characters of the Victorian era, for Alfred Waterhouse, by his great skill as a planner and his grasp of business and practical problems, as well as his work in both the spheres of professional and public life, did much for his colleagues; for his great charm of manner and breadth of view and ready sympathies were exceptional. He was instrumental in making competitions popular, and as an assessor was singularly successful, as he had a catholic appreciation of good work.

Paul Waterhouse was from the first prominent among his colleagues as the son of a most distinguished father. His education at Eton and Balliol, where he distinguished himself, probably partly determined his strong bias towards the literary side of architecture, as he was a delightful and finished writer. In a profession few of the members of which are either fluent or ready speakers, he was preeminent as an exponent of his calling, and his great charm of manner and personal kindliness were always apparent.

Both in conjunction with his father, with whom he was associated in partnership, and afterwards he carried out a great amount of important architectural work, but it is by his efforts in the cause of his profession that he will be chiefly remembered. He was one of the hardest working Presidents of the Institute who have ever presided over its councils, and was especially successful in his efforts to awake the interest and co-operation of the local architectural societies. During his period of office he was ready to journey from one end of the country to the other to address meetings, and succeeded in arousing interest in the R.I.B.A. which had never been shown before. The part he took in the recent professional controversies is fresh in our memories, and he very largely contributed to the success of the policy he advocated.

We all feel the break of associations, but hope that Mr. Michael Waterhouse, whose trouble and loss we all feel, will succeed in carrying on traditions formed by the efforts of his father and grandfather and will add another name to the annals of a family which have given their services to the calling of architecture.

R.I.B.A.

PAUL WATERHOUSE: MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Royal Institute of British Architects has arranged for a memorial service for the late Mr. Paul Waterhouse, Past-President, to be held at St. George's, Hanover Square, on Monday, January 5, at 2.30 p.m.

Those wishing to attend will be admitted without tickets.

IAN MACALISTER,
December 30, 1924. Secretary.

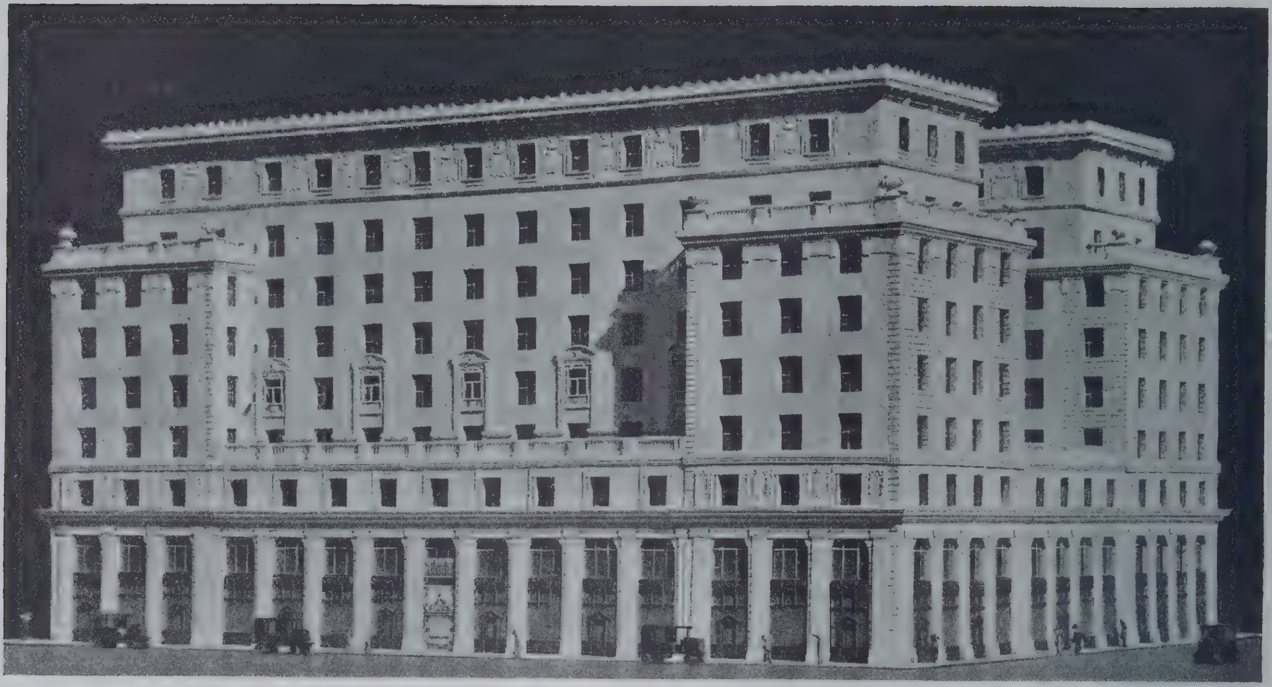
At the funeral of the late Mr. Paul Waterhouse, Past-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at Yattendon, Berkshire, on Tuesday, December 23, among those present were:—Sir John Simpson, K.B.E., Past-President R.I.B.A.; Mr. Arthur Keen, Hon. Secretary of the R.I.B.A.; Sir John Burnet, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education; Mr. Alan E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A., Past-Chairman of the Science Standing Committee of the R.I.B.A., representing the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society; Mr. F. T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. W. G. Newton, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Hope Bagenal, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, representing the Architectural Association of London; Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association; Mr. E. J. Sadgrove, F.R.I.B.A., Past-President of the Society of Architects; Mr. E. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A., Past-President of the Architectural Association; Mr. Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association; Mr. S. Hurst Seager, F.R.I.B.A., representing the New Zealand Institute of Architects; Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary of the R.I.B.A., representing the President; Lt.-Col. H. P. L. Cart de Lafontaine, F.R.I.B.A., representing the Franco-British Union of Architects; Mr. Arthur T. Bolton, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. F. H. Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. (Newbury); Mr. Arthur Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., representing the Surveyors' Club; Mr. Detmar Blow, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. Whiteman Rising, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading); Mr. C. B. Willcocks, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading).

Benjamin Hannen.

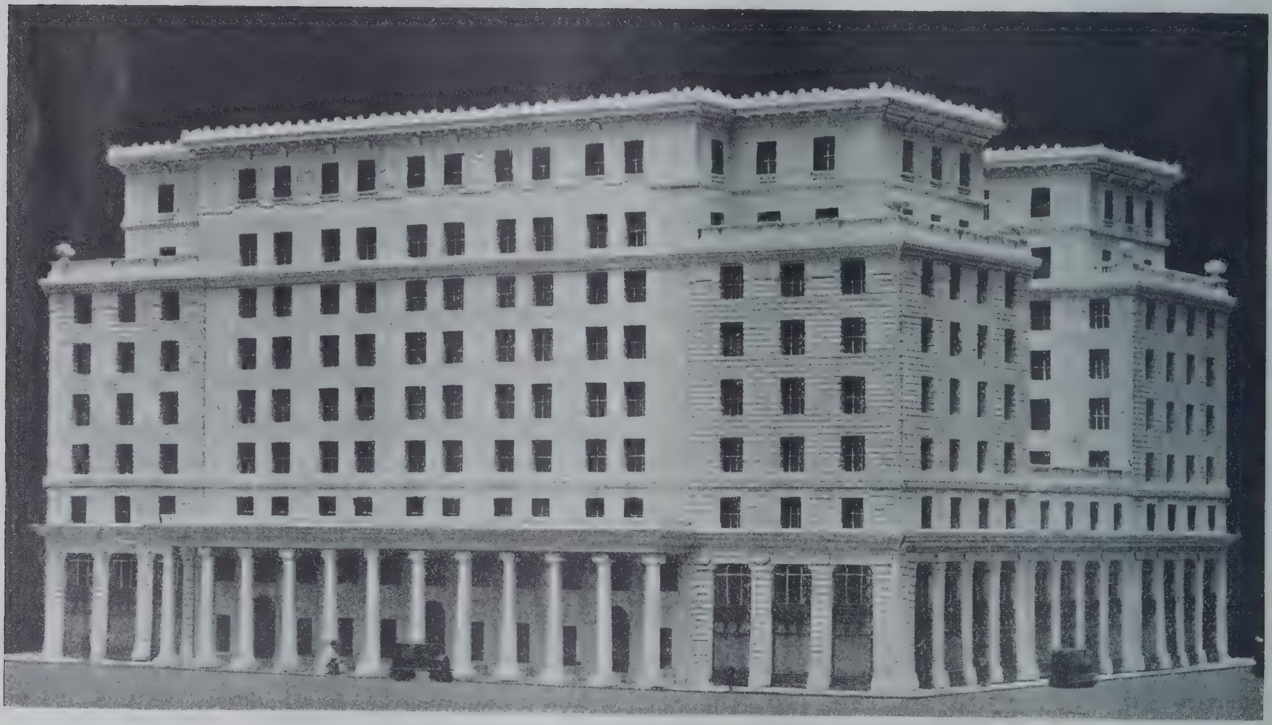
The death has occurred at East Grinstead of Mr. Benjamin Hannen, age 62, of Messrs. Holland and Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., builders, who are closely associated with the rebuilding of Devonshire House, published in this issue.

BURY.—The governors of the Grammar School have given instructions for draft plans to be prepared with estimates for their consideration for the provision of a gymnasium.

LEIGH.—A scheme estimated to cost £15,000 for the extension to Leigh Infirmary is to be undertaken early in the new year to plans prepared by Messrs. J. G. Prestwich & Sons, Architects, Leigh.—Mr. Fowler, architect, Parrs Bank Buildings, Macclesfield, is preparing plans for a new Branch Bank for Messrs. Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd., of Manchester.

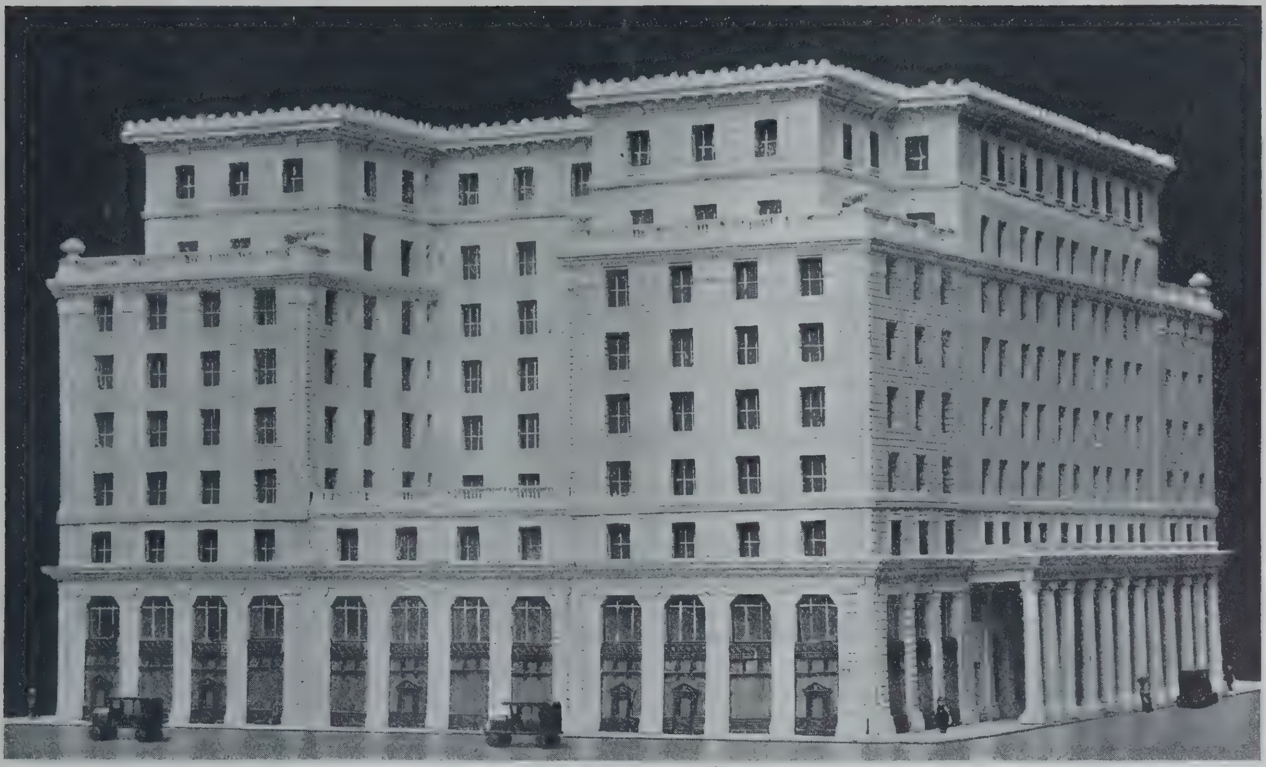


MODEL OF DEVONSHIRE HOUSE: PICCADILLY FRONT AND CORNER OF BERKELEY STREET.

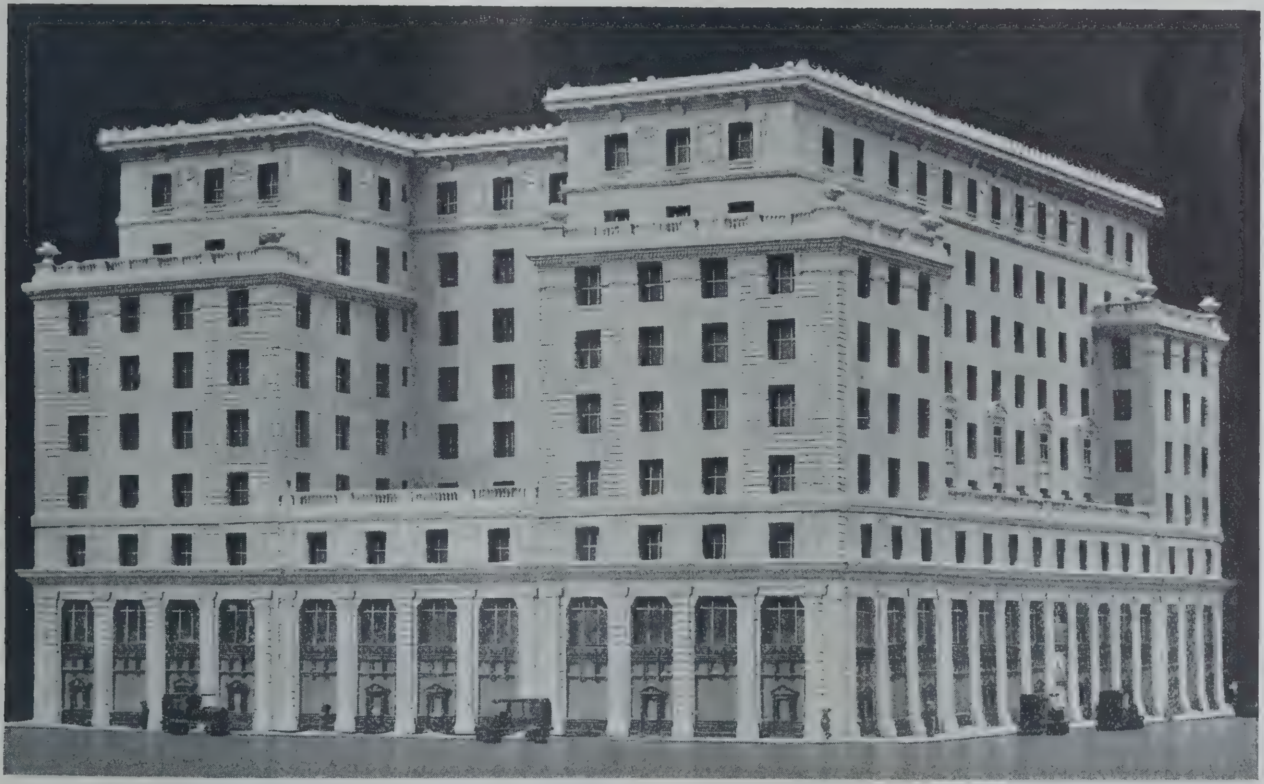


MODEL OF DEVONSHIRE HOUSE: MAYFAIR PLACE FRONT AND BERKELEY STREET CORNER.

THOMAS HASTINGS & PROFESSOR REILLY, Joint Architects.



MODEL OF DEVONSHIRE HOUSE: BERKELEY STREET FRONT AND MAYFAIR PLACE CORNER.



MODEL OF DEVONSHIRE HOUSE: STRATTON STREET FRONT AND PICCADILLY CORNER.

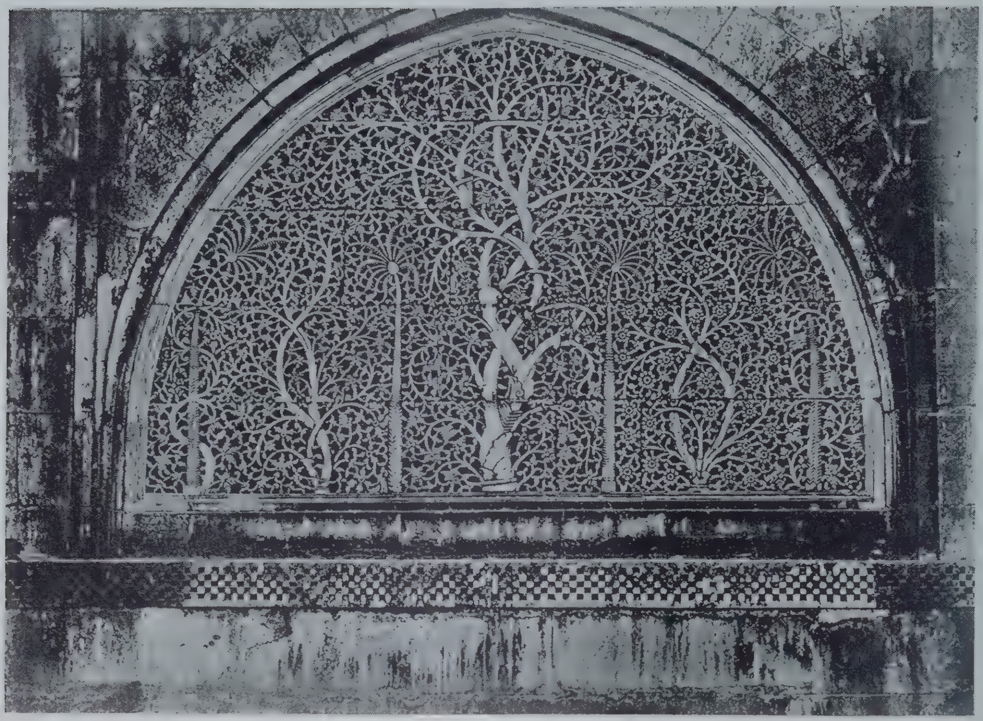
THOMAS HASTINGS & PROFESSOR REILLY, Joint Architects.

Full particulars of the scheme were given in our issue of December 26, 1924.

Some Indian Cities.

By B. V. Metta.

Ahmedabad



WINDOW IN THE SIDI SYED MOSQUE.

The city of Ahmedabad was a large city with a population of over two million souls in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when it was the capital of the Ahmedshahi Dynasty. Its rulers built a great number of buildings, which are more dominated by Hindu influence than perhaps those of any other Indian city which was ruled by Mohammedans. The arch is seldom used in any of them, except in the mosques, where, however, it was used, not because it was needed there constructively, but as a symbol of Islam. The reason for so much Hindu influence was because the people of Gujerat were the finest builders in India at the time when they were conquered by the Mohammedans.

The mosque of Ahmed Shah, the founder of the city, is situated in a corner of an ancient enclosure called " Bhudder," and is very near to the bastion, which contains the foundation-stone of the city. Its façade is undecorated by anything save cornices. It is pierced by five large pointed arches and eight lattices of perforated stone. It has five large and several small domes, which are all tastefully decorated. Its pillars are Hindu in form and decoration; most probably they were taken bodily from some Jain temple and used there.* The porch to the north, which leads to the Princess's Gallery is also Hindu in style. There is a fine pulpit whose balustrade is of yellow marble, and whose steps are of white marble. The pavement of the mosque is of white marble. Near the mosque is the tomb of Ahmed Shah, which has very finely carved windows.

The Jami Masjid, the cathedral mosque of the city, is a strikingly harmonious sandstone building. Like all mosques, it faces the east. In the centre of its courtyard there is a reservoir for ablutions. There are nearly three hundred pillars in it, which are all of the Hindu type. The kiblahs, or the points to which the devout turn in prayer, are inlaid with coloured marbles. The floor is of white marble. There are fifteen domes, of which the three central ones are larger and higher than the others. The elevation of each division of the mosque is varied, so that it has the pyramidal lines of a Hindu temple. On the threshold of the central arch a Hindu idol is embedded, in order that Mohammedans might walk over it, and thus show their contempt for idolatry. The keystones of all the arches in the mosque have the Hindu symbol of the *pipal* leaf worked into them. There are excellent floral carvings to be found in the niches between the arches. The mosque has two minarets, of which, however, the upper portions were destroyed by an earthquake about a century ago. Forbes saw those minarets when he visited the city in the eighteenth century, and called them " The shaking minarets of Ahmedabad "—because they were constructed in such a way that when one of them was shaken the motion was somehow communicated to the other—though no tremor of any kind was visible in the intervening roof!

The Queen's Mosque is even more Hindu in style than the Jami Masjid. It has twelve domes, each of which rests on twelve pillars, as in the Jain temples. The pillars supporting the central domes are twice as high as those which support the side domes. There are two rows of dwarf columns standing on roof above the smaller pillars to make up the height; and in front of the dwarf columns there is a richly-carved balustrade to soften the light from outside. The light is introduced in the mosque in such an artistic way that the sun's rays never fall on the floor or even on the head of anyone standing on it. The pillars and arches of the building are all of the Hindu type. The Mihrab, that is the niche pointing towards Mecca, looks like the door of a Hindu temple. The upper parts of the minarets of this mosque have also fallen down, but their lower parts show, as do those of the Jami Masjid, that they are quite Hindu in form and decoration. The niche in the lower part of one of the minarets is carved with much delicacy of feeling. Near the mosque is the tomb of the Queen, whose central dome is carved internally with fretwork of great beauty.

The mosque known as Rani Sipri's Mosque is perhaps the most beautiful building in the city. Fergusson calls it " an exquisite gem in plan and detail." It is almost altogether Hindu in everything. There are no arches in it. Its domes are supported by twelve pillars as in the Jain temples. Only, the arrangement of these pillars is monotonous, because it is square and not diagonal, as in the

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* The Mahommedans do not seem to have even taken the trouble to destroy the Hindu images, which stick out from some of these pillars.

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURE.

Jain temples. The minarets of the mosque are also quite Hindu. The mosque and the tomb which is behind it were planned and built together by the order of the Rani Sipri, the wife of one of the sultans of the city, so that the spacing between the pillars of the tomb and its outer screen wall is controlled by the arrangement of the pillars of the mosque. The tomb is surrounded not by pillars only, as in the Queen's tomb, but by solid walls. It has one large and several small domes. The parapet surrounding it is very elaborately carved.

Among the other mosques worthy of note is that of Sidi Syed, a slave of Sultan Ahmed, who became rich and rose to power. It was built within the enclosure of the royal palace, which has now practically disappeared. Not much of the mosque itself remains because the Mahrattas destroyed a greater portion of it when they invaded the city in the eighteenth century. It was used as a revenue collecting office by the British, until Lord Curzon passed "The Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act." It is small, and the upper part of its minarets have disappeared. The arch is used in it to support the roof. Its domes are small and are contained within the thickness of the roof which is flat outside. What, however, makes this mosque famous is its windows, on which ordinary trees and palms are carved with absolutely marvellous skill.* The mosque of Muhafiz Khan, the minister of Sultan Mohammud Begurra, is one of the best preserved mosques in the city. Its windows and niches are filled with exquisite tracery. The mosque and tomb of Shah Alum, a saintly man, are also interesting. The dome of the tomb is said to have taken ten years to build and was gilded and ornamented with lapis lazuli a century after it was built by the orders of a Moghul viceroy. A tank for ablutions and an assembly hall were built some years later near the mosque and tomb. All these buildings are enclosed by a lofty, bastioned wall. Besides these Mohammedan buildings there are some Hindu buildings, which are also worthy of notice. The Swami Narayen's temple, palace, and monastery are big buildings of considerable decorative beauty. The gateway leading to the palace is adorned with fine big idols. The temple of Hutthisingh is one of the finest Jain temples in Gujerat. Its façade is elaborately carved and decorated with statues of Jain supermen.

There are some beautiful buildings at Sirkhej, a suburb of Ahmedabad. A man of learning and an adviser of two of the sultans, by name Ganj Baksh, retired there in his old age, and after his death a large tomb was built for him by one of the sultans. The tomb is surrounded by a trellis of metal perforated in beautiful patterns, and is lighted by little perforations in the dome. Opposite it are the tombs of Sultan Mohammud Begurra, his wife and sons. On the right hand side of the royal tombs are a tank and a mosque. There are no arches in the mosque and its domes are of the horizontal Hindu type. The exteriors of all these buildings are filled with windows of exquisitely beautiful perforated stone. The palace of the Sultan Mohammud in the vicinity is in ruins.

The Indians have always beautified their works of utility, and you see fine examples of their skill in this kind of work in the tanks and step-wells of the city. The Kankaria Tank is perhaps the largest reservoir in India. It has thirty-four sides, each of which is one hundred and ninety feet long, so that its circumference is about one mile. It was built some three centuries ago, and was surrounded by many tiers of cut stone steps. It has six sloping approaches, which are flanked by cupolas. The supply sluice of the tank is carved with great beauty. In the centre of the tank is an island, which is connected with the margin by a viaduct of forty-eight arches. The step-wells of the city have fine domed pavilions covering the approach to their shafts. There are four tiers of pillared galleries within them, of which the last one is usually half submerged in water. These pillared galleries provide resting places for people during the hot season. They are beautifully carved.

Scheme for Reconstruction of New Oxford Street.

The scheme is an essay in zoning shopping interests and an attempt to relieve the congestion of passenger traffic at the pavement level, which is particularly overwhelming near the store buildings.

The scheme consists of a triple arrangement of shops interpenetrating the several blocks which occur on the valuable site between Tottenham Court Road and Kingsway. Some years ago Professor Adshead prepared a plan showing how the British Museum could be opened up to New Oxford Street, and how a new road could be made from this point direct to South London. This plan has formed the basis of the architectural study. The design illustrated was done initially in the Atelier under the direction of Professor Richardson. The individual blocks are treated as complete buildings; there are shops on the ground floor and shops on the first floors, and again at the level of the roof; and these thoroughfares are carried across the intervening street by means of light flying bridges. With the example of the loggia at the top of the Uffizzo Gallery at Florence, the Rows of Chester, and the many decorative bridges which connect London buildings, such as the interesting bridge off the Strand, and those at the rear of the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria Street, the idea is well within the range of practical politics.

It would become a feature of London life to be able to traverse the whole range of the street above the traffic under cover, and, as suggested by Professor Richardson, the thoroughfares thus formed could be equipped with glazing for foggy and inclement weather.

The idea would be applied to certain of the main thoroughfares where business interest has by a natural process partially zoned itself. Access to the various levels would be by means of lifts at the extremities of each of the blocks, and the upper thoroughfares would be regulated by the police and closed at nights.

There is certainly an element of romance and not a little imagination in the idea, which would give London a Venetian touch and turn the asphalted roads into canals.

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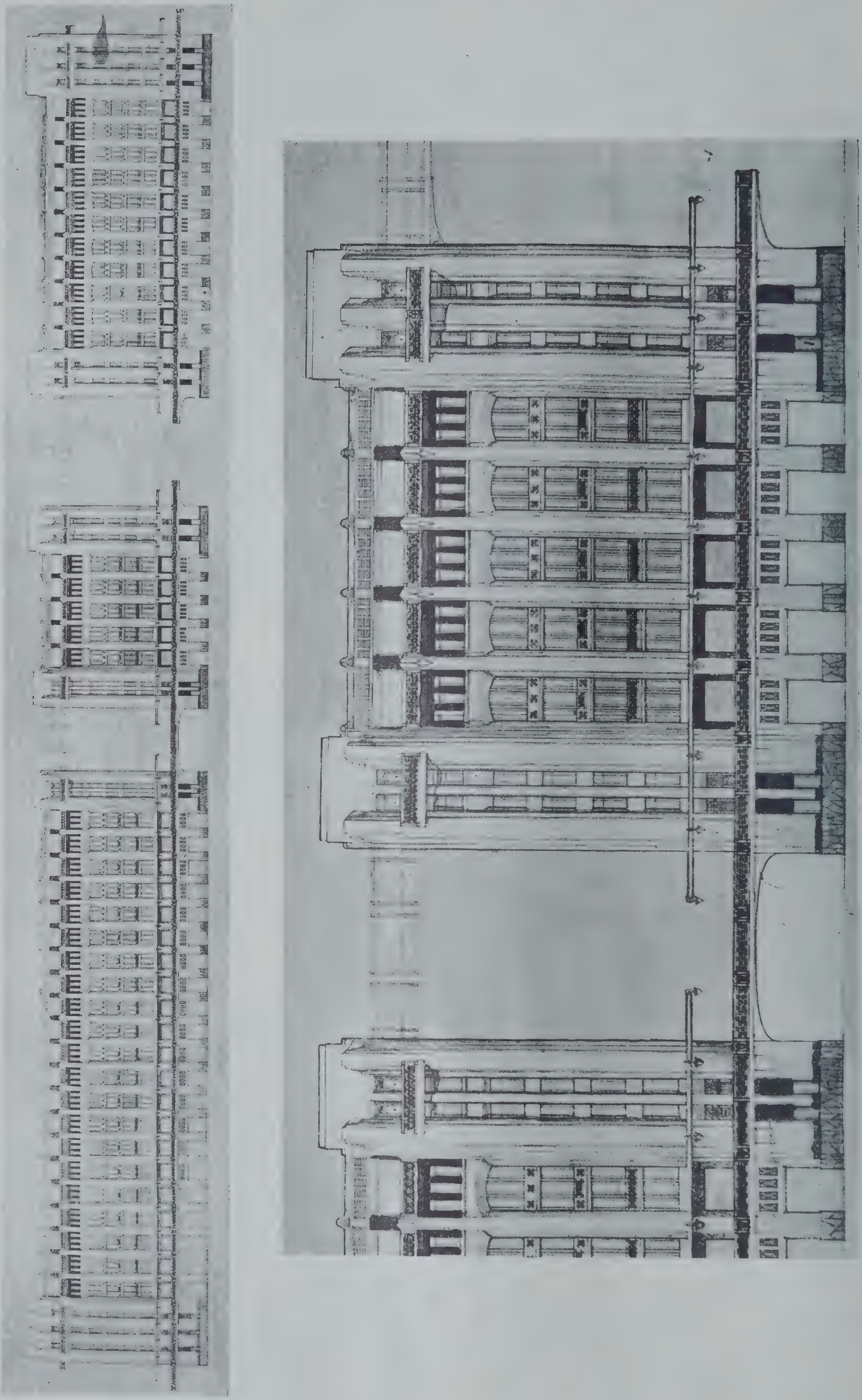
* The plaster casts of these windows can be seen in the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

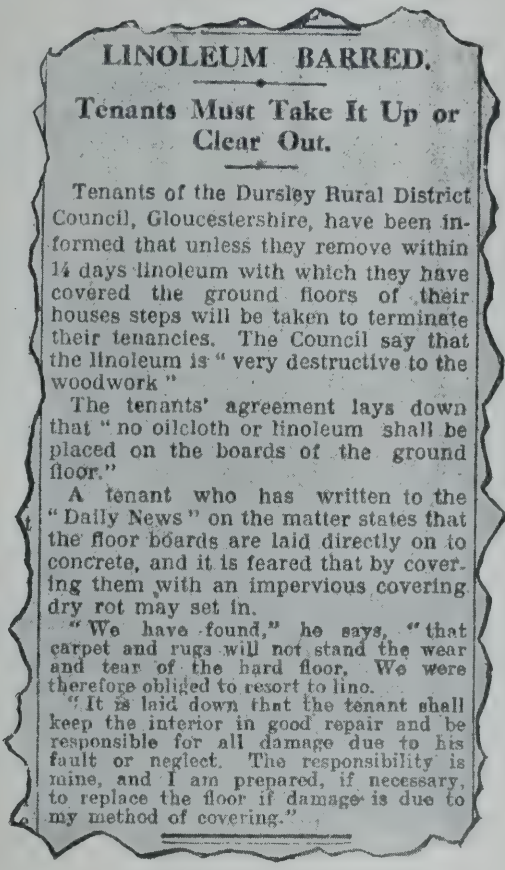


SCHEME FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW OXFORD STREET.

Illustrating PROFESSOR RICHARDSON'S remarks at a recent R.I.B.A. Meeting.

LINOLEUM AND DRY ROT

Cutting from Daily Press, 30/9/24.



LINOLEUM BARRED.

Tenants Must Take It Up or Clear Out.

Tenants of the Dursley Rural District Council, Gloucestershire, have been informed that unless they remove within 14 days linoleum with which they have covered the ground floors of their houses steps will be taken to terminate their tenancies. The Council say that the linoleum is " very destructive to the woodwork "

The tenants' agreement lays down that " no oilcloth or linoleum shall be placed on the boards of the ground floor."

A tenant who has written to the " Daily News " on the matter states that the floor boards are laid directly on to concrete, and it is feared that by covering them with an impervious covering dry rot may set in.

" We have found," he says, " that carpet and rugs will not stand the wear and tear of the hard floor. We were therefore obliged to resort to lino.

" It is laid down that the tenant shall keep the interior in good repair and be responsible for all damage due to his fault or neglect. The responsibility is mine, and I am prepared, if necessary, to replace the floor if damage is due to my method of covering."

A SOLIGNUM stained wooden floor is proof against decay—including dry rot—even if embedded direct on to concrete and overlaid with linoleum.

When a floor is to be covered with linoleum use Exterior Solignum.

A 2/6 tin of Exterior Brown Solignum is sufficient for an ordinary floor — apply liberally with a brush — no heating — no preparation—leave 24 hours and rub down briskly with a cloth. The linoleum can then be laid.

A tin of Solignum is cheaper than a cartload of timber.

If you have any trouble, write to us.

Sole Manufacturers,
MAJOR & Coy. Ltd.
Enquiries to:—
205, Borough High St.,
London, S.E.1.

SOLIGNUM REGD.

Wood
Preserving
Stain,
18
Colours.

General News.

BLACKBURN.—Mr. W. Stirrup, architect, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, is preparing plans for the Board of Guardians for the extension to the sanatorium to provide additional accommodation for 25 beds. The Committee have also instructed Mr. Stirrup to prepare plans for their consideration for the erection of a Children's Hospital to cost about £30,000.

CARLISLE.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Brunton Avenue, for Mr. E. J. Hill.

CHESTERFIELD.—Plans passed: rebuilding Queen's Head, Knifesmith Gate, rebuilding King's Head, Knifesmith Gate, the former for the Home Brewery Co. and the latter for the Brampton Brewery Co.; business premises, Cavendish Street, for Messrs. Eyre & Sons, Ltd.; 2 shops and offices, Irongate, for Messrs. Redfern, Ltd.—The Corporation have asked Mr. W. M. Ashmore to prepare plans for houses on the Highfield Hall estate.

FULHAM.—Plans passed by Borough Council: additions, Printing works, Atlanta Street, for Messrs. Wallis Gilbert & Partners; 4 houses, Tynemouth Street, for Mr. F. Stovold.

GREENWICH.—The Borough Council are to borrow £60,000 for the acquisition of Charlton Park of 108 acres and the mansion. The Council proposes to use the mansion as a Town Hall, reserving with it 8 acres and to allocate 50 acres for housing and 50 for an open space.

LANCASTER.—Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, 24 Castle Park, have prepared plans for the extensions to the Pennington Parish Church at Ulverston. The contract has been let to Mr. A. O. Thomas, builder, Weatfield Street, Lancaster.

LANGLEY.—Plans have been prepared by the Worcester Standing Joint Committee for the erection of police buildings.

LUTON.—The Corporation have decided to erect manual centres at Surrey Street and Hitchin Road schools.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The County Council have a scheme for the purchase of Cresswell Hall and grounds of 100 acres for providing accommodation for mental defectives. An estimate shows that new buildings for 150 cases would cost £75,000 in addition to cost of site and that the acquisition and adaptation of Cresswell Hall will cost less than half of this sum.

POPLAR.—The Ministry of Health have withdrawn their objection to a loan for the extension of the public library.—The Borough Council are purchasing a housing site at Manchester Road for £4,750.

PORTLAND.—A new school is to be erected on a site at Tophill.

ST. PANCRAS.—The reconstruction of the Walcot Street slum area, Somers Town, is under consideration.—Euston Road is to be widened by Endsleigh Guardians at a cost of £14,000.—It is suggested that lavatory accommodation should be provided at the Parliament Hill Fields tram terminus at a cost of £1,500.

TEWKESBURY.—The Town Hall is to be redecorated and the Assembly Rooms lighted by electricity.—The Surveyor is to prepare plans for the erection of houses on the Priors estate.

TRURO.—The city surveyor has prepared a scheme for the erection of 89 houses on the Hendra site at an estimated cost of £58,000.

TYNEMOUTH.—Another 100 housing subsidies are to be granted.—Tenders will shortly be invited for the erection of permanent buildings at Moor Park Hospital.—A sewer is to be constructed between Whitley 'and Sullercoats at a cost of £4,400.—In connection with the £22,000 scheme for quay extensions it has been arranged to invite firms of reinforced concrete specialists to prepare the necessary designs.—Tennis courts etc., are to be provided at a cost of £3,000.—A committee are considering the provision of a new public library.

WATFORD.—The Borough Surveyor is to prepare a scheme for 200 houses at Harebreaks estate.—Sites on the housing estate are being purchased for Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches.—A site has been reserved for an elementary school.—A five-acre site in Harwoods Road is to be acquired for a recreation ground.—A scheme has now been prepared for a branch library at a cost of £8,750.—Plans passed: 7 houses, Whippendell Road, for Sun Engraving Co.; 6 houses, Rickmansworth Road, for Mr. F. King; 8 houses, St. Albans Road, for Messrs. Kempster and Williams; 8 houses, King George's Avenue, for Mr. W. Wilkins; 5 houses, Balmoral Road, for Messrs. Kempster and Williams.

WEYMOUTH.—The Town Council are to construct conveniences at a cost of £2,780.—Messrs. Webster & FitzSimmon have been asked to prepare a report as to the construction of a new Town Bridge, with an estimate of the cost.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £25,000 for the construction of a new road and sea wall in the Backwater.—The Council are seeking a Provisional Order for harbour schemes, including power to borrow £50,000 for the purpose.—Plans passed; additions, Workingmen's Club, Mitchell Street, for Messrs. Jackson & Sons.

How Newcastle is Solving the Housing Problem.

After closely examining new systems of construction lately brought forward to solve the national housing problem, the Newcastle Corporation Housing Committee has decided to adopt what is known as the "Winget" system of dry-laid concrete blocks, which offers a practical proposition for solving the problem with the present restricted supply of skilled labour.

Eight hundred houses have been decided on for three schemes shortly to be started in different parts of the city. Though the cost will be rather less than with brick construction, the system has not been adopted on account of economy only. It has been favoured rather for speed in erection, and for the twofold advantage that it obviates to a large extent not only the employment of bricklayers, but also does away largely with the necessity for the plasterer, who has become even rarer than the skilled bricklayer. No rough casting is necessary with this system, as the Drylaid blocks can be made to resemble any texture of stone face, and are manufactured on the spot.

The Newcastle schemes are to be carried out under the 1924 Wheatley Act, by which the Corporation will receive a subsidy of £9 per house for 40 years, and will pay the balance of any deficit which may accrue up to £4 10s. per house. As the number of prospective householders on the Council's waiting list is at present estimated at somewhere about 7,000, there will be no shortage of tenants.

Architecture and the Honours List.

We beg to congratulate Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., R.A., Past President of the Royal Academy, on the honour that has been conferred upon him.

New Calendars.

Messrs. William Brown & Co., Ltd., of 2 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, and 227-239 Tooley Street, S.E.1, successors to Sprague, Haycock, Ltd., have sent us another charming calendar. Last year we received a beautifully printed pencil drawing illustrating St. John's Hospital, Bruges, by Joseph Pike. The reproduction was obtained through the ink-photo process, and the pencil effect was facsimile in character. A close examination did not reveal the fact that print was actually a reproduction and not an original drawing. Under a magnifying glass of great strength the characteristic features of pencil drawing were in no way changed. But for the fact that one knew the picture must be a print, there was no sign that would indicate the process of reproduction. This year we have received another example of this firm's masterly work with the ink-photo process. Mr. Pike has rendered in pencil a picture of The Old Curiosity Shop. The artist has, in this case, introduced two colours, white and red. The drawing having been made on a buff ruled paper the use of white chalk added considerable colour interest to the sketch. Red has been introduced to lend a happy contrast to the old tiled roof. The effect is very pleasing; the artist's individuality has been most faithfully reproduced, and Messrs. William Brown & Co., Ltd., are to be congratulated on this very fine piece of work.

Trade Notes.

Boyle's latest patent "Air-Pump" ventilators have been applied to Canning Street Schools, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

Mr. Walter Cassey, having resigned his position as London manager for Messrs. Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., has accepted a directorship with Messrs. A. E. Davis (Holborn), Ltd., wholesale ironmongers, etc., of 64 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Harvey celebrated their golden wedding on December 21. The employees of G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., presented them with a solid silver tea and coffee service. The inscription on the tray contained an allusion to 1924 being the jubilee year of the firm. The directors of the firm gave them a gold inkstand as a token of esteem for the chairman and founder of the company.

The General Electric Co., Ltd., has received an order for an electrical cooking equipment for the Bucks County Mental Hospital at Stone, near Aylesbury. The apparatus will cater for about 1,000 persons and will comprise a "Magnet" four-oven range, stock pots, egg boiler, boiling table, fish range, grill, baking ovens and hot-cupboards. The only non-electrical items are the existing steamers, boilers for tea, vegetables and soup, which will be steam heated.

VOL. CXIII.—2925. THE ARCHITECT JANUARY 9, 1925

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Housing in 1925.

It seems that the new Government is inclined to favour Lord Weir's scheme of steel-faced houses as being the cheapest and most expeditious method by which houses can be provided in large quantities. We regret this, because the steel-plated house must be at the best described as a *pis aller*. To say that it will help the steel trade seems to be an oblique recommendation; a direct proof that steel plates were the best outer covering for buildings would be more to the point, but to prove that this is so is impossible. Steel or iron are good conductors of heat; what is needed in a building material is that it should be a bad conductor of heat, keeping a building warm in winter and cool in summer. Steel and iron need constant painting if they are to be preserved from rust, or alternatively coating with a preservative of some kind or other, and one of the strongest recommendations of a building material is that it should not require subsequent attention. For this reason a roughcast house is inferior to one the walls of which are composed of face brickwork, while there is in the cheaper classes of building much to be said for the use of standard steel casements which eliminate a great deal of external painting otherwise necessary. Further, by no stretch of imagination can it be claimed that steel-faced houses can be other than unsightly. The materials which remain are brick, concrete and wood. The provision of brick houses is often made difficult by the shortage of bricklayers and their greatly reduced output, which renders brick building in many cases both slow and relatively costly. Concrete housing, whether of blocks or poured concrete, has not found as much favour as it might have done, owing, in the first place, to the defects of some of the systems invented; in the second, to the inexperience or carelessness of builders using what to them was a new system of building, and also, we think, to the fact that full advantage has not been taken by the workers employed of a material which should render building a quicker process. The advantages of concrete have, in a word, been apparently lessened by the inexperience of those who have used it, and by certain strongly held prejudices which have militated against its having a really fair trial.

There remains timber construction, which has never been tried here on any extensive scale. Anyone who has had practical experience of the frame buildings, which still form the great majority of the houses of the United States, will admit that there is not a more carefully considered and economical method of construction. It is naturally not suited to urban conditions, but elsewhere there is little reasonable objection to its use in buildings of small size which are isolated from one another; and the ordinary housing problem falls under this head. We cannot, it is true, buy timber at the rates possible in a timber-covered country, but despite this, we believe, if employed on a wide scale, it might be found to be the cheapest and most convenient material available to us. Though external paint greatly adds to the durability and appearance of a wooden house, it is by no means essential, and stains form a reasonable substitute. It is true that at present there is an objection to wooden buildings as a security for loans, but this would disappear with its adoption on a large scale. Fire insurance rates would naturally be higher, but this is a small item and would not affect the question.

Timber construction also has the immense advantage that the cost of foundations is greatly reduced, while it renders it easy to build houses on sites of a nature which would render building in other materials both difficult and costly. Timber construction also greatly aids the designer, as he can readily and cheaply carry out overhanging features of parts which simply involve skilful framing easy to carry out in such a material. We believe that were a housing commission sent over to the United States or Canada its members would return and report unanimously in favour of the adoption of timber construction here.

But we have ample evidence that the question of technical methods and the willingness or otherwise of the Unions to help is not the only thing which has kept back the provision of houses, though they have been important factors in the matter. Our greatest difficulty is that governments have not frankly adopted the policy of helping those who could, with a little assistance, provide for themselves. If they would confine their action to encouraging banks and building societies to advance money to those willing to build, and having guaranteed the interest on advances made on reasonable security we should have heard very little of the housing question, and the taxpayers would have been put to small expense. Full advantage should have been taken of the machinery which had in the past grown up, the organisers of which had knowledge and experience in the matter. The Government's policy should have been to enable those organizations to extend the scope of their operations. The policy adopted, whether under the Chamberlain Act or that of Mr. Wheatley, is too cumbrous, far too expensive and too inelastic to provide a real solution. With the prospect of a long term of office before them, we hope the present administration may in the end scrap the medley of Acts now relating to housing, which have more or less failed to produce the results intended, and will substitute for them an automatic method by which building societies and banks would be enabled to lend those willing to build a greater proportion of the cost of houses than is now advanced. Any Government contribution towards cost would form part of the security of the bank or building society, while the societies between themselves might arrange a system of exchanges to suit the convenience of those who have to change their location. We should under such a system be multiplying freeholds instead of tenancies, a most desirable change, while it would be as easy for the occupier to pay interest on the borrowed capital as to pay rent, as at present.

What is required is, in a word, not the institution of big municipally directed schemes, but the multiplication of small individual ventures. At present there are in every district in the country large numbers of people who could, if they availed themselves of a small amount of capital, with the assistance of building societies, and the possible addition of a subsidy, could perfectly well afford to build for themselves, but who now wait to have it done for them by local authorities or alternatively crowd into inadequate accommodation. The difficulties caused by low output would be lessened if, instead of having to deal with municipal authorities, labour had to deal with individual owners of their own class, all keenly interested in obtaining a fair *quantum meruit* for money spent. The provision by the London County Council of an experimental settlement where the inventors of new systems will be given an opportunity of showing what they can do is a most useful departure, and one which will, we hope, be followed by other authorities, as nothing is so convincing as actual demonstration; but the most direct road to economical construction will probably rest not so much in the ingenuity of a system as the necessity of satisfying the demands of a number of small owners who have to pay the cost of what is done, whether in the form of a lump sum payment or interest on a loan. It is probably the loss of the sense of individual responsibility in many matters within recent years which has largely contributed to the rise in the price of commodities of many kinds.

Our Illustrations.

CAPE HELLES WAR MEMORIAL, GALLIPOLI. Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A., & Partners, Architects.

OLD TIMBERED COTTAGES OF SUSSEX AND KENT. From Pencil Sketches by M. W. Taylor.

PALAIS ARABE, ALGIERS. From photograph lent by Robert Atkinson, Architect.

COTTAGE, BRITTON HILL, SANDERSTEAD. Nicholls & Hughes, Architects.

Sketches by S. Tait of ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON BRIDGE. By Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A., & Partners, Architects. Including Main Entrance Detail, one of the Private Rooms, Main Entrance, Vestibule and Typical Office Floor.

Old Timbered Cottages of Sussex and Kent.

M. W. Taylor.

A fine old timbered cottage, wherever it is situated, is an object of beauty and greatly enriches the surrounding country and in Sussex especially the timbered cottages seem to suit the landscape exactly.

Who does not know the pleasure of coming across one on a fine October or early November morning, with the sun showing up every detail of its dark wood against the white, or, in the sunlight, pale yellow, of its plaster panels, the whole effect contrasting so gloriously with the background of the Downs with their gentle rounded contours and soft distant shadows of blue and mauve.

Old cottages and houses are like very old inhabitants—their characters are written on their faces. They have helped to make the history of the place and, if the houses, like the old inhabitants, could talk, many interesting facts might be known which are now lost for ever.

The cottages and houses of Sussex and Kent are not so largely and massively timbered as the houses in the West, which is easily discerned if compared with the wealth of carved woodwork in Chester and Shrewsbury, etc. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the smelting of iron ore in Sussex, which extended over many centuries, practically used up the wood that existed in early days in that county and in Kent. Another factor is that such a large quantity of timber was required for the shipbuilding yards in the south of England.

In those days materials for building were seldom carted from one district to another, therefore the least wooded districts had the least timbered houses.

Most of the timbered houses in England were built between the years 1558 and 1627, but there are a few specimens left of earlier date, such as Butchers' Row, Shrewsbury.

The method of building, although well known, is extremely interesting. On a low wall of stone, or, in the later examples, of brick, stout oak beams were laid horizontally into which were tenoned upright posts with larger ones at the corners. On these upright posts more horizontal beams were placed just below the level of the chamber floor. The intervening spaces were formed into panels with thinner pieces of wood and all tenoned together and pinned with oak pins. The joists of the floor were then laid resting on the horizontal beams, and sometimes were also supported by internal beams which appeared in the ceilings of the house. Upon the end joist the sill of the upper story was laid, which was practically a repetition of that below. The roof timbers were framed into the stouter oak uprights.

The house at this stage was nothing more than a wooden skeleton, and often had to be propped or stayed up. The slots to receive these stays are still seen in the larger timbers on the ground floor in some instances.

When the framework of the house was finished, the spaces or panels between the timber were filled with lattice work of hazel sticks and plastered over with clay or loam, and sometimes with bricks exposed or arranged in a herring-bone pattern.

The roofs originally were of thatch or flag slates, but many have now been replaced with tiles.

Owing to the scarcity of coal for burning tiles, they were not much used, and, for the same reason, neither were bricks.

Of the accompanying sketches, the old house at Amberley possesses the most elaborate and patterned woodwork, whilst, just a mile or so away across Amberley Marsh (called Wild Brook) and over the Arun by ferry-boat, one comes to Bury, with its elevated churchyard and church and its many old cottages, the wheelwright's, of which a sketch is given, being a good specimen.

To a good walker it is nor far from Bury to the remains of the Roman villa at Bignor, with its wonderful tessellated floor depicting amongst other designs the Four Seasons, with its heating apparatus, water supply etc. These seem in comparison to make our timbered houses of the 16th and 17th centuries belong almost to the dim and far off ages before the Roman Conquest.

M. W. Taylor.

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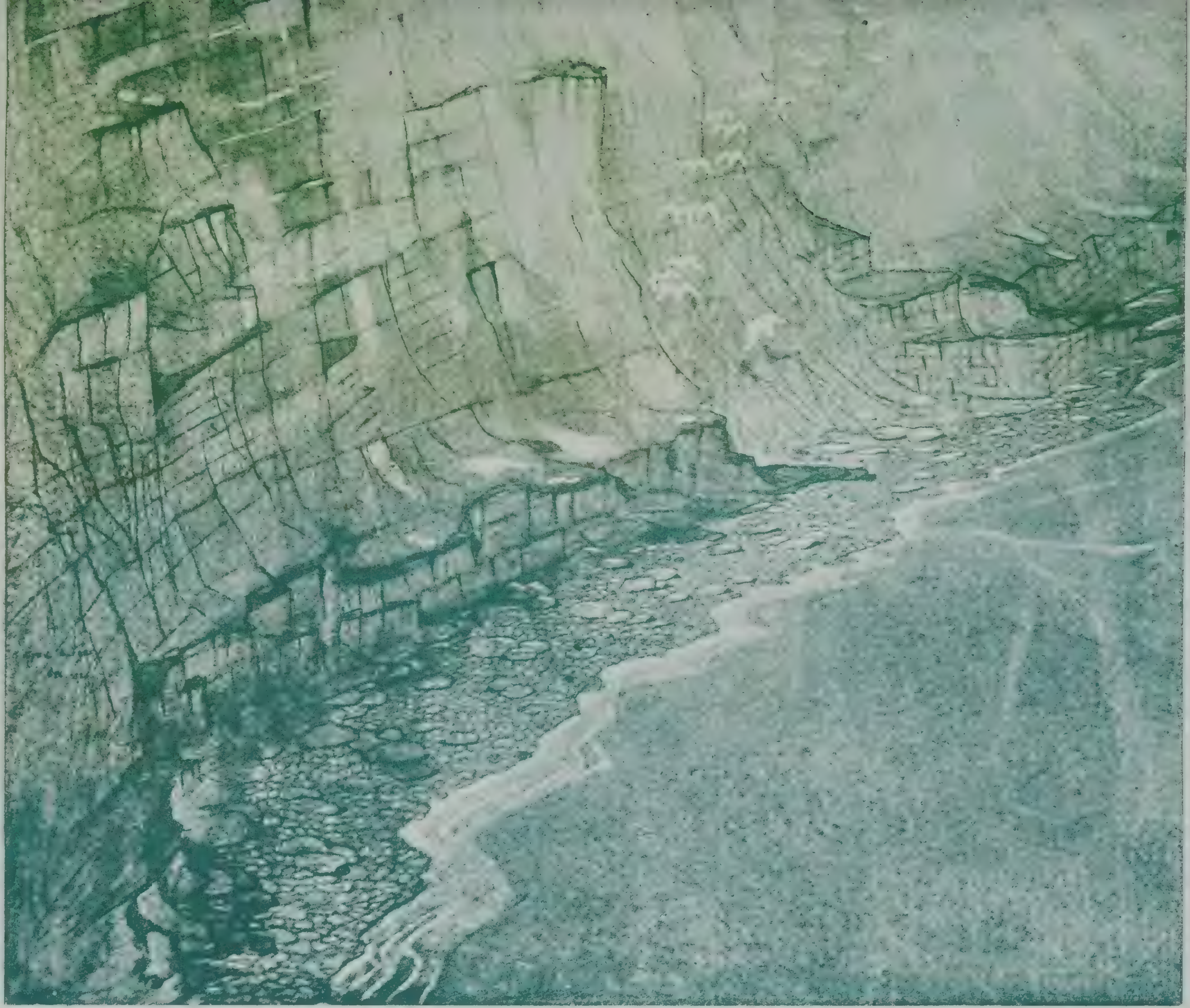

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SIR J. J. BURNET. A.R.A. AND PARTNERS. ARCHITECTS.

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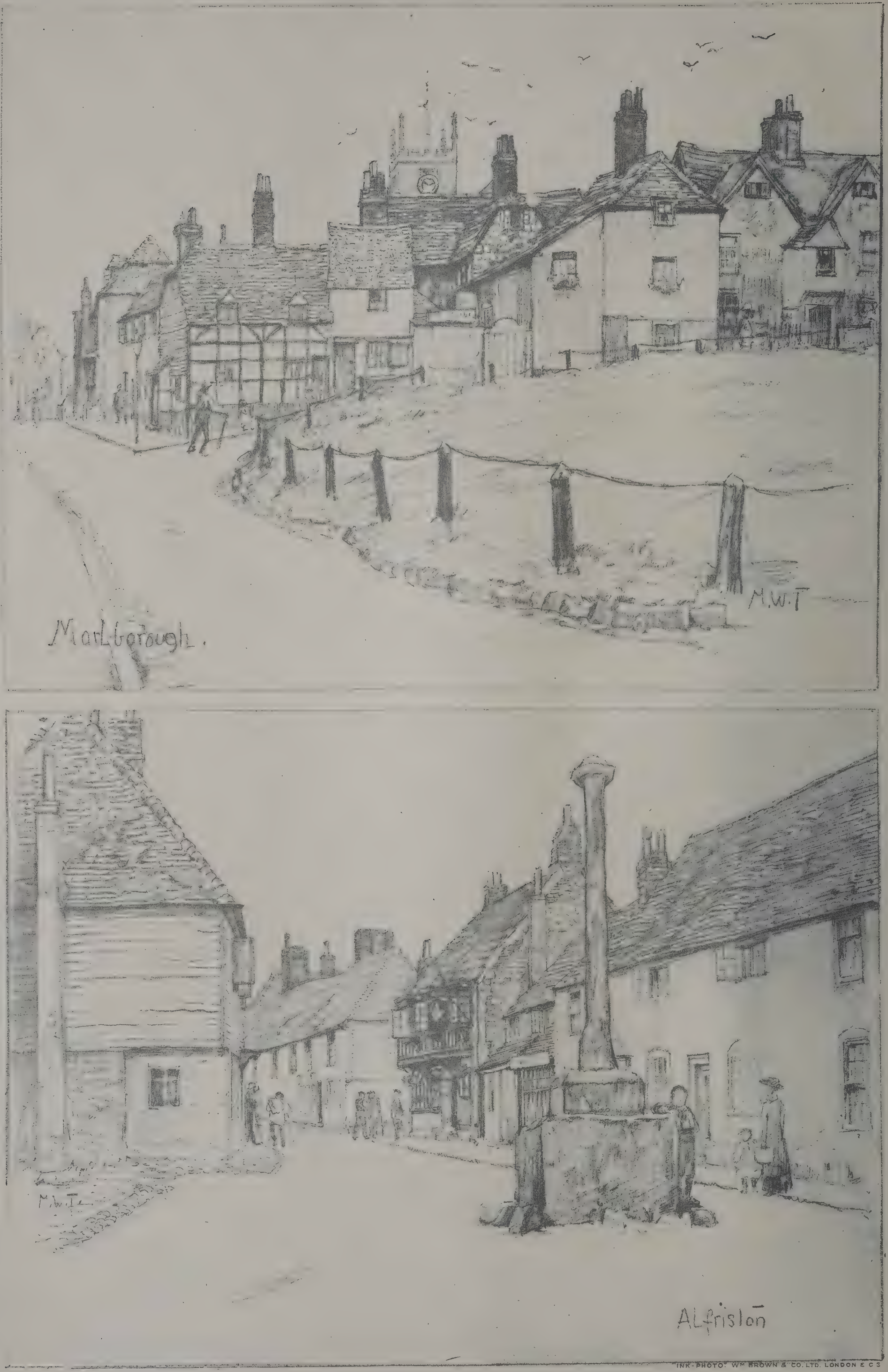

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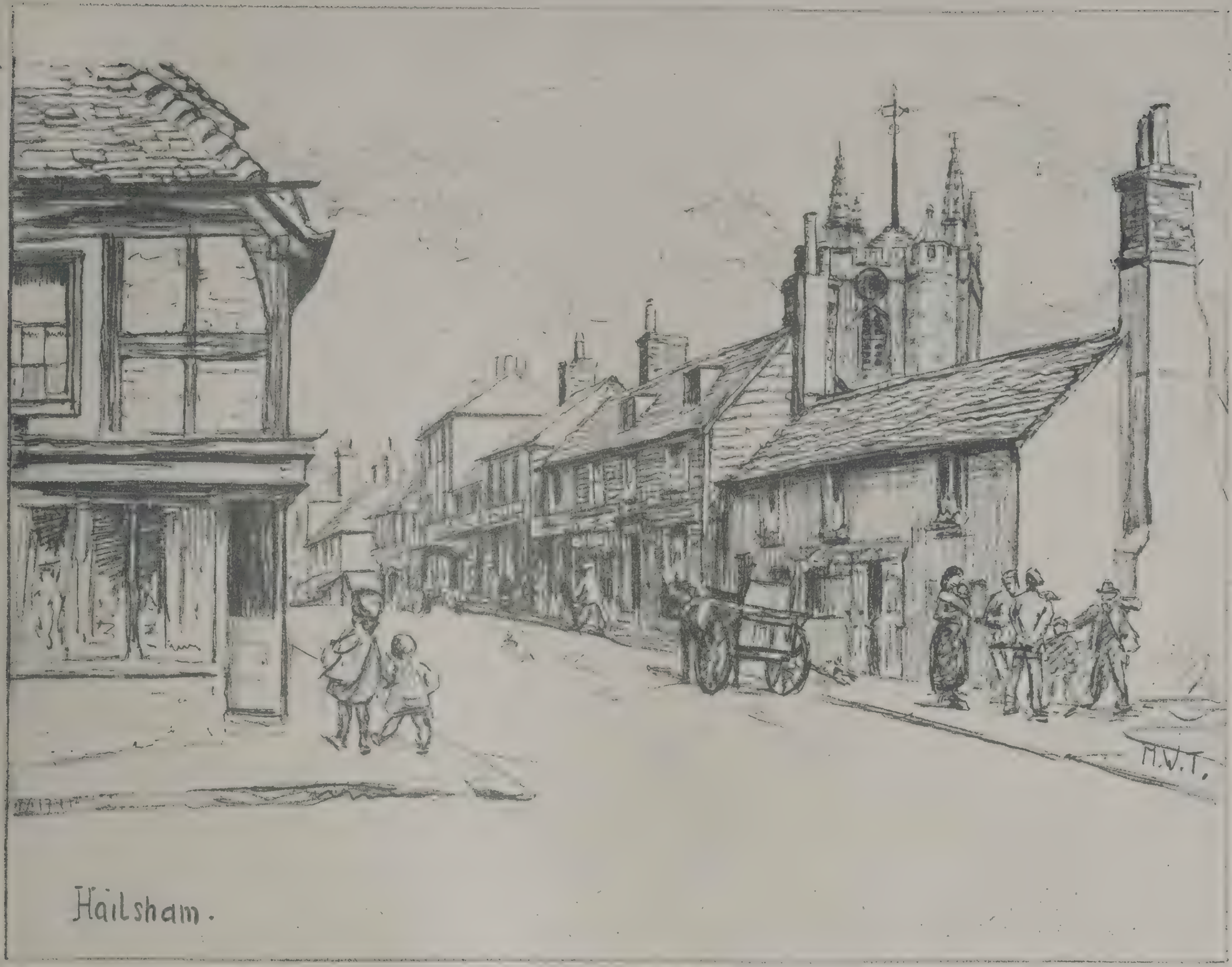
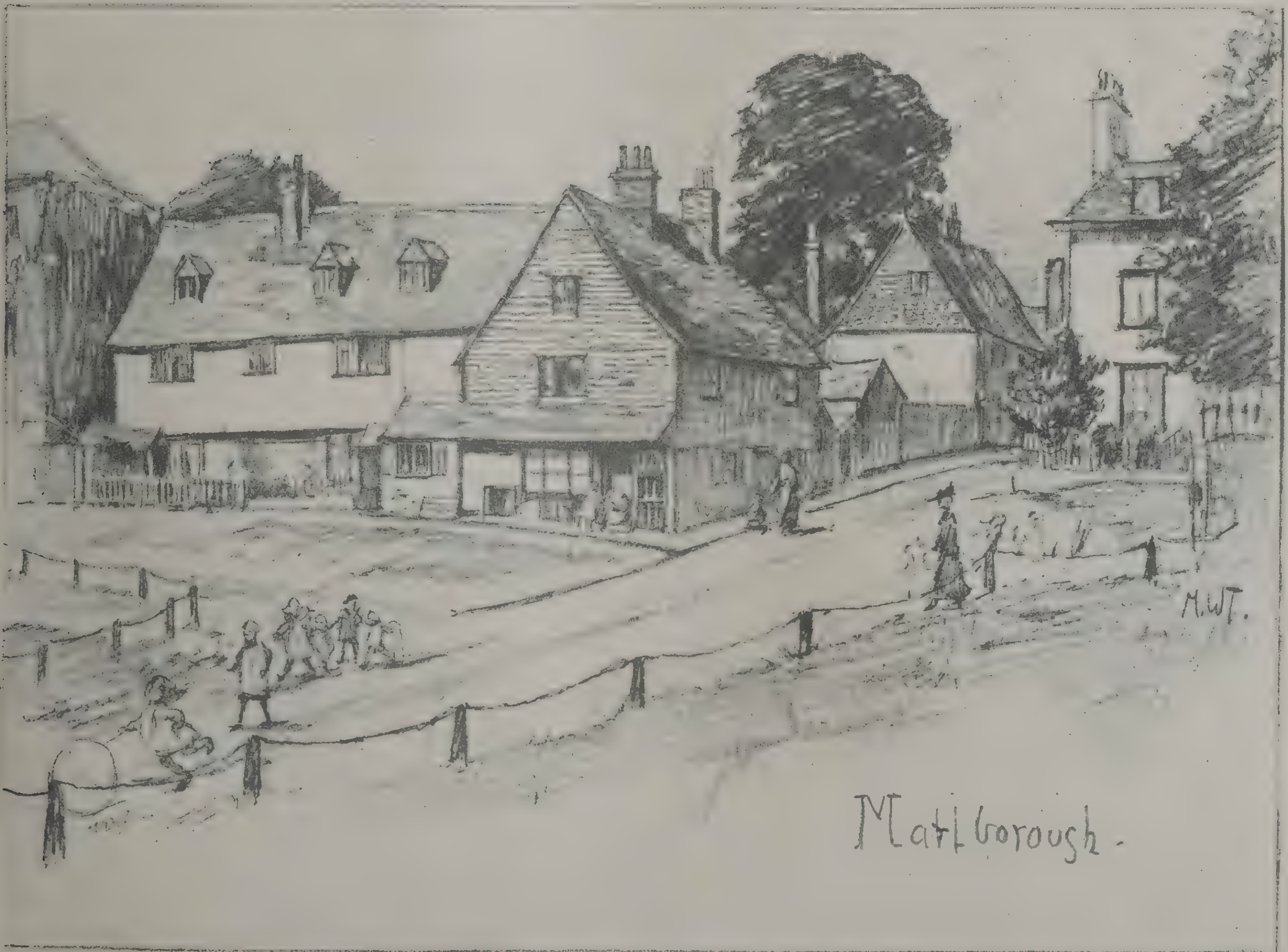
MARLBOROUGH AND ALFRISTON.

From Pencil Drawings by M. W. Taylor.





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HAILSHAM AND MARLBOROUGH.
From Pencil Drawings by M. W. TAYLOR.

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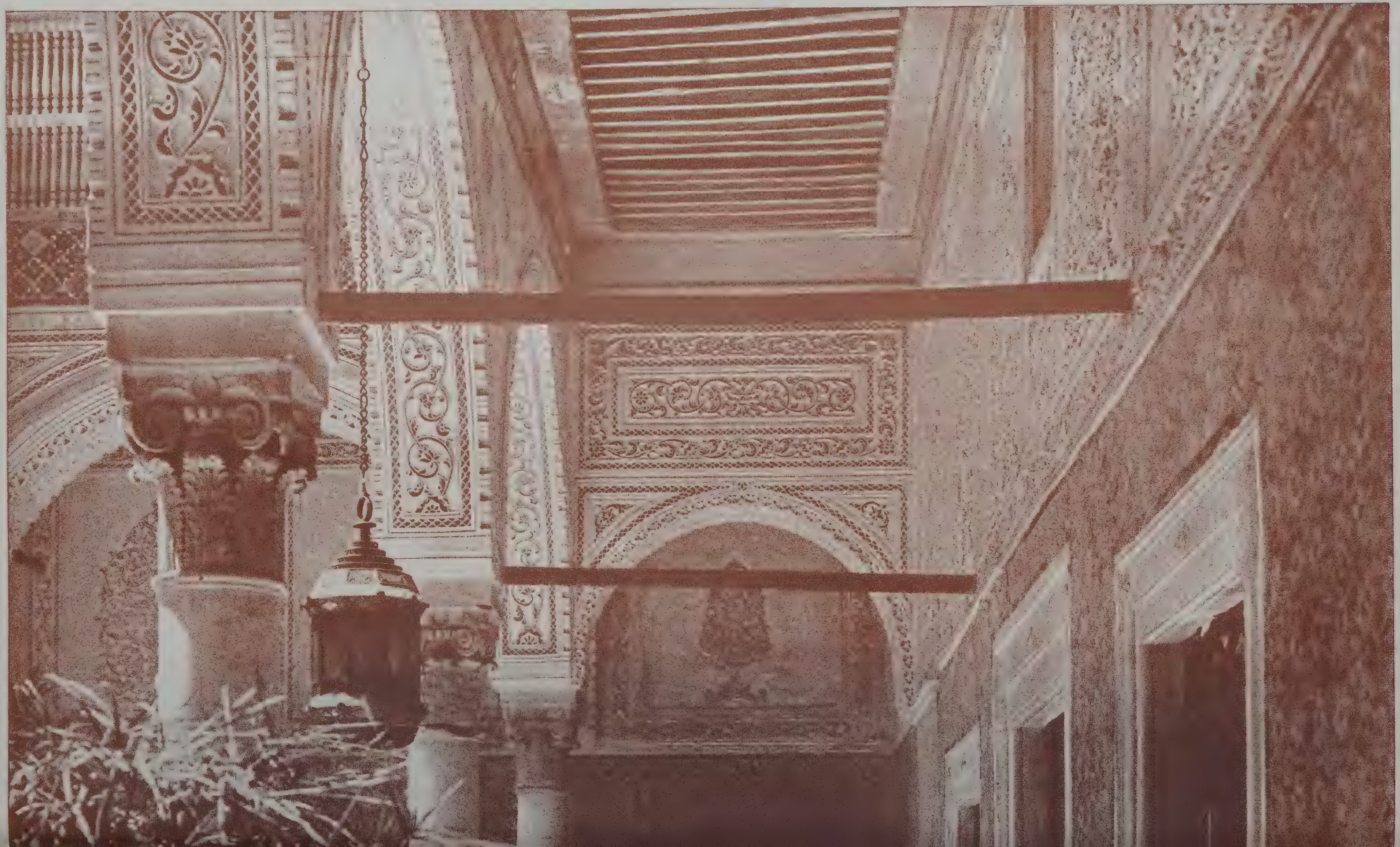

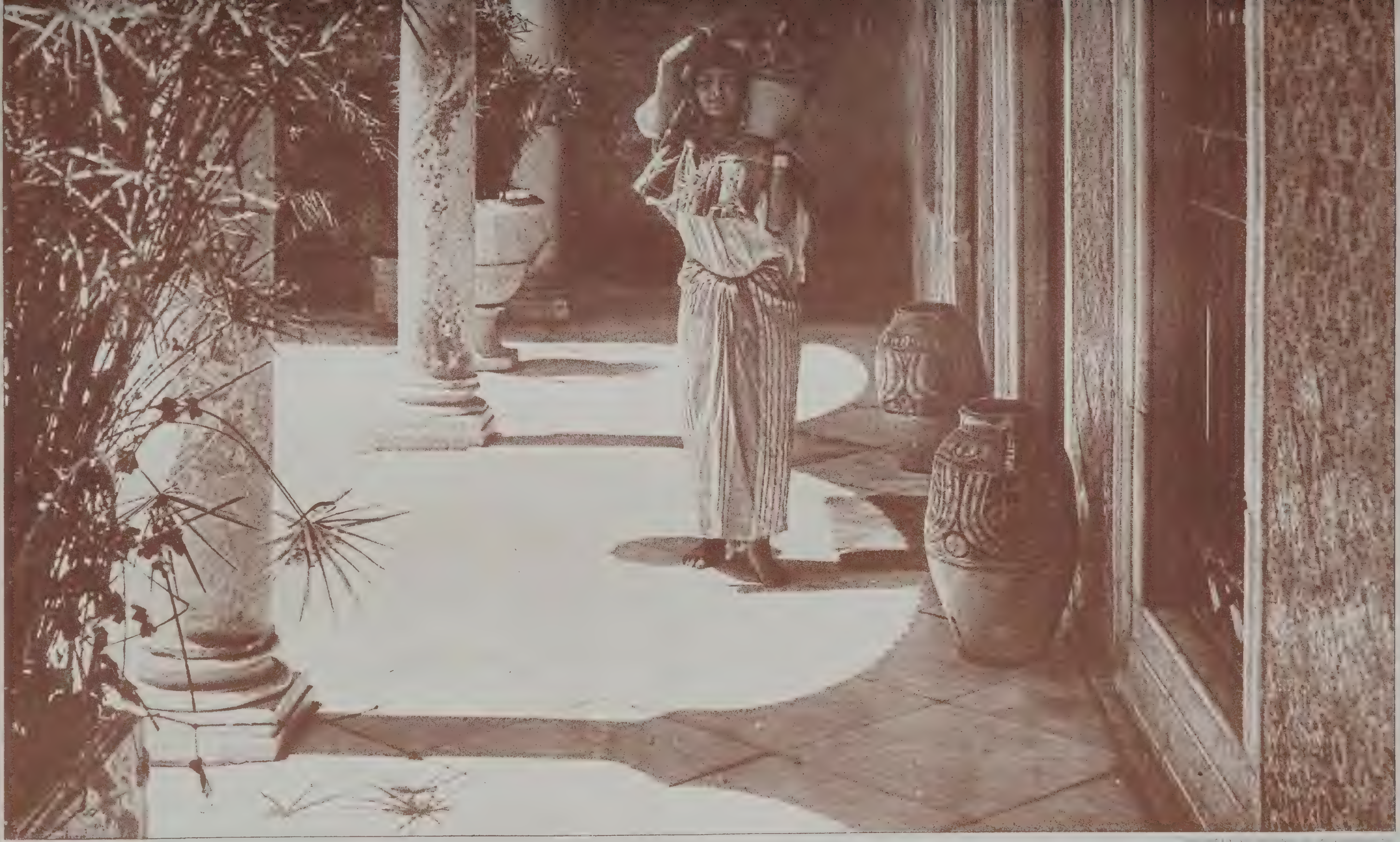

PALAIS ARABE.

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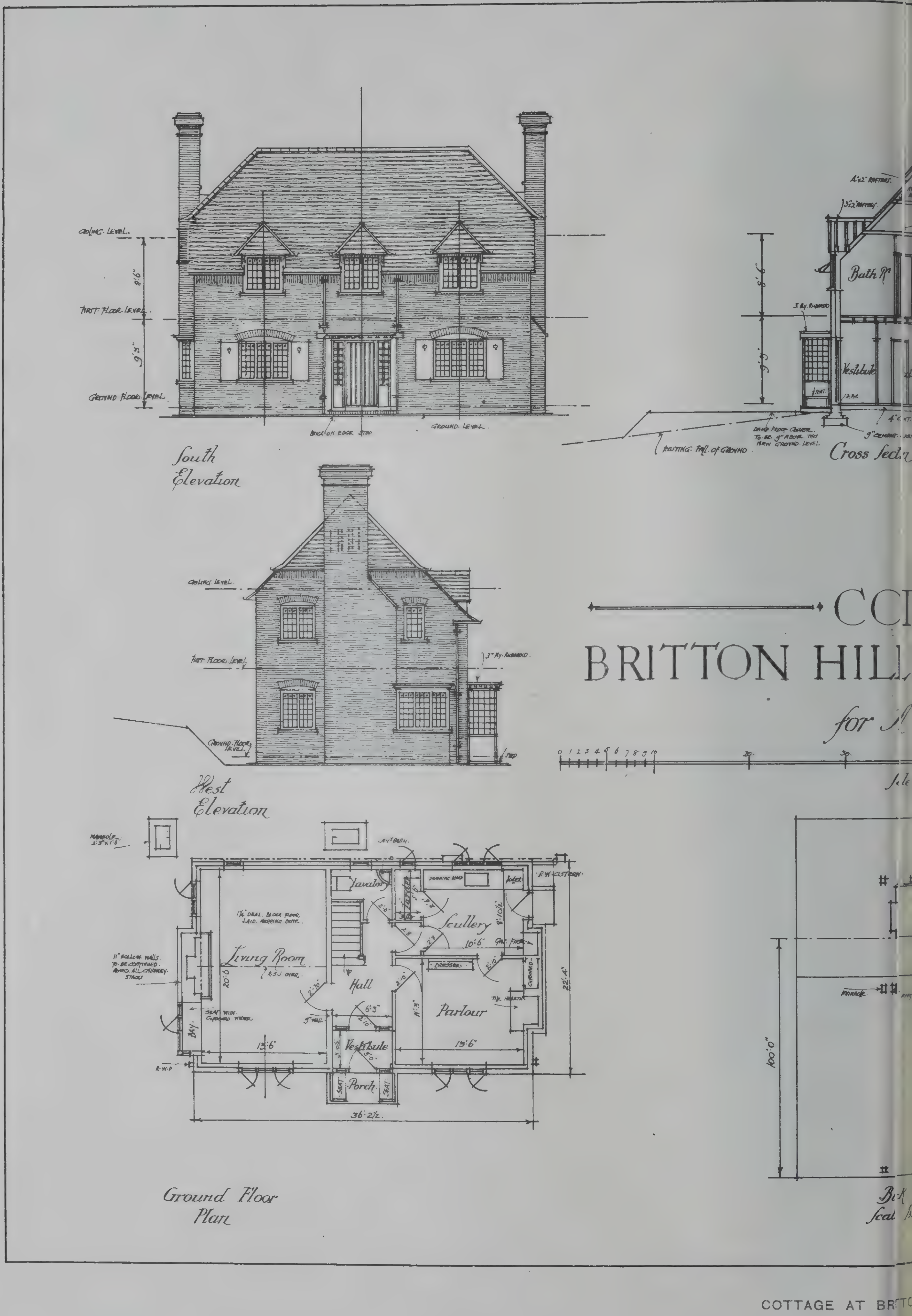
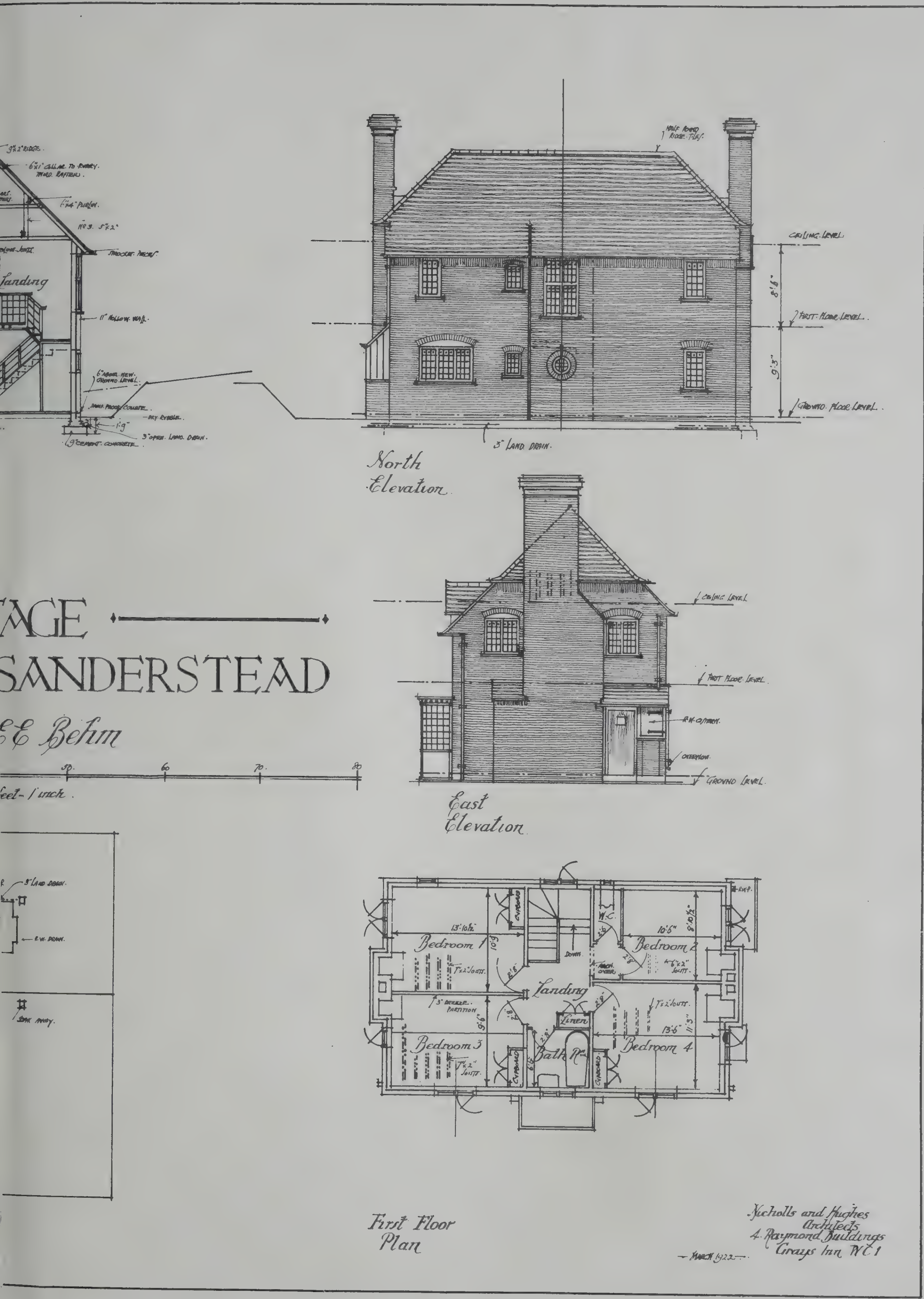


COTTAGE AT BRITT

NICHOLL



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LL, SANDERSTEAD.

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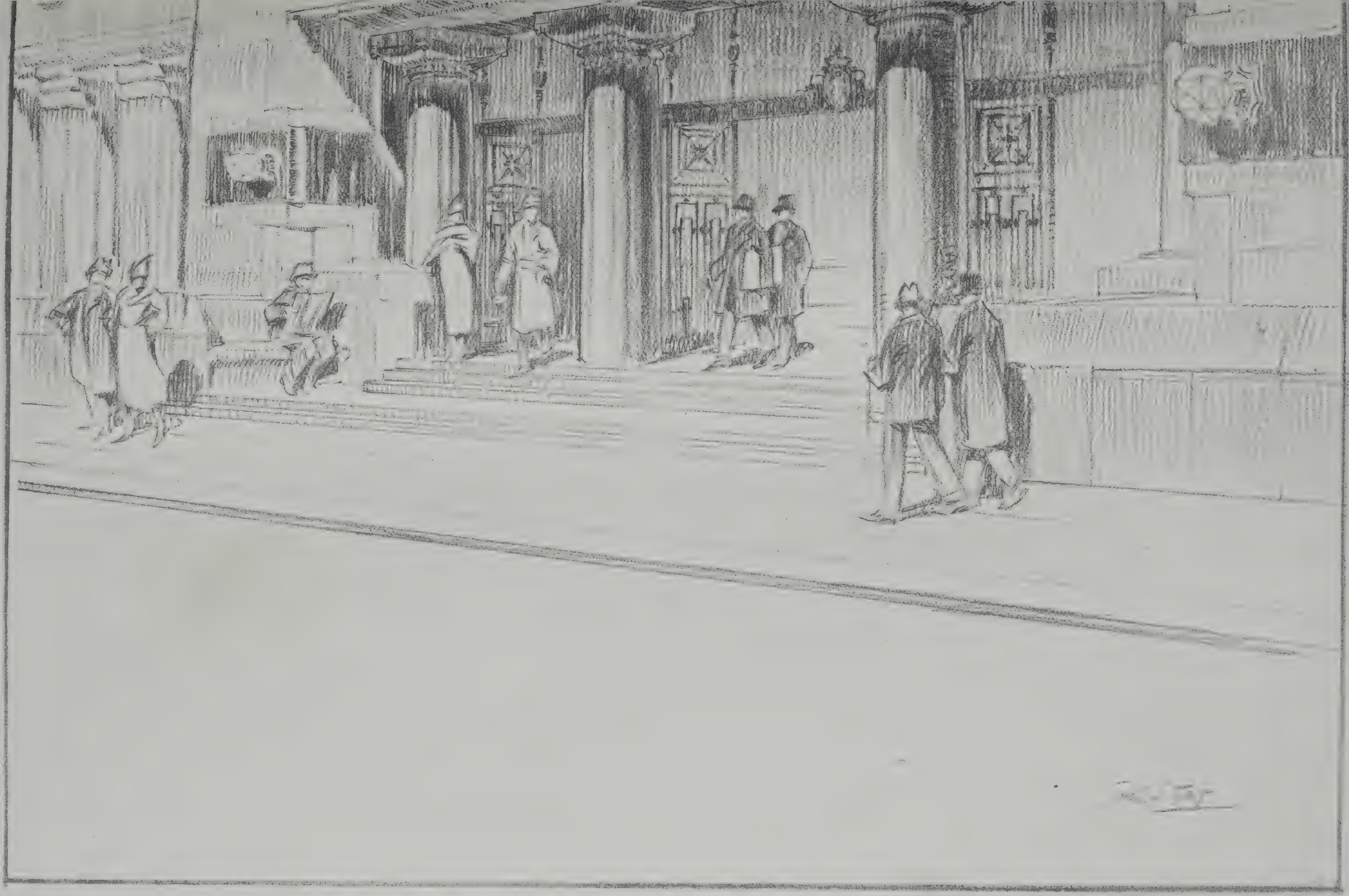
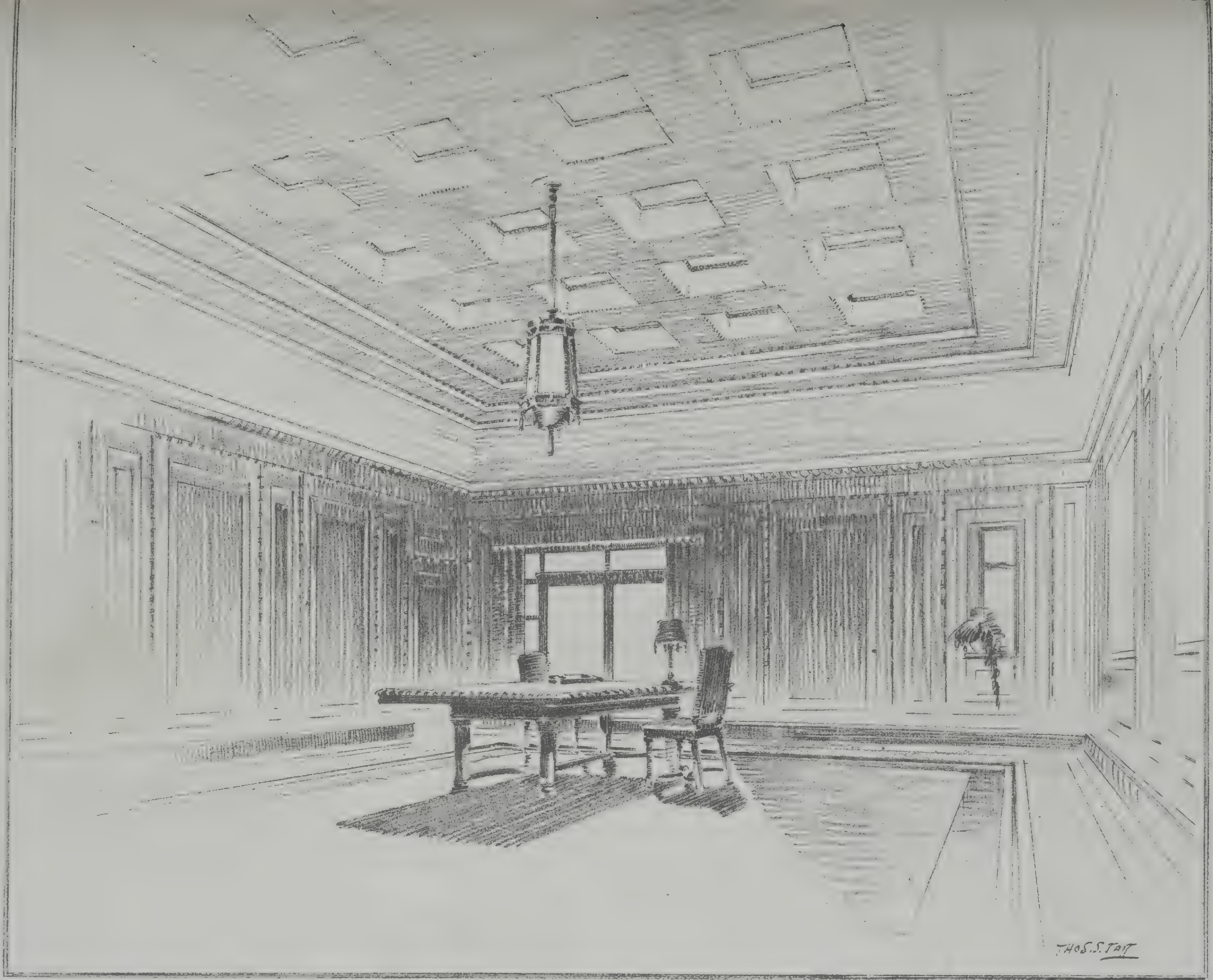


ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON. PERSPECTIVE SKETCH OF MAIN ENTRANCE.

SIR JOHN J. BURNET, A.R.A. AND PARTNERS, ARCHITECTS.



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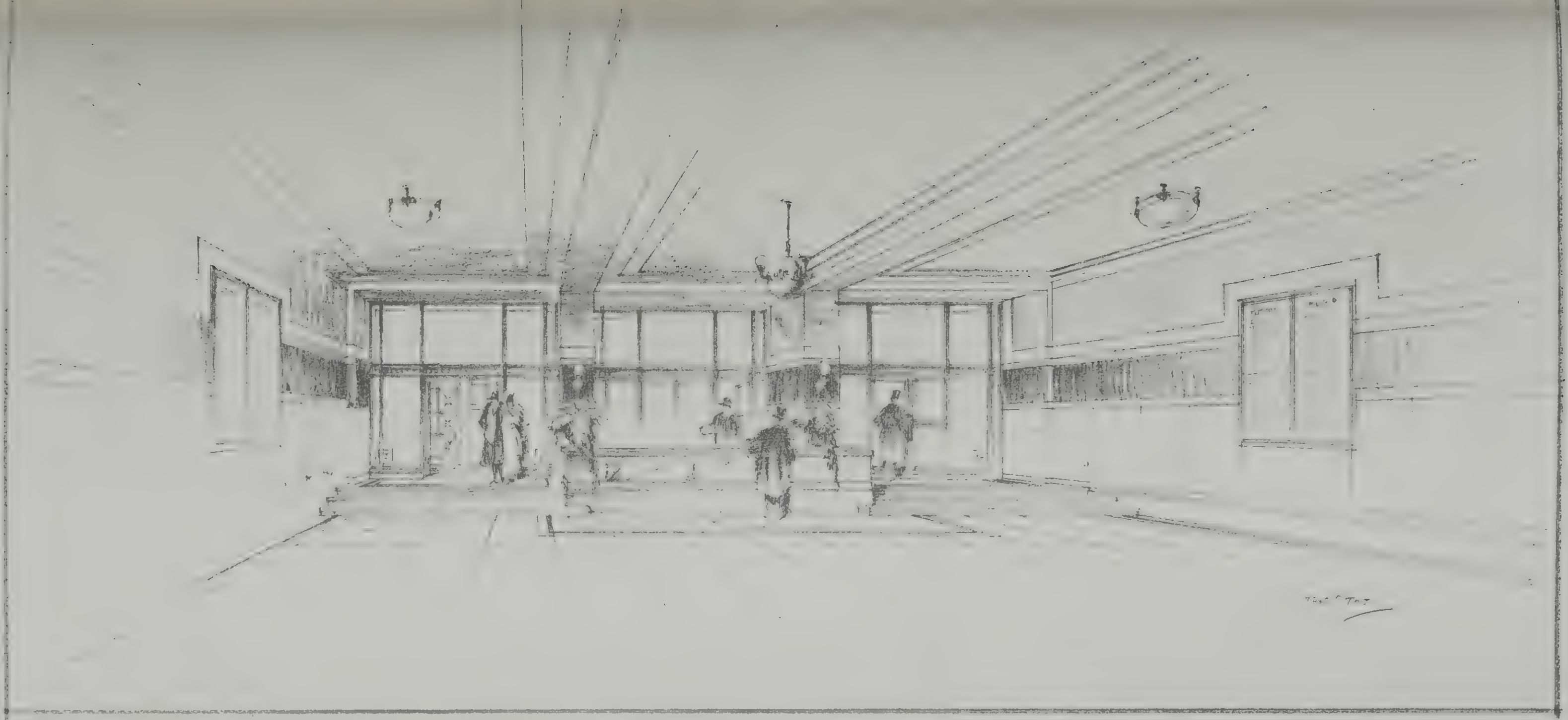
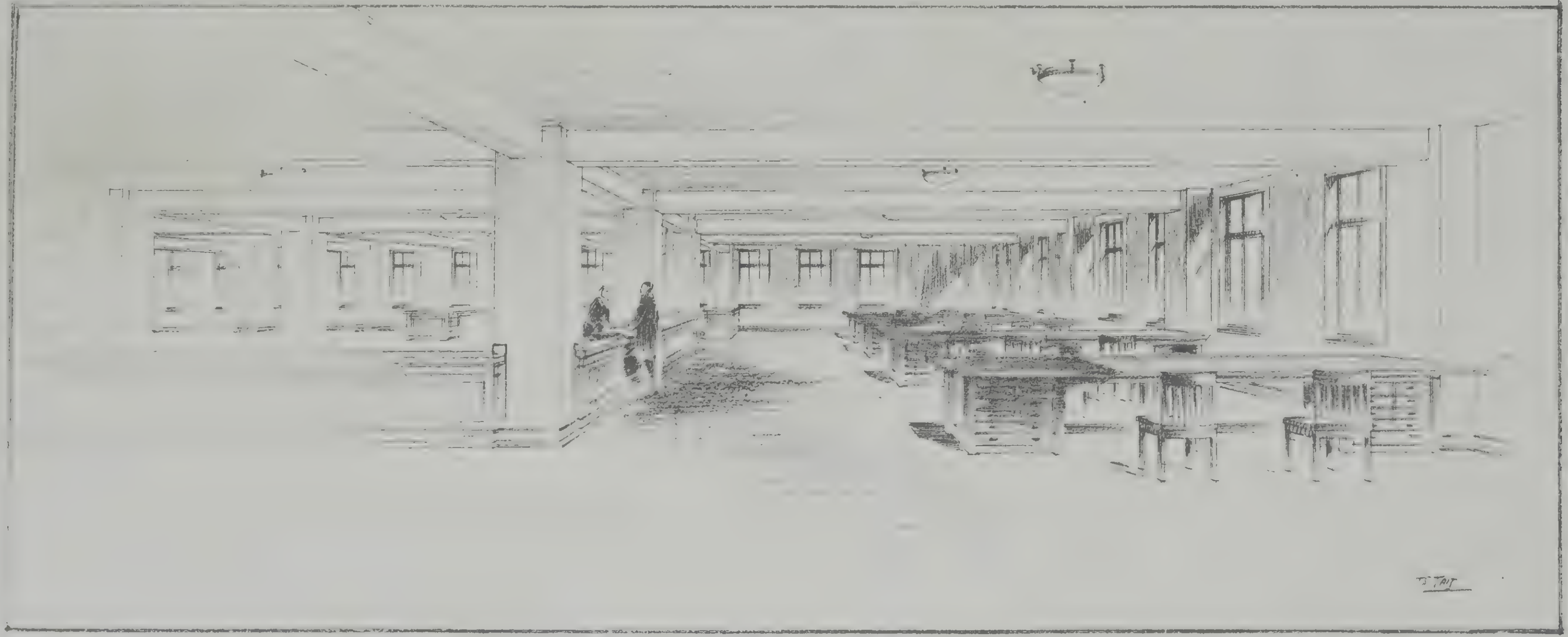
ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON. SKETCH OF ONE OF THE PRIVATE ROOMS.

SIR JOHN J. BURNET, A.R.A. AND PARTNERS, ARCHITECTS.



SKETCH OF ENTRANCE VESTIBULE.



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ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON. SKETCH OF GENERAL OFFICE FLOOR.

SIR JOHN J. BURNET, A.R.A. AND PARTNERS, ARCHITECTS.

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COTTAGE, BRITTON HILL, SANDERSTEAD. NICHOLLS & HUGHES, Architects.

Notes and Comments.

A New L.C.C. Election Campaign.

We are sorry to see that a new body has been formed which calls itself the London Housing League and which will contest all seats at the next election. Major Harry Barnes is chairman and Sir Edgar Bonham Carter secretary. The aims of this new association are to undertake a greatly extended housing programme aiming at 50,000 new dwellings in the first three years and to augment the supply of labour by (*a*) co-operating with the apprenticeship scheme under the Housing Acts, (*b*) by training additional men, and (*c*) by opening a Housing Works Department of the L.C.C., also by taking all steps to secure that the supply of materials keeps pace with the demands made.

We are sorry to hear of this recrudescence of political activity in connection with housing as, if successful, it will only retard and not advance the objects aimed at, which will be secured when individuals find that they must help themselves and cease to rely on the political machine. The new League may, nevertheless, be an admirable electioneering device!

Leaks and Building.

Many architects have had to listen of late to a string of complaints about recently erected buildings. It is difficult to get a client to see that everywhere the bulk of building has for reasons of economy to be built to withstand normal weather. If we have a year like the last, in which we have an exceptionally heavy rainfall accompanied with gales, wet will sometimes find its way into a building which could be fairly claimed to be well and soundly built. If, for example, we had had recently, not rain, but heavy snows, wet would have penetrated into a larger number of buildings, and if the wind had had twice its velocity the same result would have occurred. As things stand, any architect could build houses which would withstand any weather, but it is quite certain that the average client would be unwilling to foot the bill. But when we have to cut down prices by leaving out whatever is not absolutely essential we are not in a position to provide a perfectly weatherproof structure, but one that is reasonably weatherproof—a very different thing.

The Settlement of Floors.

The "Engineer" writes that an ingenious instrument for detecting the settlement of the floors of a building under repair has been used in America. It comprised three lengths of 1 inch by 2 inch fir cut just so long that they were slightly bowed when jammed between the ceiling and the floor. Light pointed sticks set between pairs of the bows were held in place normally, but dropped out and thus gave warning if settlement occurred and the curvature of the bows was altered.

There are many occasions on which a device of this kind would be most useful in a great many very difficult cases, for it is often extremely difficult to diagnose the extent and direction of a settlement, which this very simple method affords a means of accurately determining.

The Memorial Service at St. George's, Hanover Square.

The memorial service for Paul Waterhouse at St. George's, Hanover Square, on Monday, was largely attended by members of the Institute and by friends. Among those present were the President, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Mr. Guy Dawber, Mr. Curtis Green, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Mr. Herbert Baker, Mr. William Woodward, Mr. E. P. Warren, Mr. A. Burnett Brown, Mr. Henry Ashley, Mr. Horace Field, Mr. George Hornblower, Mr. Max Clarke, Mr. Rudolf Dircks, Major Corlette, Mr. Herbert Wills, Mr. P. H. Adams, Mr. Maurice B. Adams, and many other old friends and colleagues. The service was a short one, but beautifully conducted, the music being of outstanding excellence. The list sent us is one of over 100 names, but we should say that the service was attended by nearly 250.

Bridges.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, writing in the "Journal" of the Institute of Structural Engineers, on "Bridges," says: "Of all our æsthetic failures, the failure of the bridge is the most glaring—and it is getting worse. With the coming of concrete there threatens the peril that the bridge may become normally the ugly and even offensive structure which iron had already begun to make it." Mr. Belloc continues by stating that "life lived insanely and abnormally, as it is to-day in our industrial civilisation, would and does produce monstrosity in oak or marble just as much as in massed concrete or in steel."

We agree with much of this, but should have qualified it by saying that ferro-concrete appears to be an almost ideal method of construction for the wide-span bridges which are now in most cases necessary. Well-designed bridges of ferro-concrete have none of the disadvantages which attend the use of bare steel, they involve no expensive upkeep and their lines may be singularly graceful. We consider it an almost ideal system of construction for bridges and are somewhat surprised that it is not more widely recognised as being so.

Wooden Houses.

The Government Committee on new methods of house construction, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Moir, met recently. A large number of schemes providing alternatives to bricks and mortar have been placed before the Committee, among them being the construction of steel and wooden houses, and it was with the latter type that the Committee dealt recently.

According to the advocates of wooden houses, these could be imported in sectional form and rapidly assembled on chosen sites in this country. Both bungalows and two-storey buildings, it is claimed, might suitably be built of wood. An objection is said to be the comparatively high cost.

We see no reason why wooden houses should be imported and not built in their entirety in this country. There is no secret about wooden buildings which needs American or Canadian workmanship to solve. It simply depends on whether it is quicker and more economical to build houses which are carpenters' structures throughout than to employ other materials for the walls. If the framing of the sides of a house can be carried out more cheaply by doing it away from the site of a building or in great quantities of repeats, this can be done as effectively in England as in America.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

The news that the City authorities have served a "Dangerous Structure" notice on the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in respect of the dome shows that they are alive to the necessity of immediate measures. It may be assumed that the service of this notice will be welcomed by the Dean and Chapter as it will arouse public attention to the urgency of the question, an urgency fully recognised by the technical advisers of the Dean and Chapter. As always in such cases, the cost of the necessary works is the difficulty and a large amount of money has to be sought by means of public appeal, the "Dangerous Structure" notice being quoted as an argument for the necessity of getting together adequate funds without delay. It must always be a remarkable fact that a building erected under such different circumstances to those of the present, and the great culminating feature of which involves such daring construction, has not before now shown signs of danger, and this is not among the least of the tributes which must be paid to Wren as an architect having very great constructural knowledge.

Building Prospects in London

The New Year is likely to see a far larger amount of building in London than we have had experience of for many years. The tranquillity of the political horizon after its recent unrest is likely to have a marked effect and to accentuate still more strongly the set of the tide toward a state of good trade and great building development. On all sides the Metropolis is changing, and gaps in the great thoroughfares are giving place to new buildings either in progress or shortly to be commenced.

In the City we have, firstly, the Bank of England; the first beginnings of Mr. Herbert Baker's new scheme will rise behind the circumscribing works of Soane's building. Sir Edwin Lutyens is to build a bank opposite the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street." Britannia House, the new home of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company by the same architect, is nearing completion. Mr. Curtis Green is named as the architect of a new bank in the City; while Messrs. Mewes & Davis's Lothbury scheme is in progress. Further east we have Sir Edwin Cooper's new Lloyd's Registry, and further West Messrs. Benn's new premises in Fleet Street by Messrs. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers. Mr. Robert Angell is carrying out Messrs. Gordon & Gotch's new premises in Farringdon Street, while the new Ironmongers' Hall by Mr. Sidney Tatchell is in Aldersgate Street. These are but some of the outstanding examples of building activity within the square mile which constitutes the historic City of London.

Regent Street is another centre of activity and the remaining gaps in the new street are being rapidly filled in. Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire have carried out a very large proportion of the work here; but Mr. Stanley Hall, the architect for Messrs. Liberty, Mr. Henry Tanner, and Messrs. Mewes & Davis, and Mr. Stanley Hamp may be mentioned among the architects who have been employed by the leaseholders, while Sir John Burnet and his partners are responsible for Vigo House.

The future of the Devonshire House site in Piccadilly has now been determined. The front to Piccadilly will be occupied by the great flat scheme designed by Professor Reilly in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hastings of New York. Behind this, and facing the widened Berkeley Street, Messrs. Thomas Cook's new premises, which will house, we understand, over 600 clerks, will be erected from designs by Mr. Arnold Mitchell, and in rear of this will be another great block of flats to be known as Devonshire Court, from designs of Mr. Henry White.

A new theatre, to cost over £100,000, is projected in Cambridge Circus; the Plaza Theatre, in Lower Regent Street, opposite the Civil Service Stores, is by Mr. Verity. The New Gallery Cinema in Regent Street, of which Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon Spain are architects, are among numerous new places of entertainment now projected.

Along Oxford Street, east of Oxford Circus, are Messrs. Peter Robinson's new block, of which Mr. Clarkson is the architect, while further east will be situated Messrs. Bourne & Hollingsworth's new premises, of which Mr. Alan Slater is the architect.

In Piccadilly Circus Messrs. Swan & Edgar's new scheme is in the hands of Mr. J. J. Joass.

Messrs. Trehearne and Norman are carrying out work in Wellington Street, Strand, which is now, with the Tivoli Theatre, by Mr. Bertie Crewe and Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, beginning to take a new and unfamiliar form, accentuated by the greatly widened street.

In central London great building activity is going on on the Howard de Walden estates, numerous large blocks of flats being in progress or nearing completion there. In Kensington, Messrs. Barker's new premises are being carried out by Sir Reginald Blomfield, and this is only the most prominent of many changes now taking place in the Royal Borough. The Gas Light & Coke Co.'s new showrooms in Church Street, Kensington, are being built from designs of Mr. Austen Hall.

The great site formerly occupied by Meux's Brewery, at the corner of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, has not yet been greatly changed by the wave of rebuilding, but is likely to be in the near future, but Mr. Jeaves has been busy on the Euston Market, now almost completed, and among hospital schemes may be mentioned Rockefeller Bequest buildings at University College, of which Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. George Hornblower are joint architects, and the new nurses' homes in connection with the Royal Free Hospital of which Messrs. Ashley & Newman are the architects. Messrs. Adams & Holden have only recently completed the new additions and alterations at Westminster Hospital, which we wish they had been commissioned to rebuild as it is unworthy of its position. But hospital finance is more difficult than it has ever been and makeshifts must be the order of the day.

We have only mentioned a few of the great schemes which are in progress or contemplated, but no one can fail to notice the enormous amount of rebuilding which is in progress everywhere and which, coupled with a considerable trade revival, promises to make a prosperous 1925.

Interior Decoration.

By William Harvey.

Owen Jones Student, Silver Medallist in Colour Decoration.

An essential distinction between the decorative treatment that may be applied to the exterior or to the interior of a building lies in the fact that inside and outside will be seen under intensely different condition of lighting. Windows that counted as dark masses framed with lighter expanses of sunlit wall, when viewed from the exterior show as light framed up with dark, when seen from within during the hours of daylight. Artificial lighting of the interior modifies or even reverses the effect and whereas the exterior of a building must be designed to appear pleasant under varying conditions of daylight, the interior is required to satisfy the eye both by day and night.

The direction and intensity of the light is also different. Even on the north side of a building, the sky is able to cast shadows downward from cornice and moulding, but, in the interior, the reflected light striking in from floor, walls and ceiling, makes the shadow play far more complex. Objects beneath window level have their shadows cast downward, and those above their tops have them cast upwards on frieze or ceiling. These considerations apply more particularly to interior decorations designed on a bold scale, and an order of pilasters or columns used to decorate an interior will be seen partly in direct light where the downward sloping beams from the windows glance upon the moulded bases and the lower parts of the shafts, but chiefly in diffused light of very much reduced intensity.

Decoration by means of projections and recesses, such as pilasters and mouldings, loses in force and dramatic effect inside a building where the strongest contrasts are likely to be provided, not by the orderly light and shade on shaft and entablature, but by chance thrown spots of direct light amid the general sombre hue of the interior.

Decoration by contrasting colours, on the other hand, gains in distinctness in a diffused light where it stands less chance of having its delicate hues blotted out, and its more robust tones subdued more than is the case were they exposed to the full glare of day. Colour decoration is a valuable adjunct to architecture, and the protection afforded by the weather-resisting shell of the building makes its use possible in interiors, even when the exterior walls are left more or less grey and neutral in tint, as they are likely to be in an inclement climate where the atmosphere is heavily charged with soot and acid fumes. Whether modelling or colour, or both be adopted in interior decoration, the nearness of the spectator's eye to the finished work permits both of a proportionate reduction in the scale of individual architectural features, and of the use of subdued colouring or of low relief. Whether the architect himself designs the decoration, or is assisted by painter and sculptor, it is one of his most important functions to provide his interiors with such pleasant expanses of wall and such lighting arrangements as will render decoration possible. The relation of plan to daylight and of daylight to decoration must be well arranged, or the most costly and elaborate scheme will simply be thrown away.

Collaboration between architects, painters and sculptors is most useful when directed by the intention of finding the best means of exhibiting the two decorative arts in the most telling positions, and the most suitable lights.

The source of light in any interior is itself one of the principal decorations, though its value is very frequently ignored. The city abounds in offices, restaurants and showrooms whose walls are sumptuously panelled with finely figured hard-woods or lined with coloured marbles, but which are lit by dismal skylights whose dusty surfaces are patterned by the footprints of prowling cats.

Vertical clerestory lights are far more satisfactory than skylights, and can be made to fit much more pleasantly with a scheme of decoration on which they cast a more favourable form of illumination.

The value of stained glass as an interior decoration was recognised both in the East and West during the Mediæval period, and the tradition survives in ecclesiastical work at the present day. The difficulty of combining direct ventilation with stained glass prevents the extension of its use in some places where it might otherwise be appropriate, but this could be overcome by adopting a device from the East and including a panel of open geometrical strapwork and providing this part of the window or lantern-light with an exterior casement capable of being opened or closed.

Ceiling lights and borrowed lights, even when composed of stained glass, are only substitutes for direct lighting, which should be provided in connection with the proposed scheme of decoration, wherever this is possible.

Constructional members such as beams, girders and stanchions are not always easy to place in positions where they will go well with a scheme of interior decoration.

Odd shaped sites, complications due to the recognition of rights of light and air, and other utilitarian considerations demand the provision of these principal supports just where they are least wanted from an artistic point of view. Adjustment of the rival claims of structural convenience and decorative propriety is not easy even in a new building, and it often happens that the ugly framework is fixed and practically unalterable before the decorative scheme is prepared. The design then becomes a matter of making the best of a bad job. The single isolated stanchion is rigged out with a casing which translates it into a pilaster or column of more or less classic proportions, and the beam above is surrounded with an architrave and a modillion cornice of ultra areostyle span. Sometimes these trimmings have even a negative value. The increased cost only results in increased bulk and conspicuousness, and the offending constructional member looks more like an unwanted intruder than ever. Where several beams of unequal sizes run across the ceiling of a large chamber without being parallel with or related to one another it is often possible to form a false ceiling under the lowest one and avoid the distressing irregularity of the lines and masses.

The maxim of constructional purists that all parts of the structure should be seemly and worthy to be seen is, of course, the ideal to be kept in view wherever possible, but where the alternatives are either false casings to each individual beam or a fair ceiling under them all the second device often has the advantage.

The decorative value of simple curved surfaces of plaster in imitation of vaulting was exploited with admirable effect by Sir Christopher Wren, and now, with the many kinds of sheet and mesh reinforcement in general use, these forms might again become popular.

In combination with suitably designed masses of concrete they would provide structural strength and rigidity as well as the subtle gradations of light and shade on rounded surfaces.

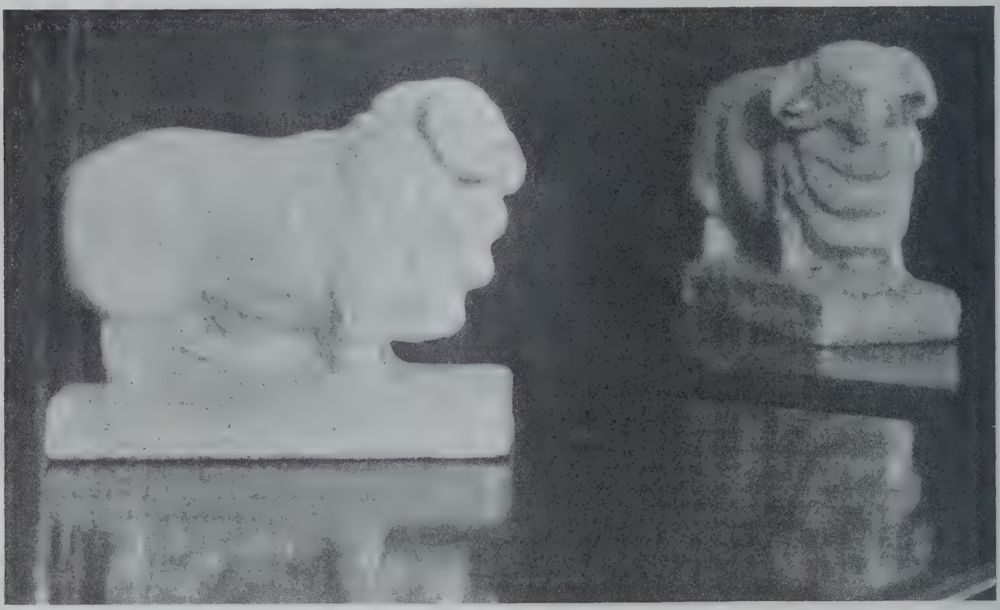
Both in the fortunate case of decoration designed in conjunction with the architectural massing and in the less satisfactory case where the decoration is devised later to pull things together, the main point to be kept in view is the effect of the whole. All elements that will be seen together by the spectator must be considered together by the designer in order that incongruities may be avoided. A discordant colour note or an admixture of styles or textures may suffice to knock a hole in the scheme and make it less attractive than honest plainness and a cream wash would have been. This aspect of selection in decoration makes demands upon the architect that he is not always able to meet, and a division of responsibility between architect and client often leads to disaster. The client sometimes insists upon choosing inappropriate gas or electric light fittings, door furniture, radiators and ready-made fire-places without thinking of their effect in combination with the architect's scheme. Instead of all fittings and decorations reaching a similar standard of good quality, some wretched article of mean and shoddy character finds a place in the interior, to the ruination of the whole. Such misfortunes are fostered by the stupid habit of omitting to specify essential fittings in detail, and inserting prime cost sums to cover their value. The labour, or the pleasure, of selecting the fittings has to be faced at some time or other, and the best time is before the specification is written and when there is still an opportunity for the adjustment of ways and means, decorative as well as financial. As things are, the client is consulted during the progress of the contract; he half masters the idea of the provisional sum, and, realising that there is money to be spent or saved at discretion, insists on having a say in the matter. The system is a bad one, for the architect cannot adequately foresee the effect of his interiors unless he is quite certain of the shapes, colours and textures of the sometimes small but always important accessories. Where the design is produced in imitation of ancient work in some historical period the desirability of having all details correct is generally understood by both client and architect, for it is desired to have the whole thing architecturally correct. Original design really demands more care in the selection of appropriate fittings, and it is, of course, still more important to learn at an early date just what fittings can be economically purchased and which will have to be designed and purpose made.

Furniture must be taken into account in all attempts to build up a pleasantly decorated interior. In a new building where good old furniture is to be placed, the design is not fully worked out until at least one satisfactory position has been found for every article. The actual experiment of bringing the furniture into the house after its completion may reveal other and better positions, but where good existing furniture is to become part of the interior decoration, nothing must be left to chance. No sketch plan should be considered complete until little pieces of cardboard cut to the plans of the furniture have been manœuvred into position on it.

Far too often old furniture of indifferent quality is allowed to intrude in a house that has been otherwise fitted in a thoroughly consistent style. This is a hard blow to the designer, and is absolutely destructive of his work. Where economy has to be practised in one or other department, decoration or furniture, the architect might be consulted, whether new furniture designed by himself would not be an appropriate form of decoration for chambers whose walls had been left plain to contrast with it. Upholstered furniture is perhaps the most difficult to introduce into an architectural scheme and wooden furniture provided with separate cushions is generally more manageable in this respect.

Sometimes an unpleasant looking sofa or arm chair can be converted into a thing of beauty by covering it with some strong cloth of Eastern hand-woven type instead of chintz, or the usual patterns of the upholsterer's stock. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the furniture question in interior decoration. The whole artistic effect of the elaborate and beautiful decorations of the Alhambra would be entirely spoilt were the building to be crowded with unsuitable European furniture and perhaps one of the most important lessons in decoration that the building teaches is the value of interdependence of all the elements of its composition. The disposition of the several chambers and courts, the lighting, construction, material, modelling and colour, have all been thought out in relation to one another, and to the habits of the Moors for whom the fortress-palace was built.

The carefully modelled repeating patterns, intricate and faithfully executed as they are, would be nothing in themselves, and indeed, when casts of them are used to line the walls of the photographer's studio, with its velvet curtains and upholstered sofa, the whole effect is as tawdry and unlovely as it is anachronistic and absurd.



ANIMALS MODELLED IN CLAY AND FIRED BY MR. REGINALD WELLS.

The Beaux Arts Gallery

Mr. Reginald Wells recently held an exhibition of his work at the above gallery, which is situated just off New Bond Street and is managed by Mr. Lessor, a member of the famous family. He possesses a keen artistic appreciation and the gallery is arranged so as to inspire the visitor and exhibitor with a sense of comfort. Mr. Lessor knows what he is talking about when discussing pictures and the crafts, and clients may be sure of receiving sympathetic consideration from him. The work of Mr. Reginald Wells was most tastefully and attractively displayed, and includes many examples of particular merit. Each piece has been carefully designed and its colouring has been a matter of lengthy study. Mr. Wells does not produce pottery for the masses; at the same time the exhibits were inexpensive, considering the merits of the work. All those who have any knowledge of pottery and its production will appreciate the fact that many efforts can be spoilt in the firing, which, in spite of control, is exposed to an element of chance which frequently leads to bitter disappointments. Some twenty-five years ago the late Mr. Richard Lunn was appointed Pottery Master at the Royal College of Art. The class had a very considerable evening attendance and one or two students spent all their time studying the subject; the writer was one of these students, and it is always a pleasure to reflect back upon those happy days. Mr. Reginald Wells was also about that time, or perhaps a year or two before, a student at the College and produced some delightful figures modelled in terra cotta clay, which, when fired, turned into a deep red brown colour. Since those early successes Mr. Wells has never turned back, and has devoted many years to the craft and turned out some spirited and charming work which has been universally appreciated.

H. W. M. K.

The Place of the Architect in the Scheme of Things.

The place of the architect in the scheme of things has not yet, I suggest, been determined with such conscious exactitude that appertains to those gentlemen who dally with bricks and limit the manipulation of other comprehensible things of the world and relinquish them sometimes in favour of assuming the position of arbiters in the destiny of capital and labour and the rights of man.

Though it is true that workmen are as necessary to a building as a building to an architect, inasmuch as it materialises his thought, the public, that collection of enigmatical congeries, when they behold a building rising from a chaos of building matter, insist upon crediting the men of the trowel and spade with its sole creative impulse.

So therefore the position of the architect in life has yet to be clearly disclosed. Even workmen do not appreciate mind as being superior to muscle. They know the architect by his voice when he politely interprets their jargon into respectable words for the refined ear of the client, and *vice versa.* But the public should understand that without the architect to draw the plans and write the specification and see the consummation thereof, their money would simply dwindle away. Money is power or energy in building operations, just as steam is to an engine, and if there were no well-designed pistons and pipes to direct the steam of energy into proper channels, it would be absolutely blown into attenuated air and there would be nothing to show for it. Therefore, if there is no directing mind behind a building in a state of erection, men would go on using up energy in placing bricks here and there until the money gave out, but there would be nothing of any use produced. A great many people thought the same idea during the war, when money seemed to take wings and fly away when the Government was prodigal with building schemes.

The work of the architect is carried on in the silence of his office, where he creates in thought a building that will ultimately be materialised by the workmen. He knows exactly how it will look when completed—or ought to—and is familiar with the amount of material used in the fabric. Therefore a certain amount of mental energy is expended before one brick is laid upon another brick. You can thus conceive the colossal importance of mind. Sometimes the child of his fancy becomes stillborn, and there follows the solemnisation of a burial, when many mournful words are uttered by him as the drawings are put into a shallow grave never to be exhumed, unless the client changes his mind.

The architect, after years of preparation, sometimes finds it extremely difficult to discover any room in the sun at all. He first has to find the work, then do it, and then get the money for it—a triunal process which is not altogether a happy one. And even then he may find that he has been too much of the architectural student and not enough of the architect, and be disgusted with the irreverence and want of respect shown by some clients. It is very distressing that the public are more often concerned with utility than with art. It is not, as a rule, much impressed with elaborate mouldings, sinkings, and vast spaces necessary to comply with the architectural paraphernalia so much as the architect is. Many of the public approach an architect under the impression that the architect is waiting to take advantage of its lack of knowledge, forgetting that the architect is always acting for it.

An architect who is approached by a committee to draw plans for a public hall is rather in an unenviable position, because each member has a different idea; and here the architect, while smiling like a doctor or beaming like a chemist all the time, tries to discover some point of agreement. The ideas of a committee who have the spending of other people's money are rather on a grandiose scale. One member, who is full of pep and very active, may require a number of steps up to the entrance; on the other hand, a lady, with memories of having climbed innumerable staircases at home, wishes to be on the ground-floor. The place of the architect clearly lies in trying to please all and offend nobody. How does he do it? By the magic word "cost." This thoroughly cools the ardour of everyone to-day. It levels all opinions. Cost is the master and money the servant. He should be most tactful—and some architects are who have had experience. This is their motto, and they have a slogan which never fails them at need. It is as follows: "I agree with you, but the cost would be prohibitive." Or the following: "Your idea is perfectly feasible, but I'm afraid it would cost more than I would advise."

I believe that architectural schools do not include this kind of instruction in their syllabuses. Vetruvius advised his contemporaries never to assume the title of architect until they were perfect masters of the profession—a caution in the present day that may not be perhaps unnecessary. He possibly was alluding to the above. So much has the artistic side sunk to insignificance that men have assumed the title of "architect" who had never entertained the faintest idea of being exalted to such a noble elevation in life, because they were past-masters in pleasing their clients.

Architects are too modest, inasmuch that the public know very little of them and their ways. I humbly suggest to the profession that it would not be an unwise plan to engage a shop window in a prominent position in the Strand or Regent Street, and there install some attractive-looking assistants behind drawing boards, supported by a still more attractive architect—preferably F.R.I.B.A.—to lend dignity, and thus demonstrate how a client's initial impulses pass through the transforming brains of the architect before they can receive their first creative fiat. These first feeble flutterings then could be passed on to the first assistant, a man with accumulated experience, who could make the necessary germ and then hand it on to the rest to be suitably clothed, until the completed plans and details of a building would be created on paper, suitably coloured and lettered (preferably with readable letters, because the public would be unable to distinguish when a V should be a U, or the other way about).

There is no reason why this idea should be limited to mere drawing. A man might be exhibited writing a specification and another taking off the quantities. The whole process would prove as interesting as it was instructive. It would also be necessary to explain the process by the aid of large posters in perfectly legible letters, which could be stuck upon the glass in their proper places. The title above the shop would not offer much difficulty either. It might run as follows: "The close secrets of an architect's office revealed for the first time. What the client pays for. Everything above board."

Tradesmen very often take the public into their confidence in this way. We often see how time is manufactured by watchmakers, torn garments invisibly mended, and chickens hatched at sight.

J. E. Reid.

An informal meeting is to be held of the Institution of Civil Engineers on Wednesday, January 14, at 7 p.m., when the subject for discussion will be "the use and abuse of reinforced concrete," to be introduced by Mr. Henry James Deane, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

The General Electric Co., Ltd., have secured the following contracts from British railway companies: L.M. and S. Railway, 5,000 Osram trainlighting lamps; Great Southern Railway of Ireland, six months' contract for Osram gasfilled and vacuum lamps, and for Robertson carbon filament lamps.

The Guildford Corporation have adopted a scheme for the erection of a new generating station for the improvement of the electrical undertaking; the estimated cost is about £140,000.

The Weston-Super-Mare District Council have adopted a scheme prepared by their surveyor, Mr. H. A. Brown, in conjunction with Colonel P. G. Fry, for additions to the Council offices.

Mr. R. V. Hall has retired from the office of borough surveyor to the Abingdon Council, and started in private practice at 2 East Street, Helens Street, Abingdon.

The English Electric Co. have secured the contract for the electrification of the Cape Town Suburban Railways; the amount is between £300,000 and £400,000.

Paris Housing Problems.

By W. W. O'Mahony.

Cost Price and Selling Values—Building Enterprise Paralysed—Consequence of the Crisis for Architects.

The menace of new taxes which aim at appropriating an additional percentage of the *supposed* surplus values of town properties have stimulated in France a series of studies which shed interesting light not only on the real taxable capacities of house owners, but on the obstacles which stand in the way of a revival of activity in building enterprise.

One of the most informative comparisons of pre- and post-war situations has been made by M. Pierre Caziot,[*] whose conclusions strikingly contradict the ordinary popular thesis which paints the house proprietor as a pernicious profiteer. The special interest of this study—solidly supported by sound statistics—is its purely objective character and its conspicuous freedom from bias.

Deductions drawn from individual sales of houses have fostered the impression that this class of property has considerably appreciated since 1914. In certain quarters of Paris the prices paid at public auctions have been from 50 to 100 per cent. above the highest amounts obtainable before the war. An examination of the transactions of the period 1920–1924, in the richest *bourgeois* districts of the French Metropolis, confirm this apparent advance. Thus in one of the very best *arrondissements*—the 8th, named after the Champs-Elysées—44 sales collectively produced 40, 924, 441 frs. [†]—an increase of 16,296,241 frs. (or 66·1 per cent.) on the pre-war value of 24,628,200 frs. The average price of the houses sold passed from 560,000 frs. to 930,000 frs. each; 12 more than doubled and three tripled in worth, including a building in the Boulevard Haussmann, which—valued at 1,060,000 frs.—fetched three millions. These advances are the most considerable registered in Paris. They are largely a consequence of purchases by banks and industrial companies, installing themselves at all costs in the quarters most favourable to their business.

In the 16th *arrondissement* (Passy-Auteuil) 53 properties changed hands in the four years term in question, with a gain of 61·5 per cent., the average individual value advancing from 463,000 to 748,000 frs., and 16 houses passing the 100 per cent. limit. In the 17th, which contains older and more modest constructions, the increase noted on a basis of 40 sales is 48·8 per cent., the 100 per cent. exceptions not exceeding two. The less wealthy *arrondissements* show averages of surplus values (derived with a similar precision of calculation from official returns of numerous sales) varying from 40 down to 13 per cent. In all instances an appreciable augmentation of capital has been seemingly realised.

Typical History of a House.

The history of one house situated at 5 Quai Voltaire, facing the Carrousal and Tuileries bridges, in the 7th *arrondissement,* illustrates the misleading character of these paper profits. This important construction of 892 metres (645 built on) was erected in 1826 on a plot of ground which cost 75,000 frs. (84 frs. per metre). The outlay on building added to this (525,000 frs. plus 75,000 frs.) bring up the cost price to 600,000 frs. The property was sold for 750,000 frs. in 1882 and re-sold (after improvement) for 950,000 frs. in 1906. On November 7, 1923, a judicial sale of the house attracted numerous bids by reason of the existence in it of two vacant *apartements* at an epoch of veritable flat famine. M. Caziot having been called upon to value the building, before this *adjudication,* fixed a price of 1,100,000 frs. The highest offer attained was 1,180,000 frs.—an apparent surplus value of 24 per cent. Instead, however, of representing a profit of (1,180,000 minus 950,000 frs.) 230,000 frs., this sale involves a dead loss of 610,000 frs. Taking into account the proportionate values of gold and paper francs (1 : 3½) a house existed before the war, *so as not to be sold at a loss,* should fetch at least three and a half times its cost price; 1,180,000 frs. translated into gold values shrinks to 340,000 frs. —almost a third of the price paid in 1906.

Several similar stories, declares M. Caziot, will certainly astonish those who imagine that they will find in the surplus values of house property "miraculous resources" and for French budgets.

A Collective Comparison.

The study from which we quote ranges over a total of 693 sales effected between January 1, 1920, and August 1, 1924. A collective comparison with corresponding pre-war prices gives the following result:

Post-war values of 693 properties .. frs.	258,245,144
Pre-war values of same	181,251,263
Apparent increase value .... of	76,993,881

Apparent average gain—42·5 per cent.

Now, the capitalised value of the 84,351 "built" properties that constitute Paris was, on January 1, 1911, according to the records (*Livre foncier*) of the Prefecture of the Seine, 15,164,414,640 frs., including public buildings and monuments. On January 1, 1914, this value had increased to about 16 *milliards,* or thousands of millions, of (*gold*) francs. The value to-day is 16 thousands of millions *plus* 42·5 per cent., that is 22,800 millions. Reduced to gold values these 22,800 millions, which are paper to-day, become 6,500 *million francs.* The present situation of Paris house property, therefore, according to M. Caziot's figures, may be epitomised as follows:

Value on January 1, 1914, frs. 16,000 millions (gold)
Value to-day, frs. 6,500 (gold)
Depreciation, frs. 9,500 millions.

The *apparent profit* of 42·5, being a purely paper one, is in reality a *loss of about* 60 *per cent.* What are the elements of this depreciation? The capitalisation of the new charges that Paris property supports since the war, including a more than quadrupled land tax, increased upkeep, mortgage and interest rates, limitation of rents, enforced prolongation of leases, etc. M. Caziot does not contest the legitimacy of these imposts and expenses; he simply translates them into capital with the object of indicating that so far as Paris house property is concerned the threatened tax on capital is already anticipated.

The new Financial law contains various articles aimed at this particular patrimony. The best known are those which hope to drain into Treasury channels past and future proportions of imaginary surplus house values. The consequences of these new taxes will be, argues M. Caziot, a further depreciation of the "impossible matter." The surplus value tax, for instance, will induce sellers and buyers of houses to conceal a part of the purchase prices that they hitherto had no interest to hide. "England," he adds, "which tried this tax before us was compelled to abandon it on account of the difficulty of application, the processes and the innumerable expert valuations that it provoked."

Paralysis of Building: Cause and Cure.

The housing problem has indeed assumed a very grave complexion in France and, above all, in Paris, by reason of the almost complete stoppage of the building of dwellings. The effects of the rise in the price of labour and materials have been aggravated by the successive Acts of Parliament which have fixed the majority of tenants in their pre-war homes, confining competition to a narrow circle of foreigners compelled by the necessities of their business to acquire at *any* rent the rare residential premises available in a city where building has been for ten years practically at a standstill.

The result has been a realisation of the classic vicious circle—viz., aggravation of the housing crisis by the very laws aimed at its alleviation. Even the most extravagant demagogue is forced to recognise to-day that a resumption of construction on a sufficient scale can alone put an end to the evils that collectivist artifices have been maintaining since the close of the war. Speculation no doubt presently constructs a restricted number of houses destined to be sold "in flats." This has hardly any effect on the existing situation. Building enterprise cannot possibly awaken into real activity until the cost of production will be veritably in relation with the price which existing properties will fetch.

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[*] "La Situation Réelle de la Propriété Immobilière à Paris," P. Caziot; "Journée Industrielle," 9th to 18th November.

[†] Eighty-four francs equal one pound sterling at present.

Actually an enormous discrepancy exists between the productive price of a dwelling and the sum obtainable for it when sold. A modern house dating from 1913 and having cost a million has (exceptional cases excluded) a maximum selling value of 2 million francs. A similar building cannot be constructed for less than 4 millions. A builder rash enough to work under these conditions would recklessly risk ruin.

The revival of the building industry in France is thus inseparably associated with the possibility of bringing cost and selling prices into a rational proportion with each other. Every element which depreciates the properties already existing aggravates the above-mentioned discrepancy, and therefore renders the housing problem more and more insoluble. The fresh imposts with which French property is threatened menace not only the landlords and the tenants —ultimate victims of the incidence of such taxation—but the architects and builders whose interests are cruelly compromised by the continuous crisis. The study thus summarised, although French in its scope, merits the attention of other countries where statesmen, legislators and professional men, associated with house construction, are in presence of similar problems.

Principles and Practice.

By Katherine Esdaile.

It is human nature to expect that the larger the order the greater the attention due from seller to buyer; but there is one relation of life in which this truth does not hold good. The client who buys an architect's brains for work upon the largest scale is often less troublesome than he to whom an extra hundred pounds is all-important, and whose object is to get as much as he can, and more if possible, for the thousand or so he is prepared to spend. We all know what we want; it is much harder to know what we can get; and the philosophy of the happy mean is nowhere more desirable than in the would-be owner of an Ideal Home.

What, after all, are the qualities of such a home? We are told on every hand that they are easily attainable; but in practice where can they be found? There are still houses by the thousand where electricity does not exist; what is the use of the vacuum cleaner, the electric washer, when the nearest battery is three miles away? There are men and women not a few who object to central heating; if what our exhibition-mongers tell be true, they can none of them know happiness. There are houses where gas cannot penetrate unless a private plant be erected, a process which is beyond the means, and beyond the inclinations too, of myriads. Can they never know the Ideal Home? Our *entrepreneurs* would with one voice say, Never; but is this wholly true?

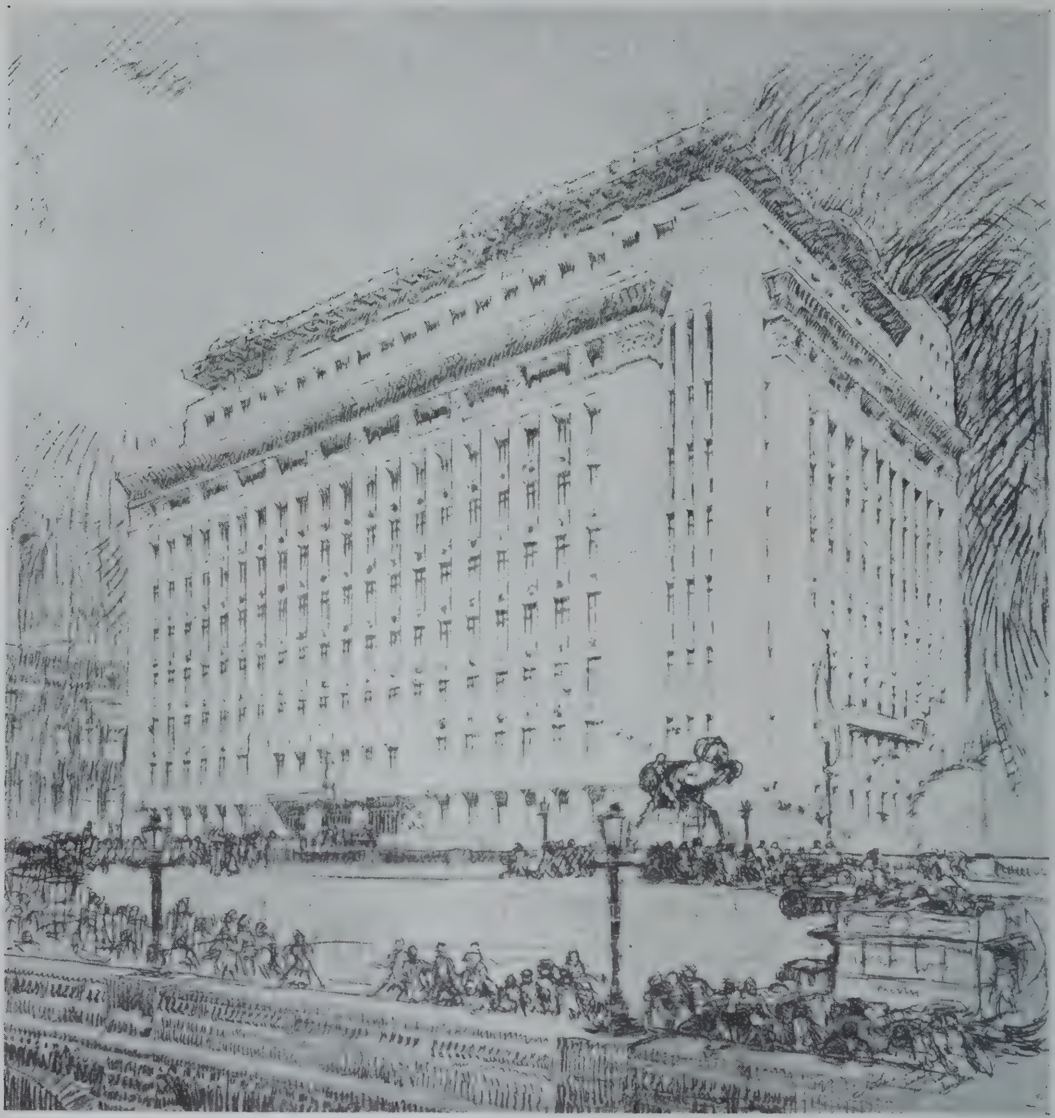
We write, be it remembered, of new houses, not ancestral homes, our own or other people's; what is the architect to do when asked for his opinion on these and kindred points? The answer must depend on the worldly wisdom of the client, and the less of it he has, the more he will distrust anything that is said to him. If he wants gas and electric light, and all the amenities of life, the answer is simple and at the moment patriotic—Go to Wembley, Wembley in this case standing for any convenient or handy suburb with a train service to match. In nine cases out of ten Metro-land or Beechy Bucks or the Breezy Surrey Uplands will furnish a site and object lessons.

The romantic client requires different and much more careful handling. If his Ideal Home is the cottage of tradition, he will scour the country to find it, and, having found it, will require it made up to date in all respects. His architect sets out with misgiving and returns with despair. Dry rot in the floor; roof giving way; toadstools in the kitchen; sewage in the well; how are these things to be got over? The formula of the enthusiast is "Oh, but," and its sound is as a tocsin in the architect's ears. We know a case of a Sussex smuggler's cottage with a perfect picture of a roof, ducky little casement windows and no drains whatever. The architect went upon a friend's behalf to the London agents, and was offered the thing for £300 instead of £400 if he would buy it before inspection for his friend. He did not do so, but someone else did; and the interior of that cottage proved almost more picturesque than the outside. Where the floor had not given way of its own weight a sprouting forest of an unknown fungus, white and clammy as the ghost of typhoid, rioted two feet high from the bare earth below, pushed its flabby stems through the rotten boards, and adorned the hearth with forms more grotesque than the *Art Nouveau* of twenty years ago conceived. This is a true story.

The architect who is asked to build an Ideal Home is in better case; but even here he has to make the best of his site, which oftener than not he will have no voice in choosing. But even here despair lurks round the corner. If your client accepts the fact that gas and electricity are not available, he may yet demand comforts in their place which our inventors, who concentrate on the needs of the dweller within reach of modern conveniences, cannot supply because they have never thought of anything so primitive as a house which is warmed by mere fires and lit by lamps and candles. Is the Ideal Home out of the question for these and such as these?

One thing may freely be admitted: it is unattainable without an adequate water-supply; and company's water is a blessing without any disadvantage whatsoever but the water rate. A deep and absolutely dependable well is the next best thing, but without an automatic pump—and such things are expensive luxuries—it is but a mitigated blessing. It is odd that no book on the Happy Marriage seems to have dwelt on the importance of the question, since new homes—Ideal ones, of course—are the special privilege of brides and bridegrooms. But there the question is, and the architect can give no sounder advice than First catch your water-supply, then build your house.

It is the spirit after all which makes the home, but the spirit is easier to create in some surroundings than in others. And here the architect comes into his own. Not his, in this century at least, to create the room in which the top shelves of the bookcases can only be reached with a step-ladder, in which the windows remain open at the top till the tallest person available is at home to shut them; not his to make the kitchen look into a paling, or to use that cruellest of devices dear to the jerry-builder, frosted glass, by which even the paling itself becomes invisible. The architect, knowing what ought to be, is the most worried by what ought not, and the best able to plan against it. The decoration which does not annoy him is not likely to annoy his most æsthetic client, and in all seriousness this is where much of the value of his services lies. If we did not expect a doctor to know what we ought to be as well as what we are, the medical profession would be ruined; but we believe he knows and are content to trust him. If we do not trust an architect to know how things ought to be, we had better make our own plans and hand them over to the builder. It is a rash experiment, and seldom produces the Ideal Home of our dreams any more than an exhibition does outside itself; and experiments, whatever the young may say, do not always come off. In home-building at least they are the refuge of the desperate, and not all the fittings from all the stalls at Olympia or Wembley will make a bad house good to live in. There is something to be said for the specialist after all, and if the art of literature is selection, the Ideal Home is seldom ready-made.



ADELAIDE HOUSE. Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A., & Partners, Architects. Drawing by S. Tait, Architect.

Adelaide House.

By J. Emberton, A.R.I.B.A.

The completion of this remarkable building on the north side of London Bridge by Sir John Burnet & Partners should have a tremendous influence on our younger generation of architects. It proves, beyond all doubt, that the design of a modern building is not merely an arrangement of antique forms applied as camouflage to a modern steel-framed building, but rather a true and reasonable expression of the structure of the building.

The result is an entirely new scheme of proportions due to the recognition of the steel structure, and we have a repetition of the long simple vertical lines which gives such an effect of dignity and simplicity. It is in consequence of this simple and reasonable treatment of the problem that the building makes such a universal appeal.

Adelaide House is as satisfying in appearance as a ship or motor car, and conveys a similar impression of efficiency.

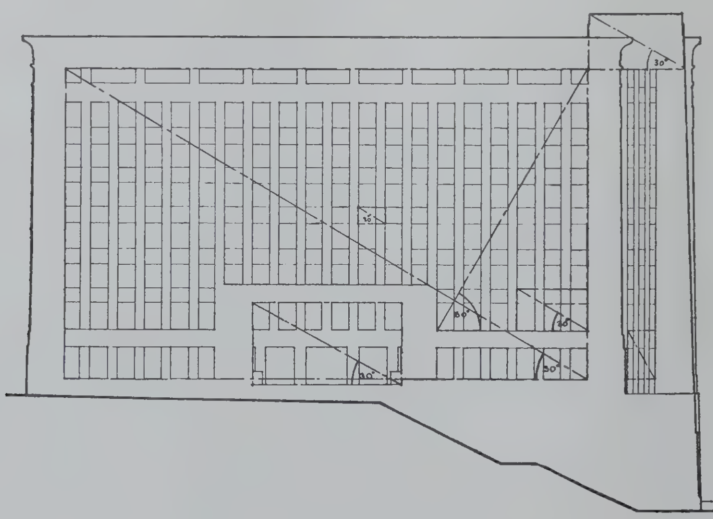


DIAGRAM 1.

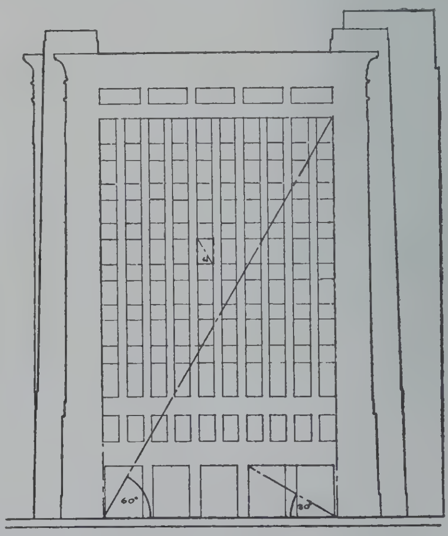
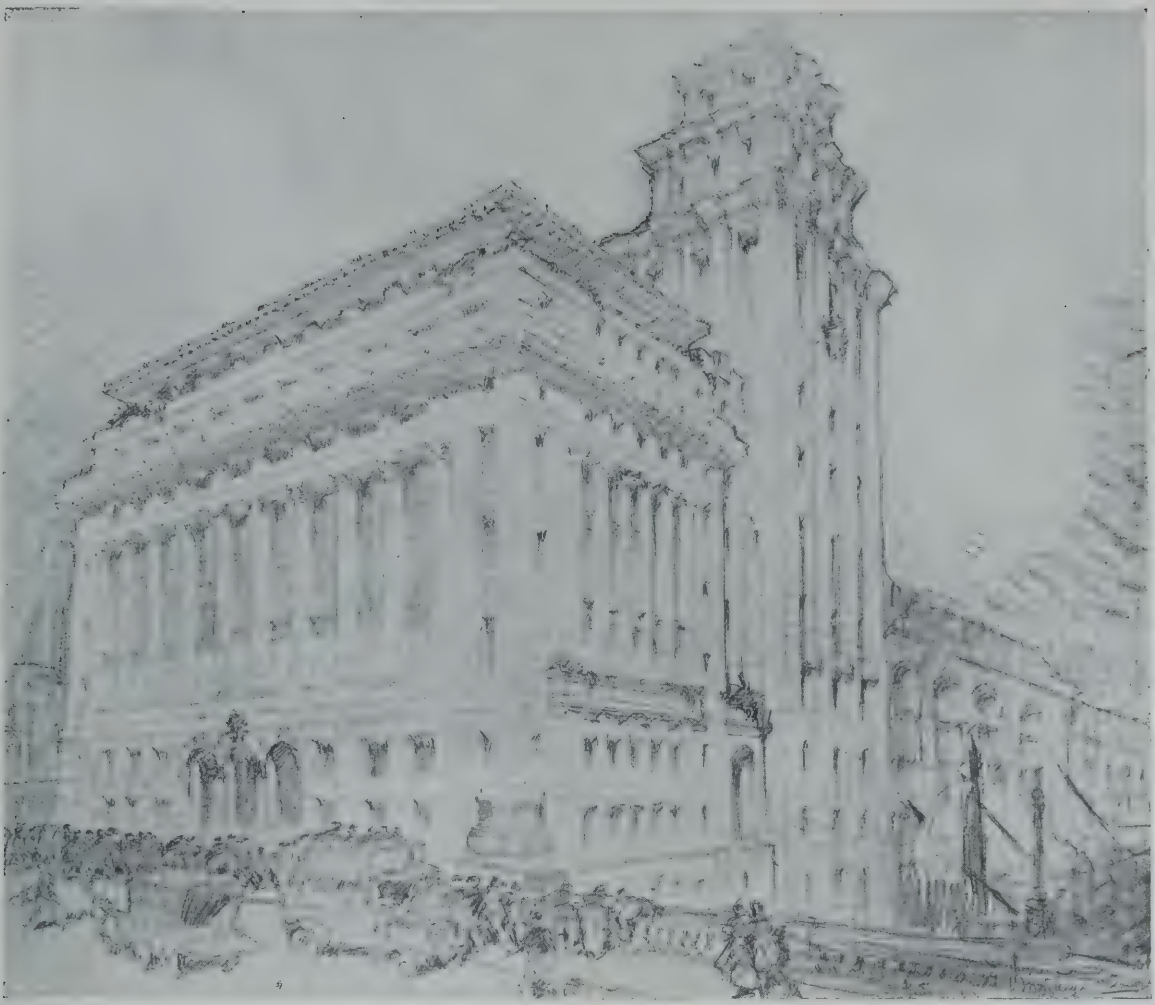
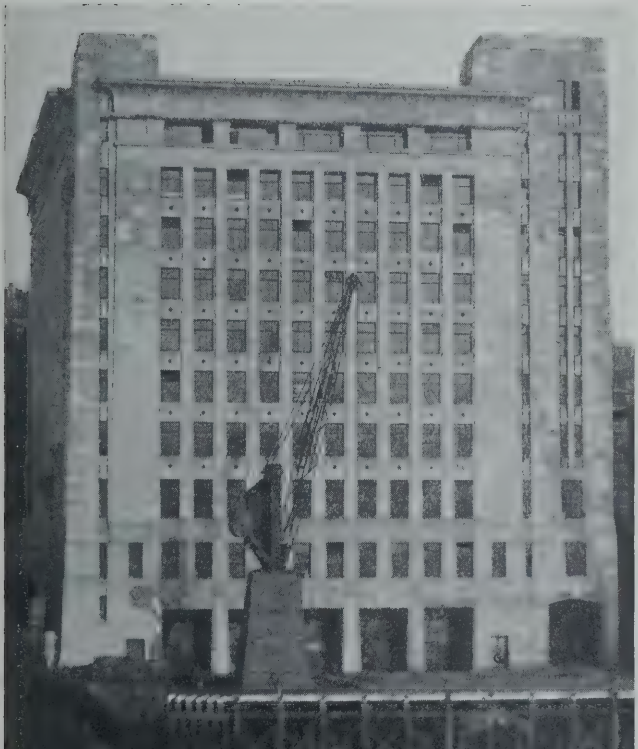


DIAGRAM 2.



ADELAIDE HOUSE. Second Preliminary Sketch. Drawing by S. TAIT, Architect.



ADELAIDE HOUSE FROM THE RIVER.

This is a quality which is sadly lacking in many modern London buildings, which usually present their façades as a collection of details from all kinds of sources, which have not the slightest relation to the building for which they are used, either structurally or otherwise. It is this affectation of forms and styles that relates all these modern buildings to each other, and produces results which are not economical and lack virility, consequently failing to interest either the artist or the general public.

But how differently Adelaide House impresses one! There are few people who have passed this wonderful building without some appreciation.

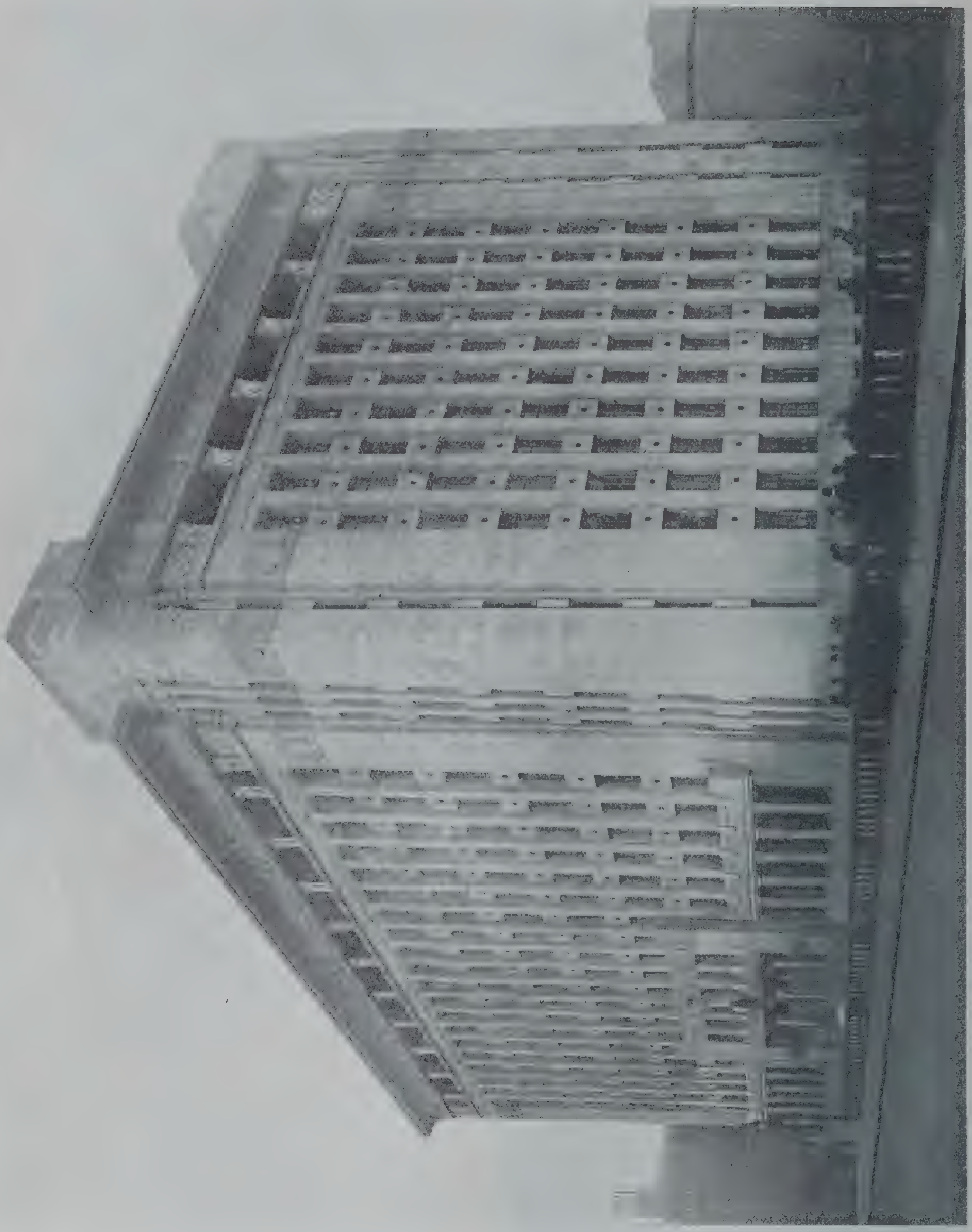
If one closely analyses the structure, it will be evident that the chief aim of the architects has been to produce an efficient block of offices which could be divided up into well-lit suites of any size. With this object in view, each external wall has been treated as a large window and divided by the staunchions and girders to form the smaller units, making an even texture of windows over the whole of the façade. It is in the arrangement of this texture, and in the careful balancing of the voids and solids that the design owes a considerable amount of its success.

It is interesting to note that the rectangle forming each of the small windows is of exactly the same proportion as the rectangle containing the whole of the windows on each façade. This is illustrated in diagrams 1 and 2.

The apparent simplicity achieved in this building is no doubt largely due to the fact that all the principal elements are of the same proportion.

The same reasonableness which is expressed in the main lines of the design is to be found in the working out of the individual details, and the extraordinarily fine and open appearance of the entrance is surely one of the most striking pieces of architectural detail in London, and recalls the same masterly handling that one finds in the new portion of the British Museum.

The fact that Adelaide House, designed in this simple and reasonable way, is in such complete harmony and scale with London Bridge itself is no mere accident. It is another proof that there is a natural harmony between all things whose design is determined by the conditions inherent in the problem.



ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON BRIDGE. Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A., & Partners, Architects.

Adelaide House is situated on the eastern side of the City approach to London Bridge, having frontages to the bridge, Lower Thames Street and the river. The noise of the traffic has been reduced to a minimum by paving the road at the back of the building with rubber blocks. The site area of the premises is 24,300 square feet and the total net floor area is 160,000 feet. The height of the building when finished will be 140 feet.

The basement and Lower Thames Street floors are entirely separated from the upper part of the building and have a separate entrance. Each floor has an area of about 15,000 feet. The main entrance has been designed in keeping with the character of the general style of the building and leads into a public vestibule lined with marble and having floors of the same material. Our inset plates show illustrations of this vestibule as well as of the entrance detail reproduced from drawings by Mr. S. Tait, one of the partners of the firm of architects who designed and carried out the building. All floors are concrete, with an air space between the underside and the ceiling which is suspended from same, making each floor practically soundproof. The floor surfaces are covered with polished wood blocks. Four express lifts are provided, two of which serve the top floors only, the other two stopping at intermediate floors, thus avoiding all unnecessary delay in service. Illuminated indicators on each floor show the exact position of the lifts. The entire installation was carried out by Messrs. Waygood-Otis, Ltd. Water is supplied from the company's own artesian wells sunk by Messrs. Legrand, Sutcliff & Gell, Ltd., who have supplied the illustration showing the geological formation under London given below.

The whole of the building is centrally heated and the boilers are oil fuel fired, offering fuel control of heat and avoiding the dust and dirt consequent on coal firing. The building is wired for electric heating and lighting purposes, and tenants preferring electric heating can take their supply from the power mains which have been carried to the full height of the premises. A large turbine vacuum cleaning plant has been installed, which will enable every part to be efficiently cleaned with as little disturbance as possible. Mail chutes are provided on each floor, and facilities for the erection of aerials will be given to tenants desiring to have them. To return to the exterior elevations, which are carried out in Portland stone. The heavy cornice to be seen in our illustrations is composed of 102 monoliths, having an average weight of 4½ tons each. These and the whole of the Portland stone work were quarried, worked, fixed in position, and finally cleaned down by United Stone Firms, Ltd., of Bristol, London and Portland. Messrs. Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons were the general contractors, who, it will be remembered, were the contractors for the British Empire Exhibition, and have carried out many important contracts all over the world. The following is a list of some of the important sub-contractors :—Scaffolding Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., for scaffolding ; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., steel work ; Brookes, Ltd., for the granite ; the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., for floors ; Arthur Thornborough, Ltd., for steel shutters ; James A. King & Co., for pavement lights ; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., for mosaic ; Rippers, Ltd., for joinery work ; He-O-Lin Paints, Hadfields (Merton), Ltd., and London Brick Company & Forders, Ltd., for " Phorpres " Fletton bricks.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Town Council have passed the following plans : for the erection of houses on the Balkwell and Hunt Hill estates ; four houses for Messrs. Chisholm, 16 for Messrs. Ball Bros., 16 for Mr. Carruthers, 26 for Mr. Leck and 10 for Messrs. Peel.

UXBRIDGE.—The new memorial recreation ground is to be laid out at a cost of £6,300.—Plans passed by Urban District Council : rebuilding Nos. 82 and 83 St. Andrews, for Mrs. Longfellow.

WARLEY.—Worcester County Council are to erect a police station in Dog Kennel Lane at a cost of £3,675.

WANDSWORTH.—The Borough Council are taking steps to secure loan sanctions for the erection of a public library at Earlsfield, a public swimming bath at Streatham and the reconstruction and extension of the town hall.—The Corner Pin public house, Riversdale Road, Summerstown, is to be rebuilt.—Plans passed : 6 houses, Crestway, Dover Estate, for Messrs. W. Willett, Ltd. ; 19 houses, Fishponds Road, for Messrs. Durling & Collins ; 54 houses in Ivyday Grove and other roads, for Messrs. Chapple & Utting ; 6 houses, Viewfield Road, for Messrs. Blyth, Ltd.

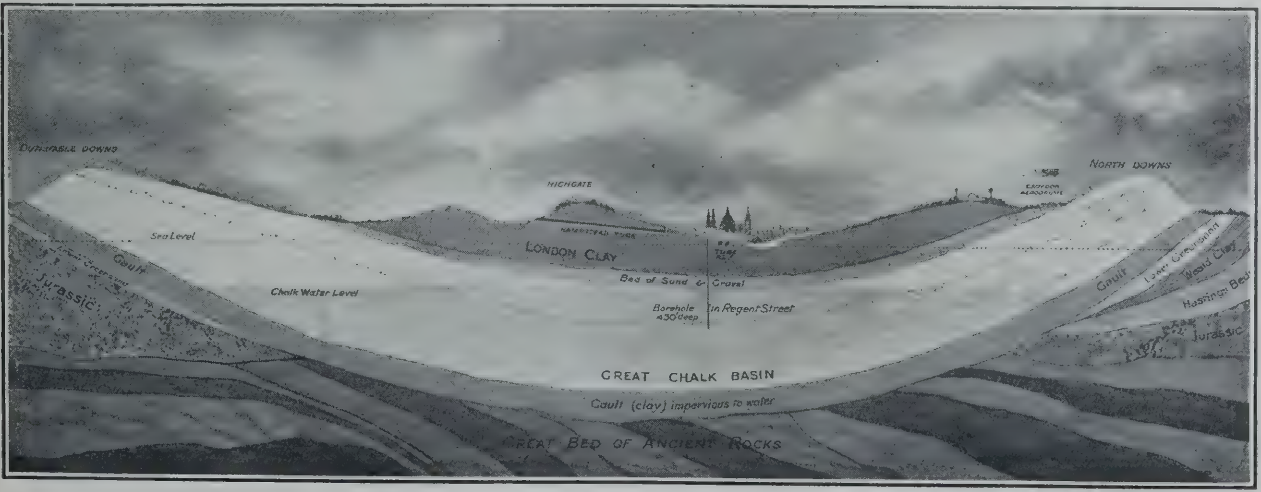
WARRINGTON.—The Town Council have approved of a lay out plan prepared by the borough engineer for the erection of a further 54 houses to be built by Messrs. George Holmes & Co., and Mr. Peter McLachlan on the Reynold's Street site.—Messrs. R. & S. Smith are to erect a further 28 subsidy houses in Venn Street.

WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.—Plans passed by Urban District Council : 14 houses, West Farm estate, for Mr. J. Hogg ; 2 houses, Red House estate, for Messrs. Gofton Bros. ; 2 houses, Holywell Avenue, for Mr. R. Tait ; 2 houses, Eastfield Avenue, for Creighton Construction Company.

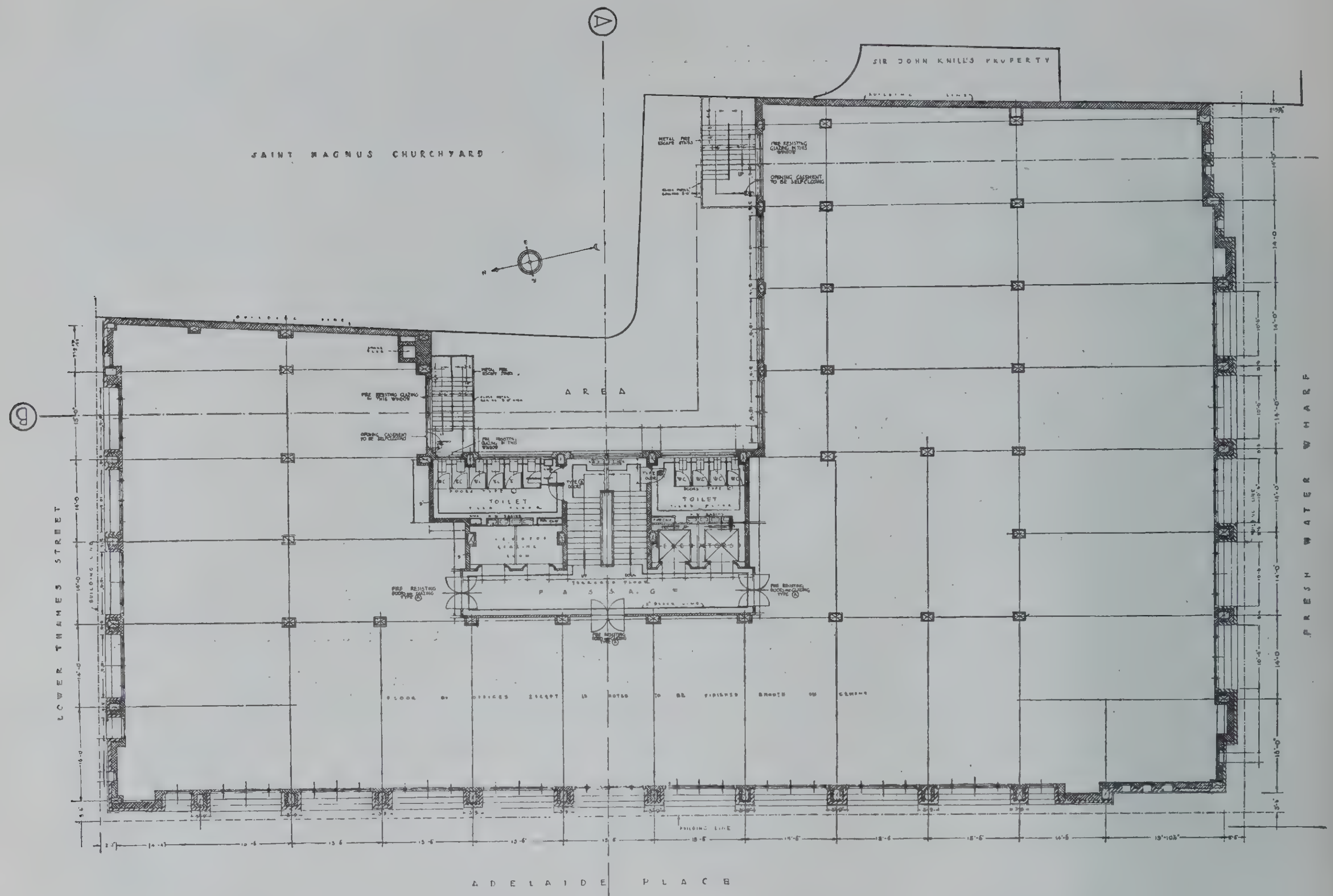
WIGAN.—The Vicar, the Rev. A. D. Smart, of St. Luke's Parish Church, Orrell, has in hand a scheme for the erection of a new church. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, of Lancaster, for a brick edifice. It is proposed to proceed with the erection early in this year for a first portion estimated to cost £6,000.

WILLESDEN.—The Urban District Council have prepared a scheme for the erection of 420 houses and flats on the Brentfield estate. It is proposed to invite tenders for construction in all methods.—The Metropolitan Railway Company propose to erect 59 concrete houses for their employees.—Plans passed : additions St. Monica's Hospital, Brondesbury Park, for Messrs. St. John & Son ; flats over Willesden Station for Metropolitan Railway Company ; 4 houses, Sidmouth Road, for Mr. Simmonds ; extension factory, Cumberland Avenue, for Milk Trade Supplies, Ltd. ; 104 garages, High Road, for Messrs. H. Roffey & Son.

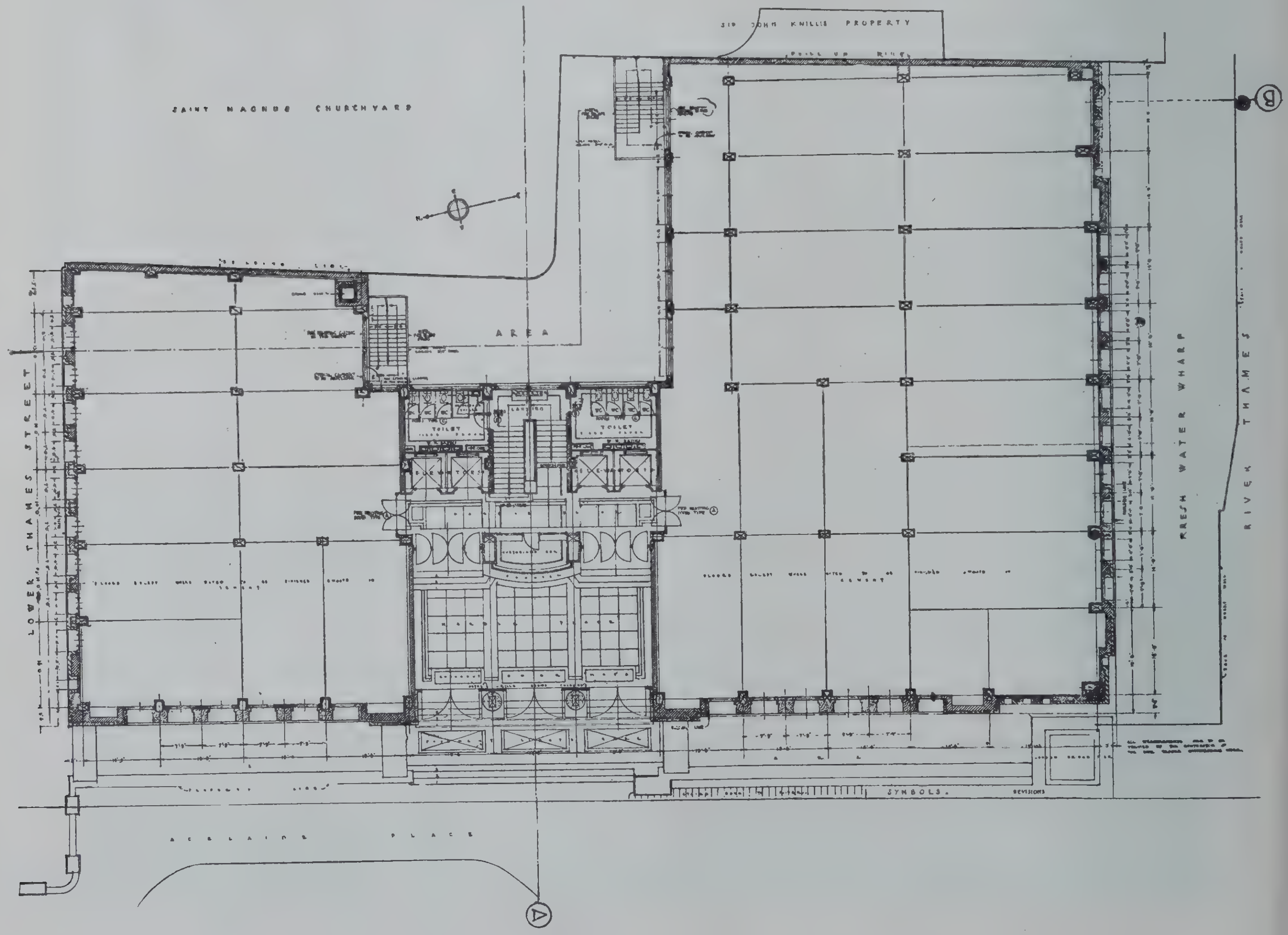
YORK.—The city engineer has been asked to get out a scheme for the provision of a large swimming bath at St. George's Baths and for additional slipper baths.—The Ministry of Health wrote that approval has been given to the erection of 300 houses, which would absorb all available skilled labour.—Plans passed : new church, Campleshon Lane, for St. Chad's Church Trustees.



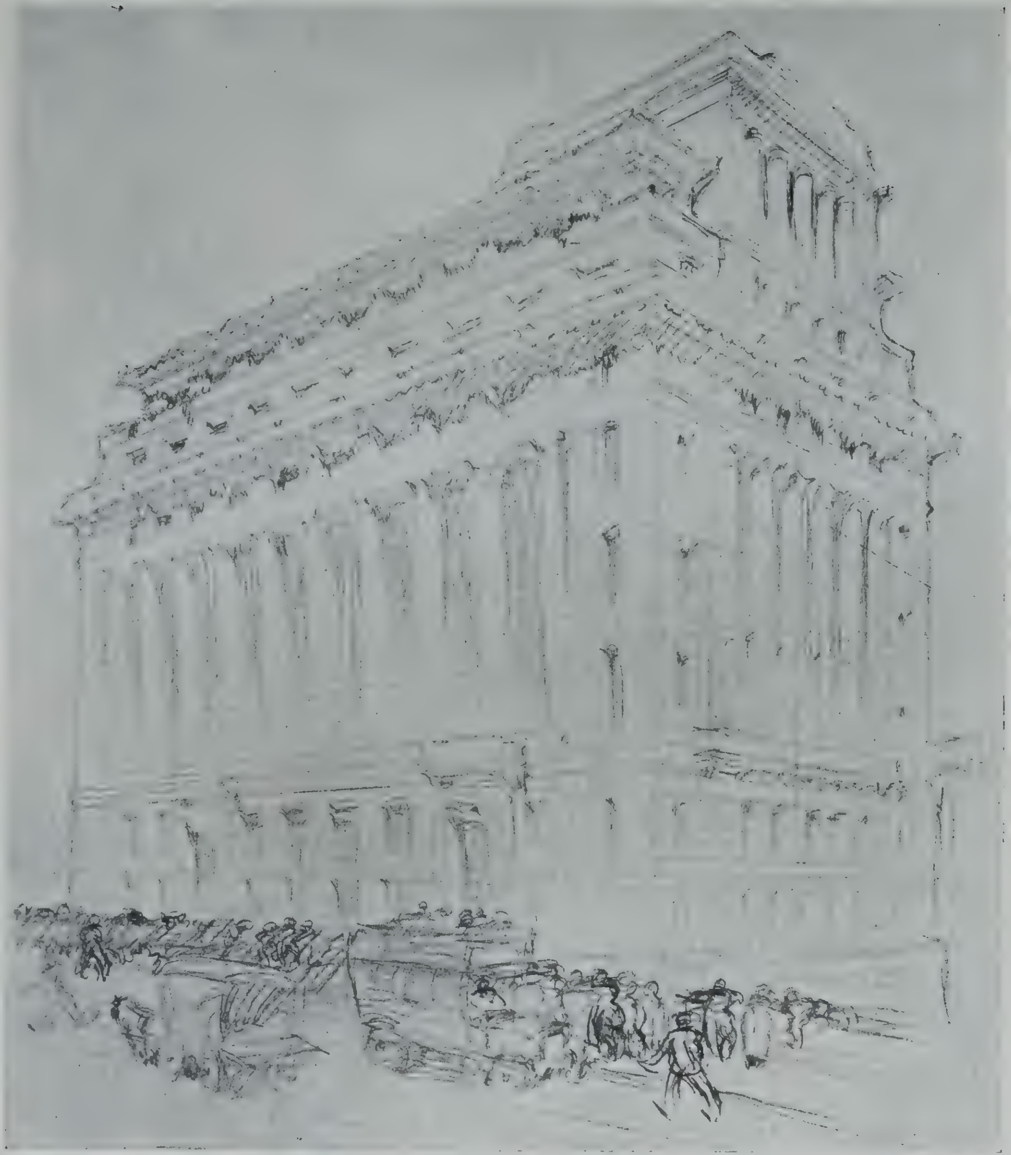
GEOLOGICAL FORMATION UNDER LONDON.



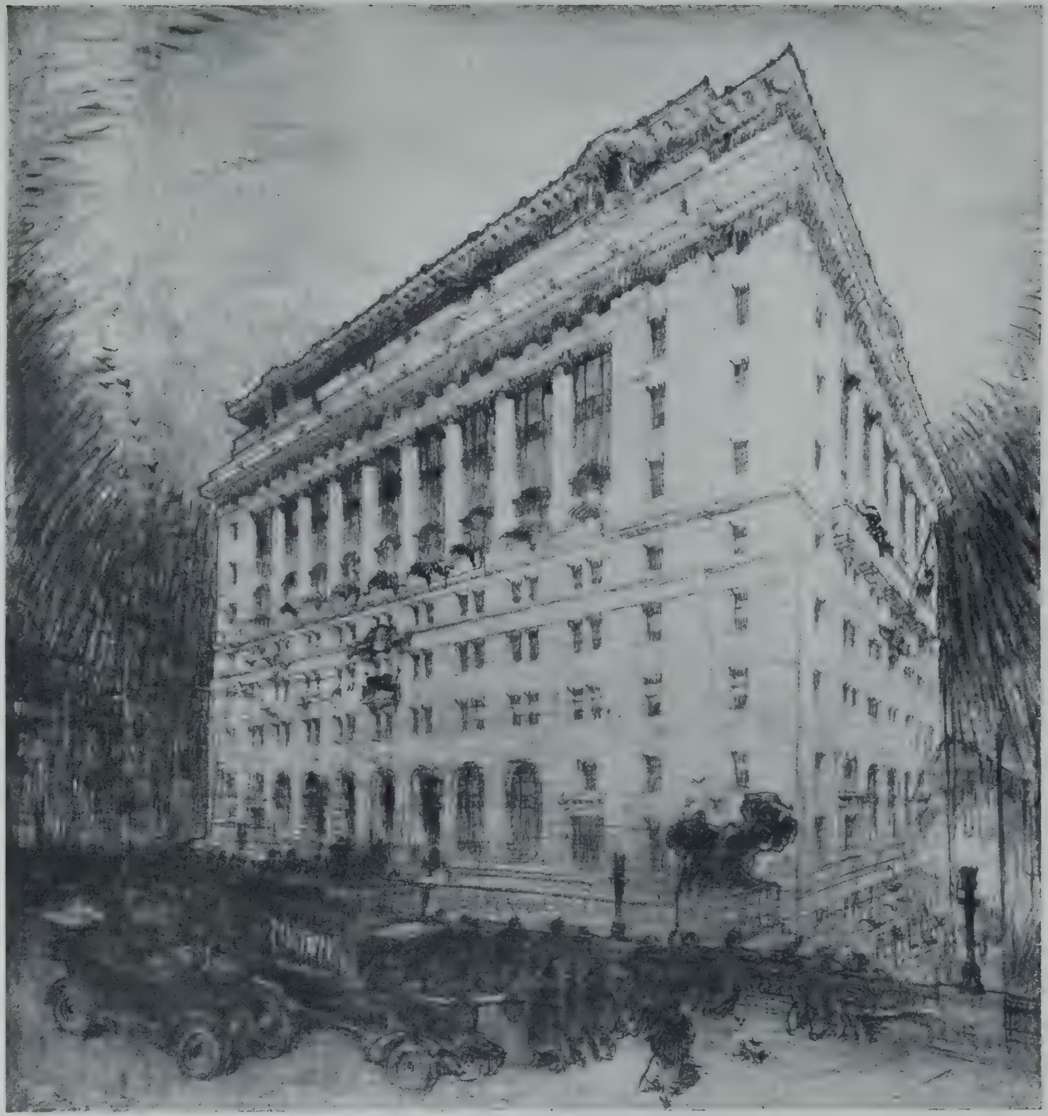
ADELAIDE HOUSE: TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN. SIR JOHN BURNET, A.R.A., & PARTNERS, Architects.



ADELAIDE HOUSE: GROUND FLOOR PLAN. SIR JOHN BURNET, A.R.A., & PARTNERS, Architects.

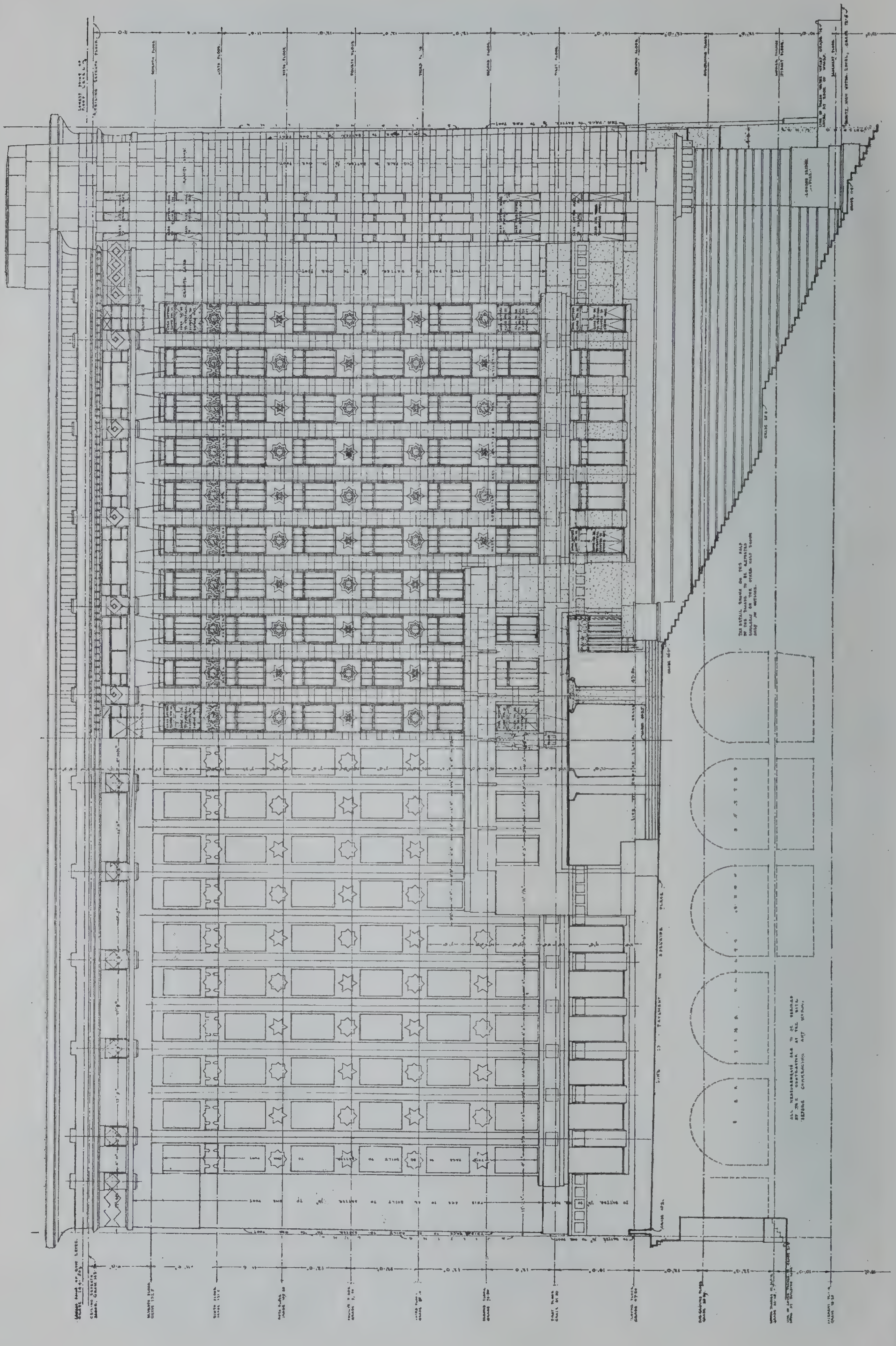


ADELAIDE HOUSE. Sir John Burnet, A.R.A., & Partners, Architects.
First Preliminary Sketch by S. Tait, Architect.

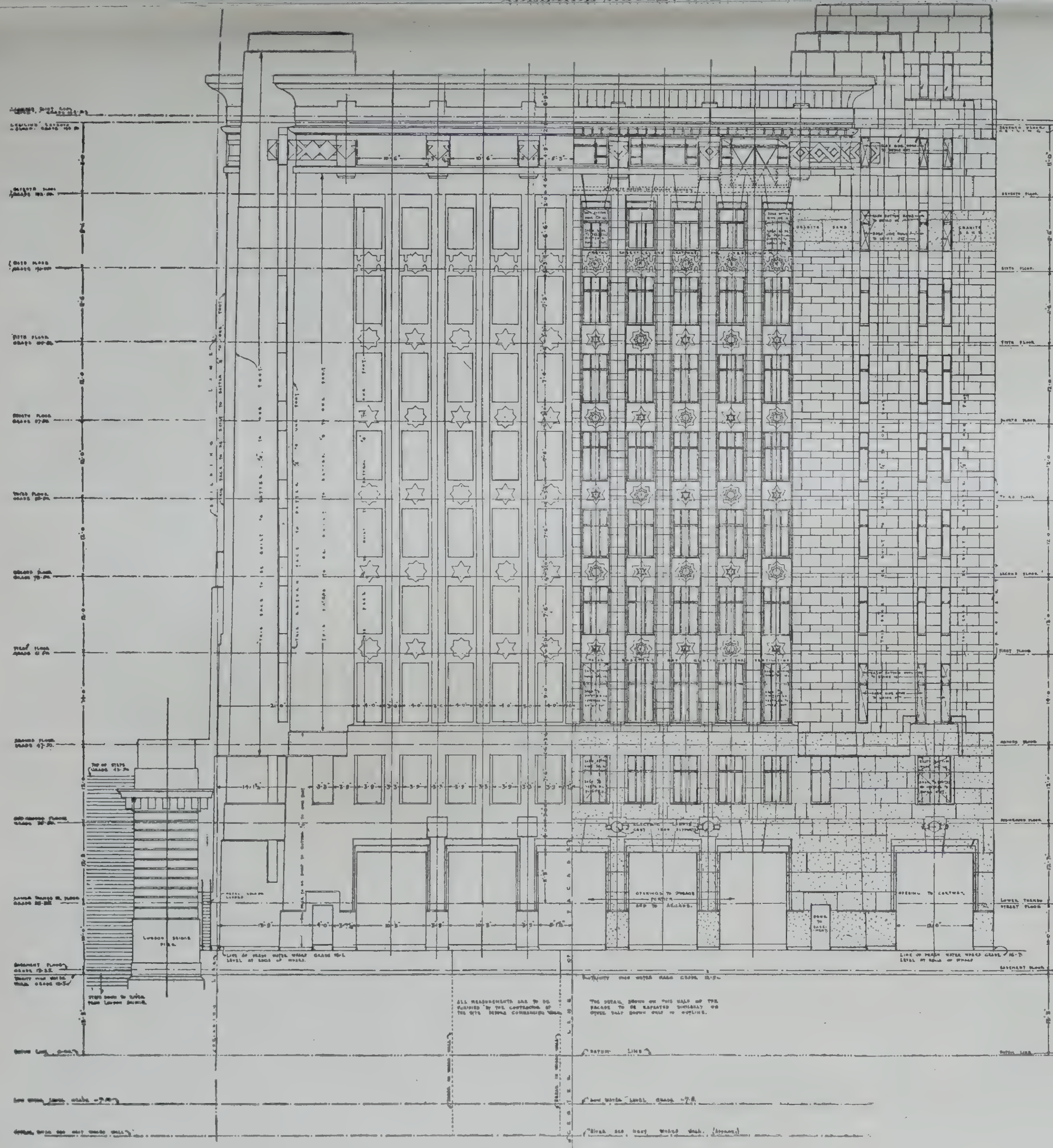


ADELAIDE HOUSE. Sir John Burnet, A.R.A., & Partners, Architects.

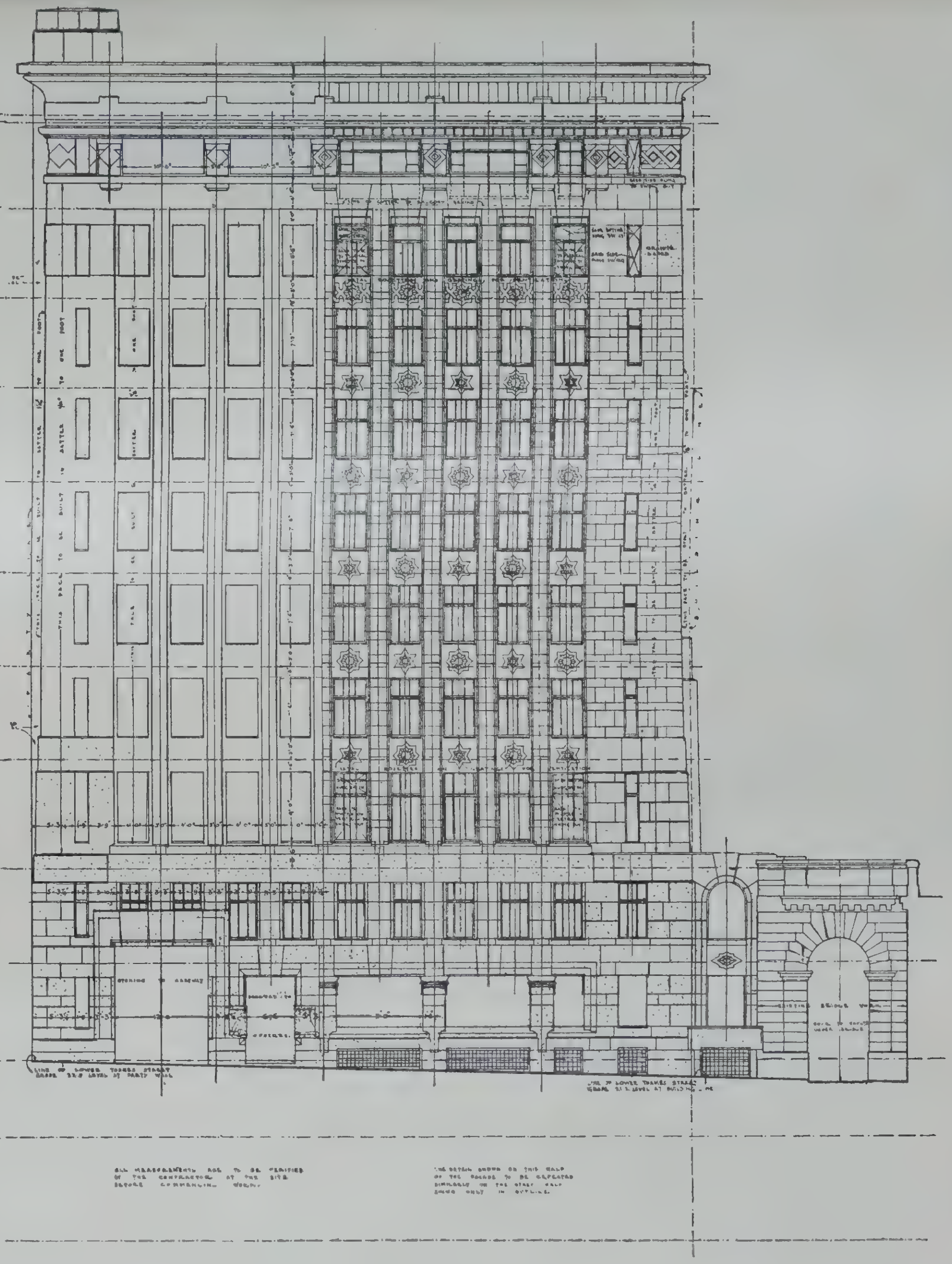
Third Sketch, showing proposal for building 125 ft. to wallhead, with two floors in the roof.
Drawing by S. Tait, Architect.


SEVENTH FLOOR
SIXTH FLOOR
FIFTH FLOOR
FOURTH FLOOR
THIRD FL.
SECOND FLOOR
FIRST FLOOR
GROUND FLOOR
SUB-GROUND FLOOR
BASEMENT FLOOR
GRANITE BAND
LINE OF PAVEMENT IN ADELAIDE PLACE
THE DETAIL SHOWN ON THIS HALF OF THE FACADE TO BE REPEATED SIMILARLY ON THE OTHER HALF SHOWN ONLY IN OUTLINE.
ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE TO BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT THE SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK.
LONDON BRIDGE PIER

ADELAIDE HOUSE: ELEVATION TO ADELAIDE PLACE. Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A., & Partners, Architects



ADELAIDE HOUSE: ELEVATION TO RIVER THAMES.



ELEVATION TO LOWER THAMES STREET.

SIR JOHN J. BURNET, A.R.A., & PARTNERS, Architects.

Electric Lighting and Fittings.

J. M. Waldram.

A few weeks ago a writer in one of our evening papers was upholding the beauty and softness of the candlelight to which we have so long been accustomed. He deplored the garish and glittering electricity which showed up his surroundings in a hard dazzling stare, making the room more like a bank holiday roundabout than the study of a man of refinement.

He was probably right. It is an undoubted fact that many houses and factories which in all other directions are as perfect as money can make them are provided with systems of illumination which are a disgrace to the contractor who installed them, and torture to those who suffer nightly under them. We hear on all hands of advances in the science of illumination, of new forms of lamps and of novel effects; of the benefits to be derived from high intensity—but the number of architects and others responsible for the electrical equipment of new buildings who have ever seen or personally experienced these advances is small. Consequently there are still being specified lighting installations of very antiquated types, which are put up with because it is thought that nothing better is possible, and which amply justify the criticisms of those who hold that electric lighting is glaring and uncomfortable.

As is the case with many other appliances which have been placed at the service of man for his comfort, the electric lamp is a good servant and a bad master. During the war a development of gasfilled lamps took place which was out of all proportion with the improvements in fittings in which they were to be used. Technical considerations demand for these lamps a filament with a very much smaller apparent size, and a greatly enhanced brilliancy, as compared with the vacuum lamps for which existing fittings had been designed. Thus the replacement of vacuum lamps by gasfilled lamps, without any corresponding change in the fittings, resulted in installations which have given rise to considerable objection from the point of view of glare. It is only necessary to look for a few minutes in the windows of the nearest street of shops to realise the truth of this statement. With modern lamps it is an essential principle of good lighting that the filament should be completely and adequately screened from view from all possible directions, a condition which is seldom fulfilled in the case of fittings designed for vacuum lamps. For example, 100-watt gasfilled lamps used in conical enamelled iron or opal shades, or in prismatic glassware designed for lamps of half the size, are quite a common sight.

The man who waters his garden does not do so by turning on the standpipe tap and letting it run, in the hope that in the course of time water will reach his distant roses. He fits a hose and makes certain that the water is turned in the proper direction, and confined to the places which require it. Just so with our lighting installations. The electric light fitting corresponds to the nozzle of the hose. Unless it is designed to suit the lamp with which it is to be used, the result is analogous to that obtained with a hose having a badly fitting nozzle—in the one case water, and in the other case light, escape in directions which are not only useless but inconvenient.

One result of this glare so prevalent as a result of the indiscriminate use of gasfilled lamps is that glare is confused with illumination. The impression of a tremendous amount of light given by the brilliant and glaring filament of a gasfilled lamp is very misleading, and by causing us to expect too much from the lamp is possibly the cause of two errors—too large a spacing, resulting in a very uneven illumination, and too low an intensity. These faults are rendered all the worse by the fact that the glare increases their effect, for the eye accommodates itself to the brilliance of the brightest object in its field of view—generally the lamp filament—with the result that it is unable to see at the same time even reasonably illuminated objects.

The fault of installing points at too large a spacing, especially when the ceiling is low, is very common and probably one of the most serious, because alteration to the wiring is an expensive and awkward matter. In consequence it often happens that the installation can be improved only by unsightly makeshifts. Too often the building is wired first and the lighting engineer required to obtain a good scheme afterwards, with existing points which are in positions totally unsuited to the purpose in hand, so that it may be possible to obtain a reasonable intensity only by means of a few large units, with consequent unevenness and a certain unavoidable amount of glare.

Another direction in which many lighting schemes are imperfect is that they do not produce a sufficient intensity of illumination. In past years the less efficient lamps available, and the fact that artificial light never had been any better, led people to put up with intensities which hindered work under artificial light. Modern research shows that we have not even approached the intensities which it will actually pay to provide, especially in the case of commercial and industrial work. A case was recently quoted in the technical press of a drawing office in which an illumination of as much as 22 foot-candles was provided, as compared with the usual one or two, with the result that the installation and current paid for itself many times over in the increased time saved, and work could be done after dark actually with greater comfort than in daylight.

In many modern factories, shops and buildings it has been realised that higher intensities are not an invention of interested manufacturers of lamps and fittings, but are capable of bringing a substantial return on their cost. In consequence buildings are now being provided with intensities which a few years ago would have been considered not only ridiculous but dangerous to the eyes, but which are found in practice to increase the comfort and efficiency of the workers to a very material extent, and to prove a really profitable investment.

While there are many installations which are open to criticism in these directions, the number of buildings where lighting has been carried out on really scientific lines is steadily increasing. The study of illumination has grown from a matter of rule of thumb and guesswork into a separate branch of engineering, with as much science and precision in its methods as there are in the older branches. As is usual when careful study and research are applied to a problem, means have been found of combating most of the undesirable features of the electric lighting as usually installed, and the proper application of the means now available produces results as far in advance of the old systems of bare lamps and drop pendants as these methods were of the tallow dip.

With a properly designed installation, employing modern lamps and fittings, there will be no more complaints of garishness and desire to return to candles, even when the intensity is considerably increased.

The glare problem in the case of the gasfilled lamp has been neatly overcome in the lamp itself, so that even if the fitting is unsuitable the filament is adequately screened. Lamps are available with bulbs of opal glass or treated with a permanent white spray, which present the appearance of a soft white ball instead of a dazzling point. Their use renders possible effects which are out of the question with bare lamps. The white lamp has a field of usefulness in many directions other than straightforward lighting schemes, particularly in cases where special effects are required and softness and lack of striation are essential. It is perhaps the most important of recent advances in lamp design.

But the sprayed lamp has a further advantage in that the spray is available in a range of colours, giving a source of light which lends itself admirably to the schemes of colour lighting which are becoming more and more common. Several modern high-class cinemas and dance halls have most elaborate schemes of colour lighting controlled by dimmers, whereby effects of colour blending may be produced. In domestic lighting, also, the colour-sprayed lamp is finding a considerable field. Most beautiful effects are possible with a colour-sprayed lamp, in conjunction with opal or alabaster ware.

New types of fittings are also being produced. The open bowl, semi-indirect fitting, which has been so popular, is giving place to fittings of enclosed glassware which produce results hardly inferior in softness to those obtained with the bowl type, and which as regards beauty of design leave little to be desired. It may be argued that the absorption with such fittings is higher than is the case with bowl fittings, but the makers claim a good efficiency—a claim which may possibly be justified when the comparatively dustproof design is considered. Bowl fittings are perhaps the most perfect dust and fly traps which can be imagined.

In industrial fittings progress has also recently been made, chiefly in the directions of freedom from glare and wider distribution. The old method of providing a local light for each machine or working position is rapidly giving place to systems of high-intensity general lighting irrespective of the positions of the machines, so that the dark spaces and ceiling, which form such a trying contrast with the brightly illuminated spots, are avoided. The whole room presents a pleasing and light appearance, which is conducive to more and better work, decreased spoilage, and higher efficiency on the part of the operatives.

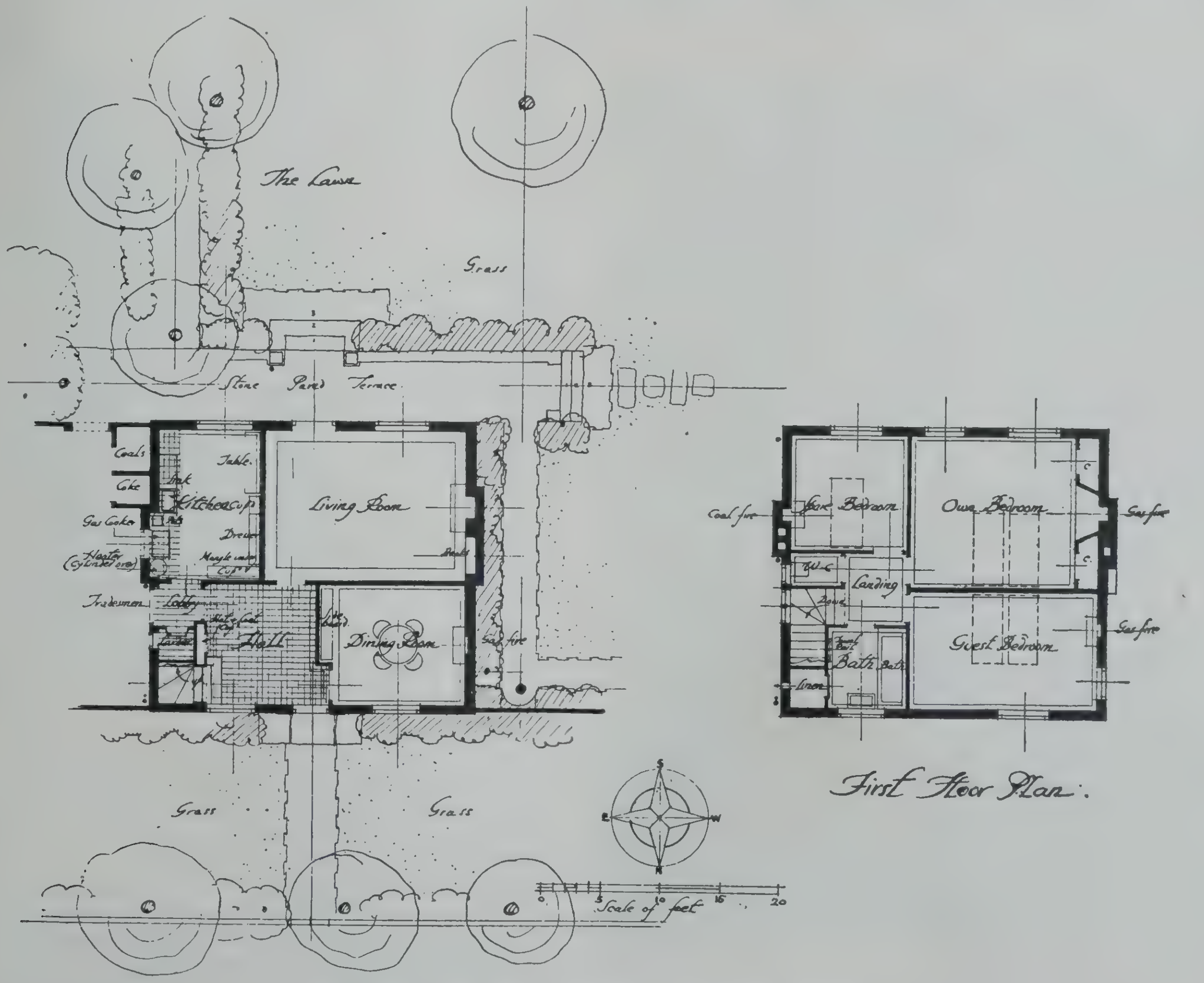
Good results are claimed for half-sprayed lamps in conjunction with a white enamelled steel reflector, and there are also on the market units employing a steel reflector in conjunction with a diffusing glass globe round the lamp.

The last few years have also seen the beginning of floodlighting in this country, and already there are in London several examples of considerable beauty. We have not yet embarked upon schemes of the magnitude of those in the United States, and, owing possibly to local conditions, most of the floodlighting in London has been accomplished by projectors fixed on or very close to the building itself. The outstanding example is probably the Army and Navy Stores, which is particularly interesting in that the shop front was designed specially to be illuminated by projectors placed below the pavement; a system which is believed to be unique. Possibly the attempts made at the British Empire Exhibition may result in more floodlighting by projectors at a distance, placed on adjoining buildings, which is undoubtedly a more satisfactory method. This method is used at the Corner House, Coventry Street, and it is believed that other similar installations are contemplated.

Space does not permit more than a reference to shop window lighting and street lighting, in which very considerable progress has been made in the last few years, and which—particularly the former—are subjects with which the architect is concerned.

The time has passed when lighting was a subsidiary detail for which expert advice was unnecessary. It has grown into a subject the details of which are too numerous and complex to be dealt with either by supply companies or by electrical contractors, and one in which only those whose business it is to keep in touch with the latest developments can hope to produce results which are in accordance with modern standards. Unless the architect is aware of the requirements of the lighting engineer, he may very easily so restrict him that really satisfactory results are not possible. In fact, the best results can only be obtained when the lighting engineer is given as free a hand in the preparing of schemes for new buildings as is the heating or the ventilating engineer. A very welcome step in this direction is the inauguration of a Lighting Service Bureau by the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association, from which technical data and advice may be obtained, and where demonstrations and lectures are given of latest developments in illuminating engineering. A glance at the advertisements in the technical press shows that many electrical firms have their own departments for the same purpose, which are naturally better able to advise on schemes than are supply authorities who have a great many other matters to claim their attention.

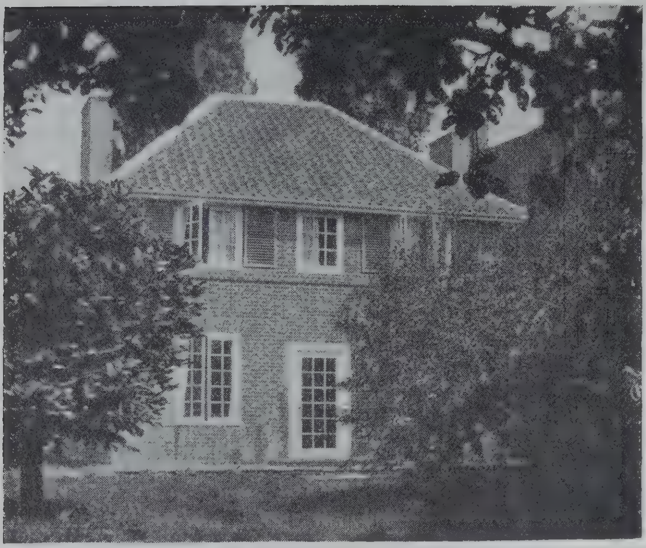
The day is surely not far distant when "a dim religious light," produced by dazzling lamps, will be a thing of the past, and when we shall realise that, so far from being unable to afford good lighting, it is one of the essentials which we cannot afford to do without.



"KEITHOCK," EALING. SPENCER H. LAWRENCE, Architect.

"Keithock," Ealing, for Dr. E. C. Edgar.

Spencer H. Lawrence, Architect.

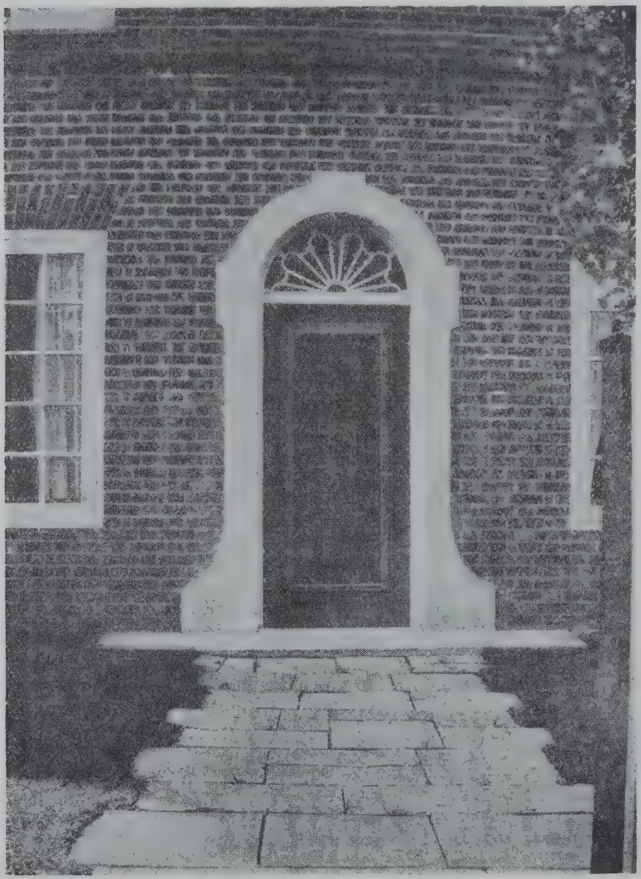


GARDEN FRONT.

This house has been built on a site of about a quarter-acre, once forming part of an extensive garden attached to a typical mid-Victorian residence.

The site contains some splendid fruit trees, which add to the general scheme and in a minor way influenced the planning. The house has been designed and decorated so as to be in sympathy with the client, who wished it to be severe and simple in character.

The approach is by the way of a wide stone-flagged path leading to the front entrance door. This has a single panel with raised bolection mouldings and the whole painted and stippled apple green colour, the knocker and furniture being solid bronze. Surrounding the door is a shaped architrave in Atlas white cement.



ENTRANCE DETAIL.

The external walls were built of narrow bricks with wide mortar joints struck flush as the work proceeded, and the roof covered with sand-faced pantiles. The external woodwork has been painted a broken white and the shutters green.

Out of the hall, which is paved with red quarries having wide joints, through an arched opening rise the stairs, which has a rope handrail and tassels in place of the more usual balusters.

The chief rooms face south, and from the living room access to the garden is gained through a French door.

The whole of the internal plastered walls and ceilings, which are distempered cream, were finished with a wood float, thus giving a texture for play of light and shade. The living room and hall ceiling were coved and all plaster angles everywhere carefully rounded. Internal woodwork was painted a broken white slightly toned to cream, whilst the whole of the bathroom walls and ceilings were enamelled. The doors were fitted with bronze knobs and furniture, supplied by Messrs. Comyn Ching & Co., and in place of the more usual mortice lock a large Bales revolving ball catch was fitted to all doors.

Gas fires have been installed in most rooms. The hot water heating is by means of a No. 2 Ideal heater and cylinder situated in a tiled recess in the kitchen, with hot towel rail in bathroom and hot coil in linen room. The sanitary fittings were selected from Messrs. Brooks, Phillip & Co., all taps being porcelain enamelled. The ornamental panel over front door being executed in lead by Messrs. R. E. Pearse & Co. The whole of the contract, including the stone paving, was entrusted to Messrs. Gazes, of Kingston-on-Thames.

American Architectural Conference.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects desires to bring to the notice of all members of the R.I.B.A. and of the Allied Societies the following letter which he has just had the pleasure of receiving from the President of the American Institute of Architects :—

The American Institute of Architects,
Washington, D.C.
November 28, 1924.

DEAR SIR,—The American Institute of Architects extends to you and all the members of your organisation a cordial invitation to attend the 58th Annual Convention of the Institute. The Convention will occur in New York City, April 20 to 24, 1925. In conjunction with the Convention, an Architectural Exhibition will be held from April 20 to May 2.

The Architectural League, painters and sculptors, landscape men and town planners, and, in fact, also the building industry, are joining hands with the Institute to arrange an "Exposition of Architecture and the Allied Arts," which promises to be unique. Our brother architects of other countries, we hope, will be interested to have some of their best work represented and to have some of their ablest members present.

Following this formal invitation, it is our desire, if it please you, that further detailed information shall be sent you regarding the Convention programme and the Exhibition as well.

Hoping that we may have the privilege of welcoming you and other representatives of your society, I beg to subscribe myself, faithfully yours,

(Signed) D. EVERETT WAID,
President.

J. Alfred Gotch, Esq., F.S.A.,
President, R.I.B.A.

It is hoped that a substantial number of British architects will be able to take advantage of this most welcome invitation, and that they will in due course send their names to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. for transmission to New York.

Work has just been started on the new road between Maidstone and Ashford, Kent, which is part of the scheme, at an estimated cost of £400,000, of the road improvement between London and Folkestone *via* Maidstone.

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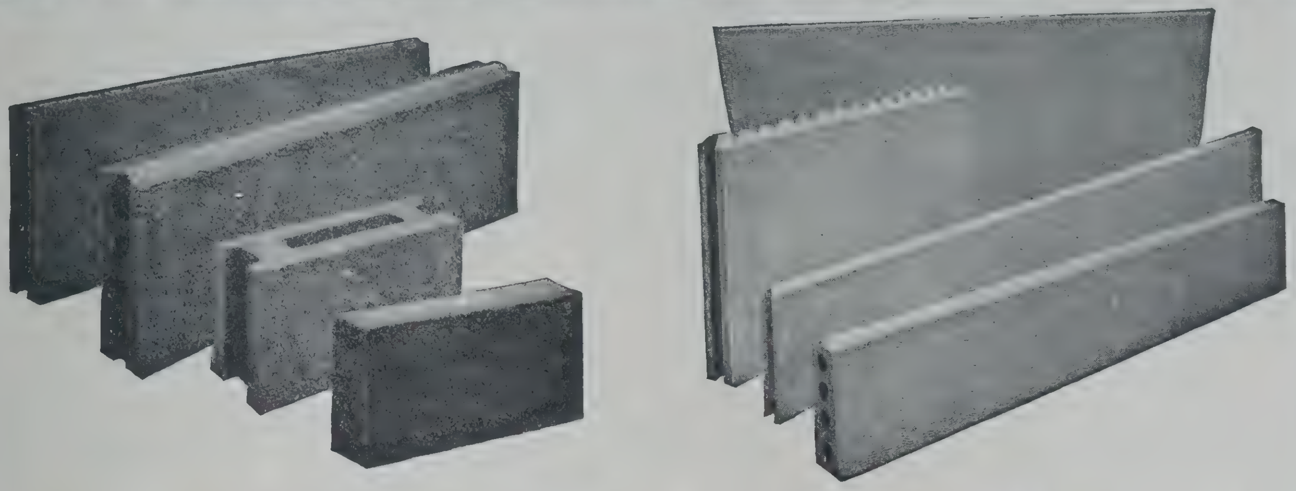

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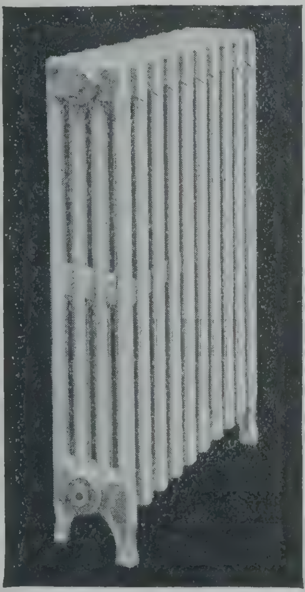

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The Architecture of Concrete Building.

Résumé of Lecture delivered before the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors by Professor Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., M.A., A.R.C.A., at the University, Sheffield, on December 11, 1924.

Architecture is either conscious or unconscious, natural or artificial, the work of the constructor or the work of an artist.

This definition will generally correspond with Gothic or Classic. The Renaissance tries to be both at once—an affectation of character which may be at once an artistic and artificial imitation. It is a truth, a realised fact, that unaffected simple construction eventually attains an æsthetic value; in process of time that in it produces architectural joy. When we look at modern ferro-concrete construction it is our hope that sooner or later it will give us the same satisfaction that unaffected Gothic building affords. In the absence of any sense of pleasure in beholding modern concrete buildings we must fall back upon the qualities of simplicity and impressiveness of scale and of that expression of purpose which is always interesting, and await the advance of a sense of beauty. Adornment detracts from such interests. Simple bridges are better without ornament; they illustrate the interest of constructive expression and the forces at play in the construction. Architects can mock this spirit and play with it. This may be illustrated from many buildings at the last Paris Exhibition where playfulness abounded. It is our duty to put architecture in its proper place. The progress from prehistoric construction from the primitive Greek to advanced Roman, from Norman masonry to the vaulting of Edward VII Chapel at Westminster, will show how ideas progress from simplicity to a complex beauty, combining artistic construction with constructive expression. We must combine the simple expression of ferro-concrete construction with our artistic enjoyment of traditional forms, using these negatively as well as positively. This modern French ferro-concrete has done with success. Our heavier Saxon ideas move in larger masses and are not yet very playful, but we do not live in the past and should seek for freshness and find a stimulus to imagination in the new use of thinness instead of thickness; self-contained thrusts instead of abutments: and in the consequential new proportions; remembering that naked facts can never be wholly satisfactory, that clothing and ornament are necessary, and for these we must look for historic architecture in dealing with concrete buildings. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, seconded by Mr. J. M. Jenkinson, and supported by Professor Husband and Mr. J. Amory Teather.

Correspondence

Steel Houses.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—We notice in your issue of December 26, under Notes and Comments, the heading, "The Operative Builder," in which you refer to the proposed steel houses, and in the last paragraph you say that up to £150 per house will probably be saved by the use thereof. These houses are of the bungalow type, which consequently cost more than a two-storied house of the same capacity. In the usual type of the Ministry class of house, only some four rods of walling are used and the whole cost of walling, including roughcasting and internal plaster, should be about £180 per house. We cannot see how steel coating with timber framing, inside lining, and external protective colouring can possibly be done for £30. We think you will agree that statements presumably so wide of the mark only confuse the issue for the general reader, and should be corrected where they are allowed to appear. Personally, we think that the actual saving in practice will be very small indeed.—Yours faithfully,

for and on behalf of
Triangular Construction Co., Ltd.
C. Spencer Payne,
Director.

January 2, 1925.

[Our observations on the statements made on behalf of Lord Weir's system which are, of course, based on the assumption that mass production will be employed; that trouble with the unions will be eliminated, and a number of economies employed. Our statement may be read in this way. If Lord Weir's anticipations are justified and a saving of approximately £150 a house effected, his system despite many disadvantages, which are patent to us, will be largely made use of.—Ed.].

The Architectural Republic.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—In connection with one remark in your very interesting leading article in The Architect for January 2, I am in a position from my own personal experience to give you the following information.

As a young man I worked for a twelvemonth in the architect's office connected with a large West End emporium—one of the pioneers of the modern large stores. The office was established initially for the purpose of carrying out the work for the actual buildings of the firm referred to, and as far as I can judge the architect of that date was entirely fitted for the practical nature of the work involved. I should not now (any more than I did at the time) regard him as a particularly artistic architect, though he built a very decent little house for himself. But as chief assistant he had a very competent man (an A.R.I.B.A.) whose powers of planning and "design" were excellent.

The work in the office developed during my engagement, upon very interesting lines. One of the counter jumpers would come up to the offices, bringing a client who wanted a billiard room wing to a house, or might be wanting a house complete, and the effect presented was not unlike what it would be in the shop below when goods would be taken from a shelf and displayed to the customer. "Anything more I can show you, moddom?" "Oh—er—yes; what have you got in the way of billiard rooms? I want something very choice."—"If you will walk this way, moddom, I will take you to the gentleman that looks after that department."

It used to be a current joke in the emporium that a customer went in for a reel of cotton and ended by ordering a house.

But this I should add—that the architectural goods supplied were really of the best.—Faithfully yours,

Experte Credo.

Scheme for New Oxford Street.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—The designs published in The Architect for January 2 shewing the proposed reconstruction of Oxford Street are the work of Mr. Connell, a student of the University Atelier. The programmes for the subject was suggested by me and several students produced some interesting solutions. The Jury awarded first place to Mr. Connell. The design you have published has been wrongly attributed to me.—I am, yours faithfully,

A. E. Richardson.

41 Russell Square,
London, W.C.
January 2, 1925.

P.C. Sums.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—We have often wondered why architects have not paid more attention to the choice of ironmongery which has to be fixed in any kind of building, to see that an article of good quality is fixed, and not leave it to the builder, who will naturally put in the cheapest possible stuff he can get.

We have seen buildings and houses of large sizes put up, and the ironmongery would disgrace a pre-war 4s. 6d. per week cottage.

With your great influence, architects should now have their attention drawn to the fundamental fact that ironmongery should be selected from makers who have previously submitted samples, and approved p.c. sums put in the bill of quantities, and the builder to submit to the architect copies of invoices—originals, if necessary—of ironmongery he has chosen for the contract, so that the prices can be compared with the p.c. amounts, and the architect so satisfy himself as to the quality before being fixed.

Unfortunately, sometimes, the architect merely puts a lump sum for ironmongery, and leaves to the builder to select and fix, thinking this item too insignificant to trouble about.—Yours faithfully,

Manufacturers.

January, 1925.

Bournemouth Town Council are considering the erection of a new sea wall at Boscombe, at an estimated cost of £10,000, and have instructed their borough engineer to prepare a scheme. The Council have adopted a scheme submitted to develop the Overstrand property overlooking the pier at Boscombe as Cliff Tea Rooms, with colonnades, shelters, etc., the amount of £5,000 being the estimated cost.

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"It Pays to Advertise."

By Methuselah.

We frequently receive articles from contributors which should be illustrated so as to give them their maximum value. But architects do not appreciate criticism of any kind. Laudatory notices are at times accepted in a gracious spirit. Why the professional man should immediately take personal offence is very strange. It is therefore difficult to serve a real purpose week by week. Efforts can be made to publish illustrations without comment of an adverse nature, but with a restricted available space the review of buildings that should never have been erected must be limited. Very few buildings are utterly bad, and frequently much good would be derived by the publication of an architect's reasons for doing certain things. But the attitude of the profession on such matters is difficult, and as we most of us have purely a personal interest in our lives, and are not vitally concerned with conferring benefits upon others by the explanation of our own conduct under certain circumstances that have arisen, the subject is avoided and we each have to learn by bitter experience what others might easily have told us. The editorial department of a journal is frequently requested to inspect and write a notice about some advertiser's plant or products. "Puffs" are the terms by which these notices are generally described in Fleet Street and other places where Editors pass their time.

An Editor is more often than not disliked by the advertiser and the advertising agent. He is credited with possessing an unsympathetic attitude towards such matters; he is supposed to stand aloof from practical business. This idea is all nonsense. A real Editor is a business man all the time. He more often than not knows a great deal about advertising. He has often tried to make suggestions, but these have been swept aside, not because they have been unpractical but because they have been too good. The Editor who takes a personal pride in his journal must be very grieved to see his part of the paper enclosed by such poor journalistic advertisements. The man in the street buys the journal for the editorial value given; his survey of the advertisement pages is frequently a matter of chance or casual effort. If, on the other hand, advertising had reached the standard where it would need a mental effort to discover where the editorial pages started and ended, then more individuals would read the journal from cover to cover and greater business would result. In a professional journal, such as THE ARCHITECT, the manufacturer who constructs ladders surely need not of necessity illustrate his advertisement with views of different kinds of ladders. He could select a beautiful building and inform his would-be clients that he manufactures ladders that would scale any part of the structure, and further, he is in a position to supply ladders which would reach as desired the first, second or third floor. The manufacturers of sanitary appliances surely has no need to illustrate his advertisement with examples of these useful though private domestic articles. We all know the shape and form of the different sanitary fittings. We should be better charmed if the advertiser selected a very fine view of a dining room and informed us that he manufactured the sanitary fittings for the bath room and lavatories that were necessary adjuncts to such a dining room, or that £ — were spent on the sanitary fittings of the building. Many years ago a manufacturer of wall papers remarked that they only produced a certain designer's work because he was well known and much spoken of, but whilst many people came and wrote that they would like to see patterns by this famous designer none ever bought his designs. The patterns were reproduced because they lent tone and reputation to the manufacturer. In the same way advertisers could appeal to clients in a very effective way by associating themselves with attractive advertising copy, which need not of a necessity have any direct bearing on their special goods. Most of us remember the artistic productions that have been published by Pears' Soap from time to time. The plates were in no way connected with the product produced by the advertiser. The pictures published were treasured by many, and the advertiser created for himself a name which will live for many years. It is difficult to disassociate oneself from advertising matter. The inner feeling that an advertisement is a condensed catalogue published in a journal is very difficult to forget. But when the advertiser is appealing to a client in a manner where the question of an order must be the subject of further correspondence, surely a better class of advertising copy could be effectively employed. Frequently advertisers are disappointed with the results of their efforts. They naturally blame the journals first. This is very unfair and frequently an incorrect judgment.

Successful advertising is dependent on copy that is attractive and compelling of notice. Everything depends on creating a feeling of good taste in your client's mind. The client is surrounded by a large field from which to select goods at an equal quality and price. The appeal should therefore be shifted to other considerations which are dominated by good taste and originality. It is no longer sufficient to throw your name and address at the public. It is futile to tell your clients that you produce the best goods at the cheapest price, because everybody has been advertising the same claims. Originality of effort will gain for enterprise, not a passing result, but a reputation and name that will live for many years.

R.I.B.A.

Town Planning.

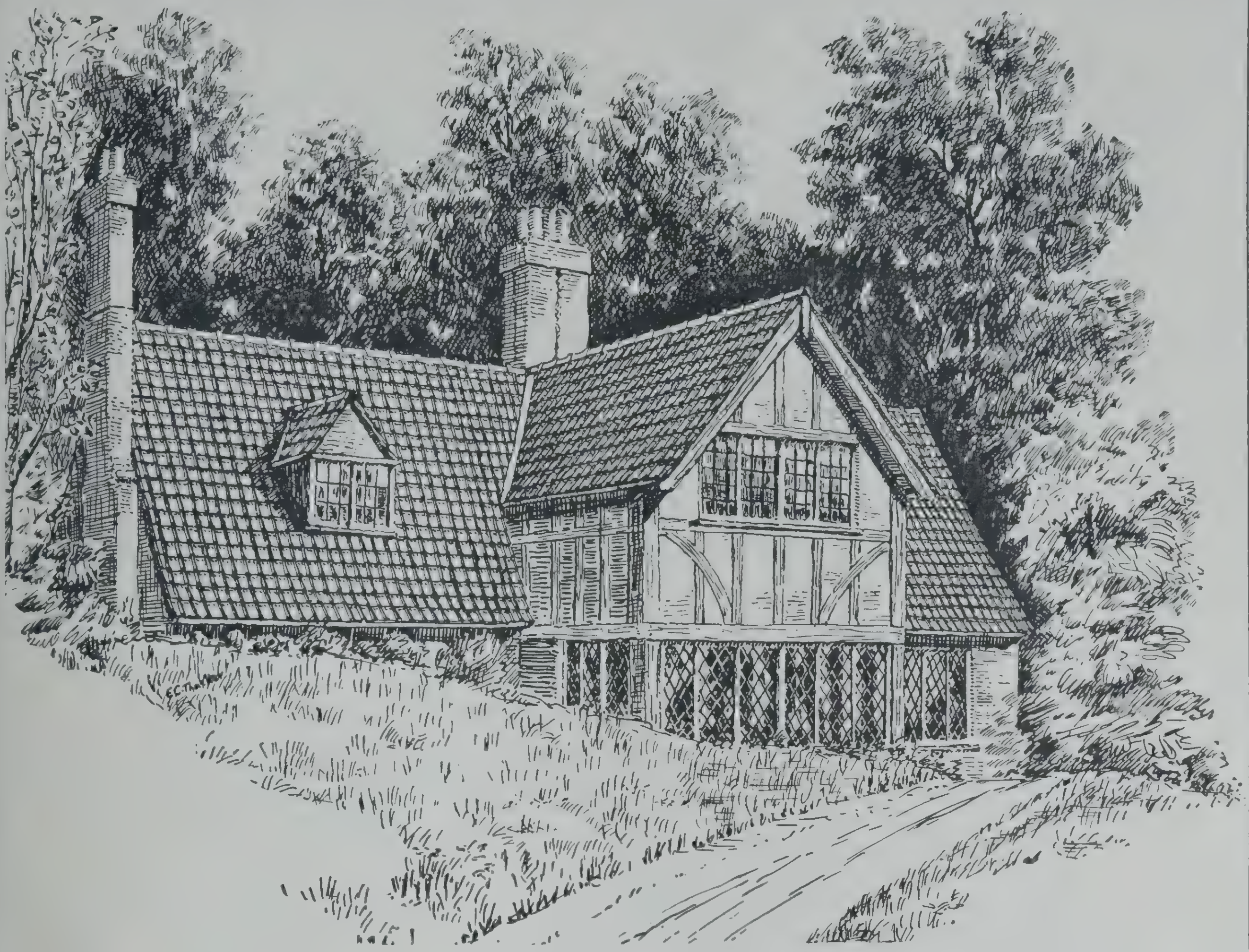
Applications for admission to the next examination for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning, which has been arranged by the R.I.B.A. for its Members and Licentiates, must be sent to No. 9 Conduit Street, by March 1, 1925. Forms of application may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A. Architects may be reminded that this examination enables them to prepare for practice in a field where the demand for qualified men at present exceeds the supply; and where for some years there is likely to be an increasing demand. It is very important that architects should not neglect this branch of work or the allied though more limited work of municipal housing. Such work affords great interest and special opportunity for the application of trained imagination and the art of design to the direct benefit of human communities. If architects are to practise the art of Town Planning, they must, however, make themselves masters in the science of the subject. This is not difficult in the sense of invólving highly technical matters, but it is extensive, includes many subjects, and involves knowing something of the work of the surveyor, the municipal engineer and the industrial economist. To plan a town, or part of a town, the physical, industrial and commercial needs of communities must be understood, as well as the economic and legal limits within which it is practicable to work. This work calls for a rather different combination of faculties from those which may enable an architect to distinguish himself in the designing of individual buildings; consequently, it offers success to men of slightly different make up. The examination has been arranged to give some guidance as to the kind of knowledge needed as well as to afford a test of competence in it.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JANUARY 9, 1875.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary general meeting was held on Monday evening, the President, Sir G. Gilbert Scott, being in the chair. The death was announced of Mr. Richard Bell, 22 Walbrook, Fellow; and Mr. Hayward stated that he had also just heard of the death that morning of Mr. Henry E. Kendall, past Vice-President of the Institute. He believed that Mr. Kendall was one of their earliest members, and might be called the father of the profession. Several donations were announced, including the pedestal of Sir Charles Barry's bust, which Sir Gilbert Scott stated had been very kindly presented by Mr. John Gibson, Vice-President. The thanks of the Institute were awarded to the respective donors, particularly to Mr. Gibson, whose gift was much appreciated. Several newly-elected members were introduced, amongst them being Mr. J. T. Wood, who is shortly to read a Paper on the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and the President expressed his gratification in welcoming a gentleman of such distinction, and whose researches had been so extensive.



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General News.

Accrington.—Plans have been approved by the Corporation for the erection of new store premises in Blackburn Road for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth and Co., Ltd., bazaar merchants, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Plans by own staff architect, Mr. A. E. Priddle.

Barking Town.—The Council have asked the architect to prepare plans for a central school at the Wilmongton Gardens site for 640 scholars.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of 59 houses on the Eastbury estate, for 5 in Abbey Road and for 20 in Bamber Road.

Birkenhead.—The Board of Education have approved plans for the erection of additional accommodation at the St. Hugh's Central School.—The architect has been instructed to prepare plans for a new secondary school for girls.—Subsidy houses are to be erected at the Hursts, 46 by Messrs. Mills and Milnes, and at Bidston Avenue, 33, by the Hamilton Estates, Ltd.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of 200 houses on the Tranmere estate.—A garage is to be erected at the infectious diseases hospital at a cost of £1,649.—Refreshment rooms and conveniences are to be erected at Birkenhead Park at a cost of £1,580.—The Corporation have accepted the offer of Messrs. Selwood Lloyd and Co., of Birkenhead, for the erection on the land of 111 non-parlour houses in accordance with the plans and specification of the borough surveyor for £52,253 5s.

Birmingham.—The Education Committee have had preliminary plans for a new secondary school at Saltley, to cost £40,000.—Moseley secondary school is to be enlarged at a cost of £20,500.—Forman's Road School is to be extended at a cost of £5,383.—Plans are to be prepared for a camp school at Blackwell.—A site is to be secured for a new Council school at Washwood Heath.—A scheme has been prepared for developing the electricity undertaking at a cost of £732,000.—Further land is to be secured for extending the salvage department, the estimated cost of the extensions being £40,000.

Blackpool.—Messrs. J. Fielding & Son (Blackpool), Ltd., builders, Ashburton Road, are proposing to erect 20 houses on the Warbreck Hill estate; and Messrs. R. Fielding & Son, builders, of 14 Queen Street, have in hand the erection of 22 houses at Bidford Road and 14 houses at Sutherland Road. The plans have been approved by the Corporation.

Blyth.—The Borough Engineer has been asked to prepare plans for a bathing pool.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Salisbury Street, for Mr. J. Cook; 10 houses, Bohemia Terrace, for Mr. A. Robertson.

Bolton.—The trustees of the Starcliffe Methodist Church at Moses Gate, Farnworth, are proposing to erect a new school on a site at the rear of the church; plans are being prepared by Messrs. Ormerod, Pomeroy & Foy, architects, Acresfield, Bolton. The cost is estimated at £2,700.

Bournemouth.—Mr. Abbot has given the Corporation the Wesleyan Church in West Southbourne for use as a branch library.—The Office of Works are to erect a telephone exchange in Southbourne Grove.—Boscombe Pier is to be reconstructed at a cost of £22,500.—The Borough Surveyor is to prepare plans for a central hall, etc., at the Bournemouth School for Girls.—Revised plans are being prepared for a new infants' school at Moordown Church of England school.—Plans passed: 8 bungalows, Delhi Road, and 6 bungalows in Middleton Road, for Messrs. J. T. Rowley & Co.; 5 houses, Elms Road, for Messrs. Jones & Sons.

Bristol.—The City Council have provisionally agreed to purchase 126 acres at Almondsbury for development as a colony for mental defectives.—Plans are to be prepared for buildings to accommodate 500 persons.—New shed accommodation at a cost of about £30,000 is to be provided at the docks.

Brixton.—Two new elementary schools are to be erected by the London County Council, one for 600 and another for 800 children.

Cheltenham.—The architect has been asked to prepare plans for 32 houses of brick construction.—Thirty houses are to be erected by Mr. W. Drew.

Chesterfield.—The Town Council have asked Messrs. Wagstaff and Sons to prepare plans for 62 houses, and Messrs. Wilcockson and Cutts to prepare plans for 48 houses.—Another site is to be secured for the erection of baths, the one in Hasland Road being disapproved by the Ministry of Health.—A subcommittee are reporting as to the provision of new schools.—Plans passed: rebuilding Travellers Rest, Whittington Moor, for Brompton Brewery Co., Ltd.; dance hall, Sheffield Road, for Mr. C. Richardson.

Chorley.—Messrs. Biram & Fletcher, architects for the proposed Highfield School, are to be asked to prepare plans for a suggested special subjects centre.—The Town Council are inquiring if the Ministry of Health will sanction the erection of public baths.

City of London.—Land near Tower Bridge is to be purchased for the erection of police dwellings.—A scheme has been prepared for extensions at the City of London School at a cost of £16,000.

Coulsdon.—Plans passed: 14 houses, Southwood Avenue, for Messrs. Thomas & Son; bank, The Avenue, for Westminster Bank, Ltd.; 8 houses, Windermere Road, for Mr. C. Gibson.

Coventry.—The City Council are to erect two experimental concrete houses at a cost of about £1,000, for which purpose plant for the manufacture of the blocks is to be purchased at a cost of £244.—A scheme has been prepared for the development of the Radford housing estate.

Darwen.—The Springvale Garden Village, Ltd., are to be granted a subsidy for the erection of 30 houses on the Springvale Garden Village estate.

Dudley.—Mr. T. W. Tansfield has prepared a scheme for a shopping arcade at Market Place and Tower Street.—Plans passed by Town Council: extension to brewery, Greystone Street, for Messrs. Hanson & Sons, Ltd.—The tender of Messrs. Butler Bros., Birmingham, £26,660, for the erection of 60 houses is recommended.

Eastbourne.—The borough surveyor reports that the roomy houses that have been erected are often used as lodging houses, and he urges that it would be better to build smaller houses which people can rent without having to take in lodgers. —Messrs. Boot & Sons are being asked to quote for the erection of concrete houses at the Crumbles and on the Victoria Drive site.—Plans passed: alterations Queen's Hotel, Royal Parade, for Messrs. J. W. Woolnough, Ltd.; 6 houses, Woodgate Road, for Mr. S. D. Foulkes; 6 houses, Rotunda Road, for Mr. S. G. Scales.

Grimsby.—The Town Council has decided to erect a tuberculosis hospital at Scartho at a cost of £8,350. The Boulevard Track is to be converted into a children's playground at a cost of £3,670. The Barrett recreation ground extension is to be levelled and fenced at a cost of £3,700.

Guildford.—Tenders are invited for the erection of 16 flats and two houses at Grange Road.—Land is to be purchased for a new electricity generating station and works.—Plans passed: factory, Worplesdon Road, for Mr. Geo. How.

Haslingden.—The Corporation propose to erect 20 houses on a site at Syke Side to the plans prepared by Mr. Arthur Brocklehurst, M.S.A., architect, Waterfoot. The contract has been placed with Messrs. T. Brown, Ltd., builders, 4 Fields Road, Haslingden.

Holloway.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to enlarge the County secondary school at a cost of £25,240.

Hull.—The Corporation propose to promote a Bill empowering them to construct a new pier and floating pontoon and to remove the existing Minerva Pier.

Ince.—The Education Committee of the District Council have decided on the erection of a new Council school at Higher Ince. They have recommended the Sites and Buildings Sub-Committee that it should be open to any architect in the country to compete for the appointment for the preparation of plans.

Islington.—A school for about 600 children is to be erected on a site at Twyford Street by the London County Council.

Leeds.—The Board of Control have approved the preliminary scheme for extending the accommodation at Meanwood Park Colony, by the erection of pavilion homes, central administration block, assembly hall, workshop and school, to accommodate 460 additional patients at an estimated cost of £70,000.—Tenders are to be invited for the provision of lavatories and slipper baths at Bramley Baths.—It is proposed to erect a branch library on a site in Waterloo Road.—Land is to be purchased on the East End Park Estate for erecting 114 houses to accommodate persons displaced by improvement schemes.—The city engineer is to prepare plans for six houses in Raynville Crescent.—The Hospital Committee urge the provision of a new hospital on modern lines for the treatment of sick children.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Cross Flats Avenue, for Mr. J. Brown; 8 houses, Ring Road, for Messrs. Masters, Crowther and Lund; 10 houses, Coldwell Road, for Mr. George Wilson; 6 houses, Wensley Drive, for Messrs. Reddyhoff and Son; 8 houses, Parkside Drive, for Mr. F. Holmes; 6 houses, Kirkstall Avenue, for Messrs. Chaters and Son.

Lewisham.—Messrs. Horace Cheston & Son propose the development of the Blythe Hill fields on the Crofton Park estate. New roads are to be constructed.

Liverpool.—The Board of Management of the Liverpool College are proposing extensions to their buildings at Sefton

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Park Road. Plans are being prepared by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., 7 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1.

Manchester.—Messrs. Walker & Homfray, Ltd., of Woodside Brewery, Salford, are proposing alterations to the "Thatched House," Broad Street, Pendleton, the "Cross Keys," Broad Street, Pendleton, and the "Live and Let Live," Regent Road, Salford. Plans are being prepared by Mr. G. Westcott, architect, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester.—The contract for the erection of new shops for the Prestwich Co-operative Society, to be erected in Bury New Road to the plans of Mr. J. B. Thornley, architect, Market Street, Darwen, has been let to Messrs. James Byron, Ltd., contractors, Bury.—H.M. Office of Works, London, S.W.1, has acquired a site of 984 square yards for £5,100 at Coral Street, Ardwick, for the erection of a new automatic telephone exchange.—Mr. E. H. Taylor, architect, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, has prepared plans for Mr. T. Dulton, builder, for the erection of eight houses off Darwen Avenue, West Didsbury.—Mr. T. H. Patching, architect, has prepared plans for new offices and workshop at Warwick Street, Hulme, for Messrs. J. Leech & Son, contractors, and for fourteen houses in Kingsway Road, Poluran Road and Sark Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for Mr. E. Leech, builder.—Plans have been approved for the erection of twelve houses in Ardia Road and thirty houses in Veroica Road and Melrose Avenue, Didsbury, for the Commercial Estates, Ltd., 76 Mosley Street, Manchester.—The management of the Withington Girls' High School, Wellington Road, Withington, propose additions and alterations to their premises to plans prepared by Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, architects, 24 Brazennose Street, Manchester.—Messrs. Cruickshank & Seward, architects, Booth Street, Manchester, have prepared plans for additions to Sunnyside College Road, Manchester, for Messrs. James & Edwards, manufacturers.

Manchester.—The Health Committee have prepared a scheme for the erection of a hospital for tuberculous children at Abergele, North Wales, at a cost of £145,000. Accommodation is to be provided for 546 beds.

Manchester.—Mr. C. Farmer, architect, Brantingham Lane, Manchester, has prepared plans for a dwelling house to be erected at St. Werburghs Road, North Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—Messrs. Drury & Gomersall, architects, Pendleton, Manchester, has prepared plans for alterations to the Palais de Danse, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., shop fitters, St. Johns Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1, have secured premises at 84 Oldham Street, Manchester for a branch showroom. The building is to be reconstructed, and plans have been prepared by their own staff. The contract for steelwork has been placed with Messrs. Robinson & Kershaw, engineers, 22 Temple Street, Manchester.—Messrs. Wright & Green, Ltd., tea merchants, have secured premises at Cannon Street and Tipping Street, Manchester, which are to be reconstructed for a warehouse; plans by Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, A.R.I.B.A., 90 King Street, Manchester; contract placed with Messrs. J. Gerrard & Son, builders, Swinton, Manchester.—Messrs. Stopford Brewery, Ltd., brewers, are proposing to rebuild the Gorton Brook Hotel; plans have been prepared by Messrs. Brameld & Smith, architects, 4 Cannon Street, Manchester, and have been approved by the Corporation and the Licensing Justices.

Market Harborough.—Plans passed: offices and extensions. St. Mary's Road, for Harborough Rubber Co.; alterations, Red Cow, for All Saint's Brewery Co., Ltd.

Marylebone.—Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, architects, have lodged plans for a new building at Nos. 221–223 Marylebone Road and 5 to 9 Watsons Mews.

Merthyr Tydfil.—Plans are being prepared for 46 houses at the Heolgerrig estate.—The tender of Mr. Harry Smith, Cross Keys, Mon., has been accepted for the erection of 126 houses at the Treharris estate at £508 14s. 11d. per house. The houses are to be of brick construction and this price includes roads and sewers. Mr. Smith's quotation for houses of concrete construction averaged £478 16s. 9d. per house.

Mile End.—The London County Council are to erect an elementary school for 1,500 children at Cephas Street.

Morecambe.—The Town Council have decided to submit a new scheme to the Ministry of Health regarding the erection of 57 subsidy houses by Messrs. Edmondson Bros., Ltd.—A gasworks extension scheme is proposed at a cost of £42,000.

New Mills.—The New Mills Urban District Council have secured a site for the erection of 34 houses.

Newport (I.O.W.).—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £8,760 for the erection of 18 houses on the Trafalgar estate.

Northfleet.—A committee of the Urban District Council are considering the provision of a public slaughterhouse.

Oldbury.—Worcester County Council are seeking sanction to a loan of £30,827 for the erection of a secondary school.

Penrith.—The Urban District Council have decided to erect 30 houses on a site which has just been secured.

Rochdale.—Messrs. Butterworth & Duncan, architects, Baillee Street, Rochdale, are preparing plans for rebuilding the "Craven Heifer" Hotel, Broad Street, Rochdale.

Shipley.—The Urban District Council are to invite tenders for the erection of 70 houses at Albert Road estate.—Plans passed: 34 houses, Gaisby Mount, for Mr. F. Dalby.

Southall.—The Middlesex County Council have purchased a site for the erection of a trade school.

Stoke Newington.—The Borough Council suggest the provision of an open-air swimming bath in Clissold Park upon the basis of a charge being made by the Council.

Stoke-on-Trent.—At the Town Council Mr. Sharpley, town clerk, submitted plans and estimates from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester, for the erection of 500 houses, but the prices quoted were higher than tenders already accepted.—The Town Clerk also submitted plans and specifications of houses constructed of steel and patent composition received from Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and he was asked to obtain further particulars and an estimate of the cost of 100 and 500 houses.—Plans passed: reconstruction of premises, Phœnix Street, for Mr. T. Goodwin; drying tower, High Street, for Messrs. Weatherby & Sons; infirmary, Princes Road, for Governors.

Stockport.—The Stockport Industrial and Equitable Cooperative Society, Ltd., are proposing to erect new premises at Heaviley, for a butchery department. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Wrathmell & Blackshaw, architects, Queen's Buildings, Stockport.

Stourbridge.—Preliminary plans are to be prepared for a new secondary school for girls with accommodation for 300 or 400.

Thornton.—Plans have been approved by the Thornton Council for the erection of a new working men's club at Cleveleys. The plans have been prepared by Mr. R. H. Cunliffe, A.R.I.B.A., "Wycolla," Cleveleys.

Bitumen in Road Construction.

Official support for the scheme for the foundation of a Chair of Highway Engineering at London University, will probably be forthcoming from the Asphalt Roads Association, of which the majority of the leading members are already closely interested in the Paviors Company's proposals. While the important programme of research work planned by the Association will, of course, be carried out quite independently, the close identity between the main objective of the Association and the general purpose of the proposed University faculty, suggests that some degree of co-operation might be desirable.

The Asphalt Roads Association has as its primary function, the development along scientific lines of the use of bitumen as a matrix in road construction.

The research and technical work of the Association will be directed towards the evolution of new and improved methods of asphalt construction of various forms, and the solution of practical problems that may arise; to the more effective regulation of bituminous road work by the formulation of improved standard and special specifications, and the simplification and co-ordination of sampling and testing methods; to the study of foundations and sub-bases and of aggregates for use in asphalt; and to the comparative costs and values of different types of construction in relation to the conditions encountered on roads of all classes.

The results of this work will be made freely available to highway engineers and others in any way interested in road construction, to all of whom the Association and will accord technical information, advice and facilities in connection with construction work of any description.

Numbering among its controlling members a majority of the leading British authorities on bitumens and asphalts, the Association invites the co-operation of County and Local Authority Road Officials who are being enrolled as Associate Members. The funds of the Association will be wholly devoted to the furtherance of those objects of experiment and research, and the collation, collection and dissemination of information and statistics, which inspired its foundation.

The Birmingham Corporation have decided to extend the electricity undertaking at an estimated cost of £732,000.

The Birkenhead Corporation have accepted tenders amounting to £52,253 for the erection of 111 houses on the Dell Estate, Rock Ferry, and are about to invite tenders for 200 parlour subsidy houses on the Tranmere Hall Estate.

Mr. Frank Curzon proposes to erect a new theatre at Cambridge Circus by Shaftesbury Avenue at an estimated cost of £120,000.

VOL. CXIII.—2926. THE ARCHITECT JANUARY 16, 1925

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The Need of a Common Denominator.

Architects frequently assert that the public is awakening to the importance of architecture as one of the requirements of the community, and notable organs of the press, in particular the "Manchester Guardian," have shown evident intention of a wish to foster the movement; but we are inclined to think that any general understanding on the part of the public is as yet far off. It is difficult to see how this can be otherwise, for the architectural character of buildings cannot be appreciated by the "man in a hurry," and modern life tends to eliminate rather than increase the frequency of periods of contemplation.

We believe there is only one way to educate the public, and that is by some course of training in our schools, and it is a question for educationalists whether the inclusion of some teaching of architectural subjects is practicable or advisable. It is obvious that in schools whose curricula include geometry, it might be perfectly reasonable to include the drawing of architectural detail rather than those more purely geometrical abstractions of which they are concrete examples. All architectural drawing is but an application of geometrical methods, and depends on the thorough understanding of projection upon different planes, just as much as the usual problems of intersecting cylinders or spheres. Once the relation of plan, elevation and section are understood there is no difficulty in interpreting the most elaborate architectural drawing or thoroughly understanding it.

Children are set to draw out maps with no intention of making them professional experts, but simply to impress certain facts on their memories, and this would apply to architectural drawing in all its branches, for the subsequent relation so common in life of architect and client would be entirely altered if the public could read a plan as easily as we can ourselves. Most children study perspective at some stage or other of their education, and it is as easy to apply the rules of perspective to a simple building as to anything else, and probably a good deal more interesting. We see no reason why some education in the forms of style should not be included even in a fairly elementary education, for at the least it would encourage a habit of observation which is an asset to anyone.

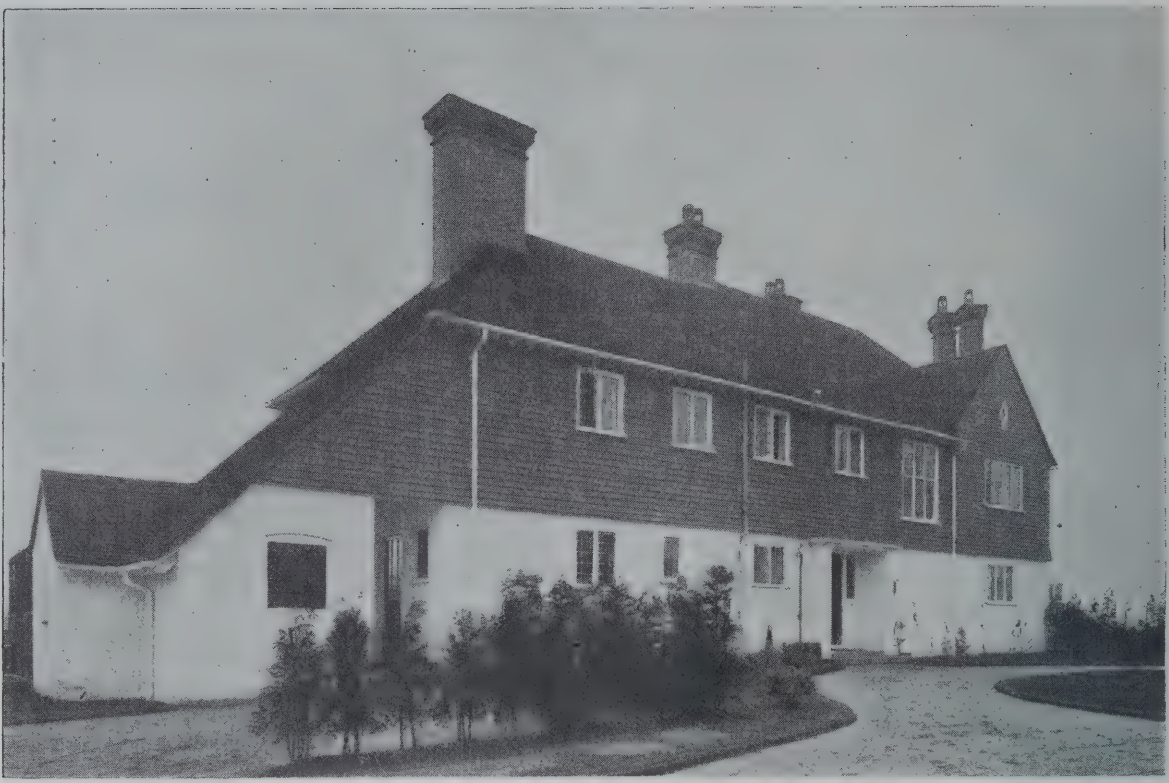
We should say that anyone was ignorant if we found they had no knowledge of the sequence of the kings of England, but we might with equal reason expect them to have a little knowledge of the types of building prevalent in some historical epoch, nor could it be fairly claimed that the one set of facts were of greater importance than the other. The public live two-thirds of their whole lives in buildings, and it cannot be claimed that they should have no clear knowledge of facts relating to them. Any course of education in these days includes so much that it should be relatively easy if we do not want to increase a curriculum to so rearrange it that room is found for a certain amount of architectural training. We may think of the French saying, "Il faut souffrir pour être belle," in regard to education. We all suffer at the outset in educational matters by having to work at subjects which are at first hard and uninteresting, but are subsequently productive both of gain and pleasure, but which if left to after years would probably remain unlearnt. Architecture is one of these subjects, and unless some instruction in it is given in early years we may say with assurance that it will only really interest or be understood by an insignificant number of the public.

If such elementary education were a part of our school system many good results would be produced. Architect and client would find themselves quickly arriving at a common understanding, the public would be affronted by ignorant and misplaced detail just in the same manner that a great section of it is now by ungrammatical and ignorant speech or by an unpleasant pronunciation. The public would get what it wanted because it would form some reasonable appraisement of the nature of its wants, and we should eliminate a great deal of the building and design which is only made possible by the lamentable fact that architects deal, in the main, with a completely ignorant public which can only imperfectly express its wants.

We have from time to time listened to addresses of a somewhat popular nature where architects have attempted to interest the public in the nature of their work, but the true nature of the problem would be better understood if members of the public could be induced to address architects on their own subjects, for we should then thoroughly recognise the width and depth of the gulf which lies between us, and the hiatus which separates the community from the possibility of creating the national expression of architecture which we should like to see.

We are often in the pursuit of our calling impressed by the abysmal ignorance of even the more cultivated members of the general public on matters affecting our calling, simply due to the fact that they are almost in a similar position to someone who has never learnt a foreign language and hears it quoted.

In the ages which are now passed people had the advantage of seeing the slow and difficult fashioning of articles made entirely by hand-made labour, and they necessarily in times which were more leisured than the present learned many things in that manner; but to-day when goods are manufactured in mass by elaborate and intricate scientific requirements, they are in many ways far more ignorant than they were in the past, and for that very reason what is to be acquired by the education of the schools is a far more important factor in their lives. Not the least of the many advantages of the course we have urged is that it would naturally tend to bring into the ranks of the profession those men who have a natural aptitude and inclination which in many cases now remains undiscovered, while it would eliminate others who in later years determine to embrace the calling with no true realisation of its nature, and who once having taken it up are reluctant to retrace a wrong step.



HOUSE AT WORTH. W. NICHOLLS, Architect.

Our Illustrations.

BOXLEY WAR MEMORIAL. H. T. B. BARNARD, Architect.
HALF-TIMBERED HOUSES IN SUSSEX. From pencil Sketches by M. W. TAYLOR.
HOUSE AT WORTH. W. NICHOLLS, Architect.

Notes and Comments.

Wembley, 1925.

We have a certain amount of sympathy for the protest made at a meeting of the Blackpool Corporation with the proposition that the Government should give a subsidy towards the cost of opening Wembley this year. Last year's exhibition presumably showed traders—if they attended it—the extent of the resources of the Empire, and that should be sufficient for practical purposes. The financial success of an exhibition must depend on the gate money taken, and though bad weather is alleged as a reason of its failure to pay its way last year we have no certainty that this year will prove more kind. Nor have we any certainty that those who went last year will go again this year, so there is an additional possibility of the venture not being self-supporting. The exhibition seems to us to be on wrong lines and in the wrong place; on wrong lines because it should either be made a place of business or one of entertainment, but not a mixture of both; in the wrong place because Wembley is an awkward place to get to. What is wanted, if anything is wanted, in the way of a trade exhibition, is one organised on lines similar to those of the Lyons Exhibition, in permanent buildings at regular intervals and confined to business. We do not imagine the buyer goes to Wembley to select the manufacturer to give a £100,000 order for machinery, accompanied by his wife and children, who amuse themselves by looking at the Queen's Doll's House or spending an hour on the scenic railway!

Scumbling and Colour Glazing.

A very useful little book on the above subject has been written by Andrew Millar which forms a practical handbook for house painters, coach painters and others, and is well illustrated by 13 colour plates, each giving a number of sample strips actually executed in paint and pasted on. Its various chapters describe methods of graining, the tools and methods used by the house painter, scumbling on woodwork and in distemper colours, scumbling on outside work, glazing, and a chapter dealing with Matsine and other specialities. A final chapter covers the processes for producing metallic and other effects. It is a book which will prove most useful to the painter, as very full directions are everywhere given. The samples in every case are illustrated with a strip of the ground worked on.

So many new materials and methods are now used in painting and staining that the republication of this work should be in the hands of every foreman painter. Its cost is only 6s.

Steel Houses.

Steel houses are for the time being a prominent item of interest in every newspaper, but for reasons we have already stated we believe their advocates are putting their money on the wrong horse. Nor do we for a moment believe that there is very much in the argument that a large part of the work can be carried out by unskilled, and therefore by cheap, labour. It is questionable whether unskilled labour is really cheap, for time, which means money, is often lost. It is also doubtful whether even the use of nominally unskilled labour will enable the promoters of Lord Weir's schemes to escape the net prepared by the Trade Unions. Knowing what we do about the possibilities of expediting work where men will work, we believe the real method is to form a fair estimate of what a house should cost if every trade worked well and let the total sum represent the fixed amount on which a subsidy should be calculated. In other words, it would seem to the point to show the workers in the building trade that if they increase building costs by their unwillingness to give a reasonable *quantum meruit*, all public or subsidised housing will be stopped.

But we believe that, if it could be left to the working classes themselves to employ the building operatives, most of the trouble would be ended, for it is the outcome of a belief in the bottomless purse of the public authority.

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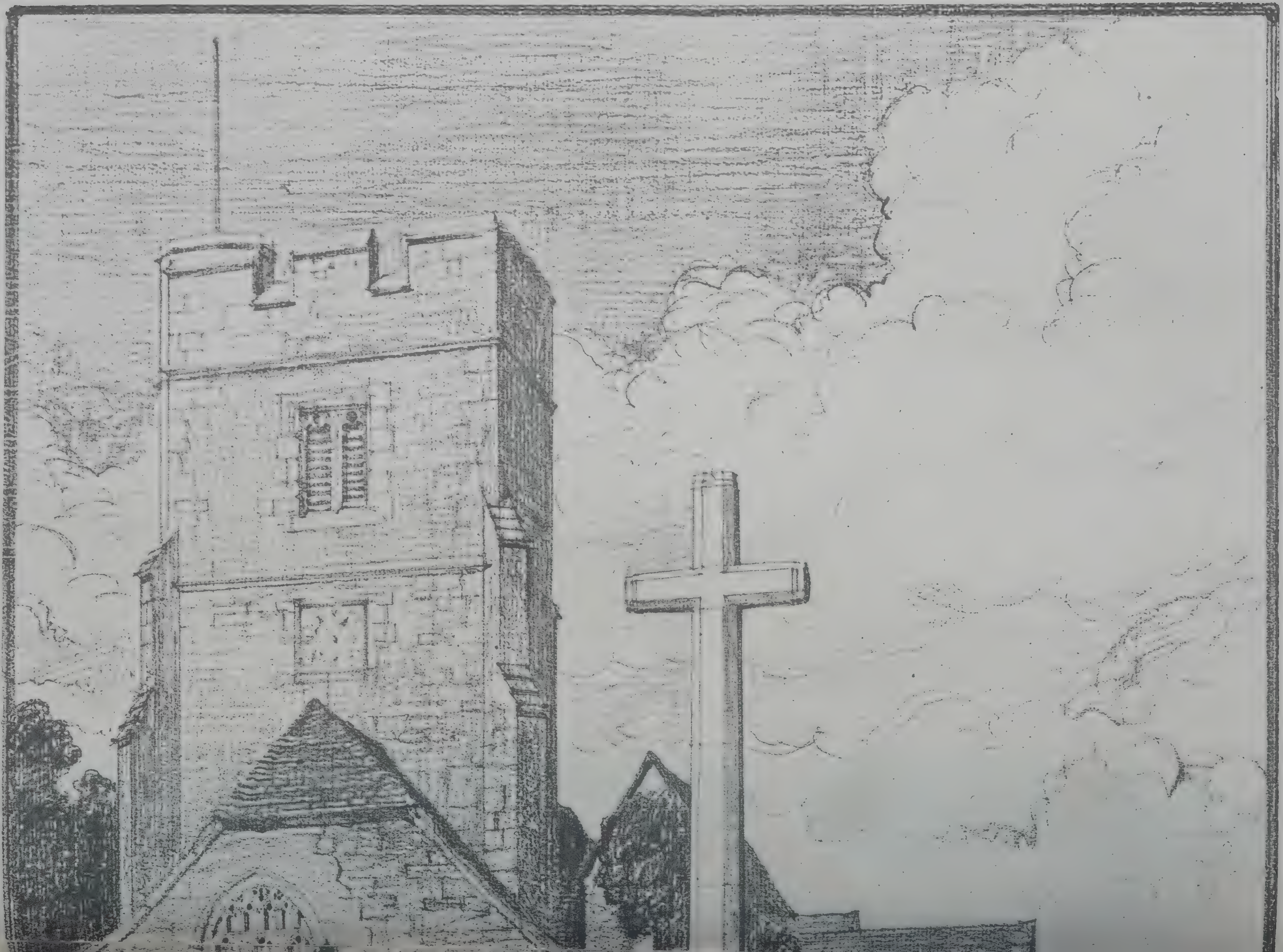

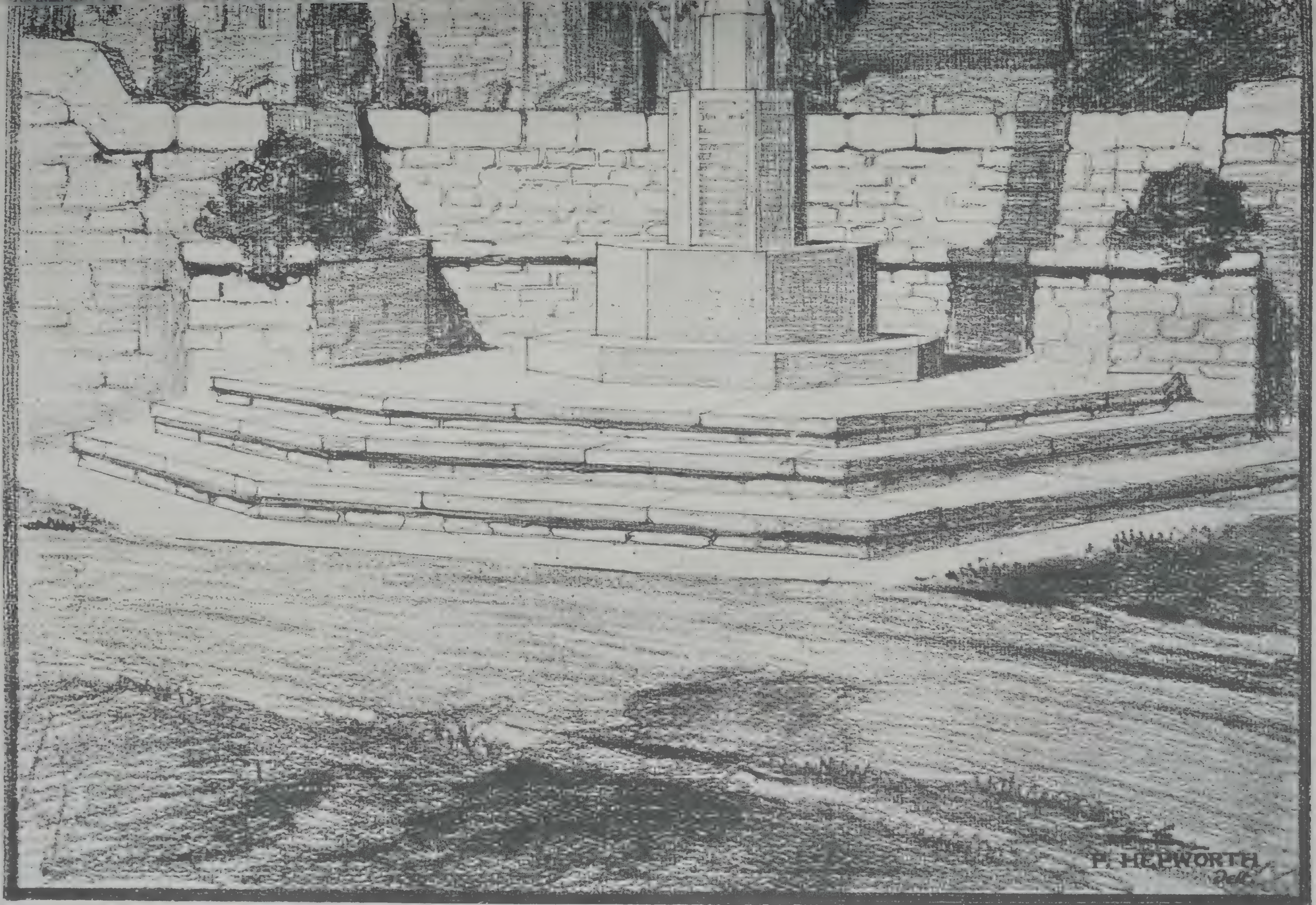

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BOXLEY WAR MEMORIAL.

H. T. B. BARNARD, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY P. D. HEPWORTH.

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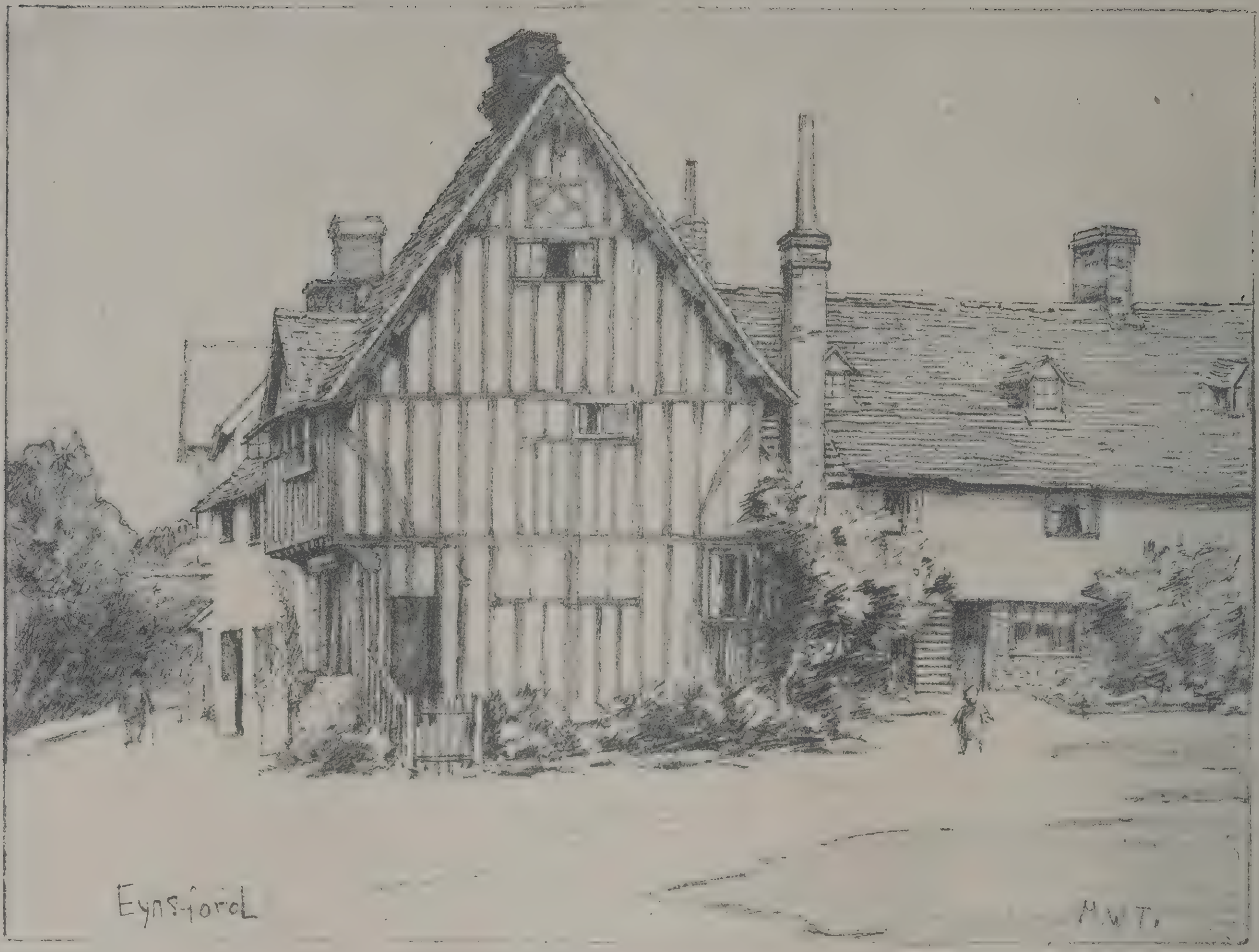

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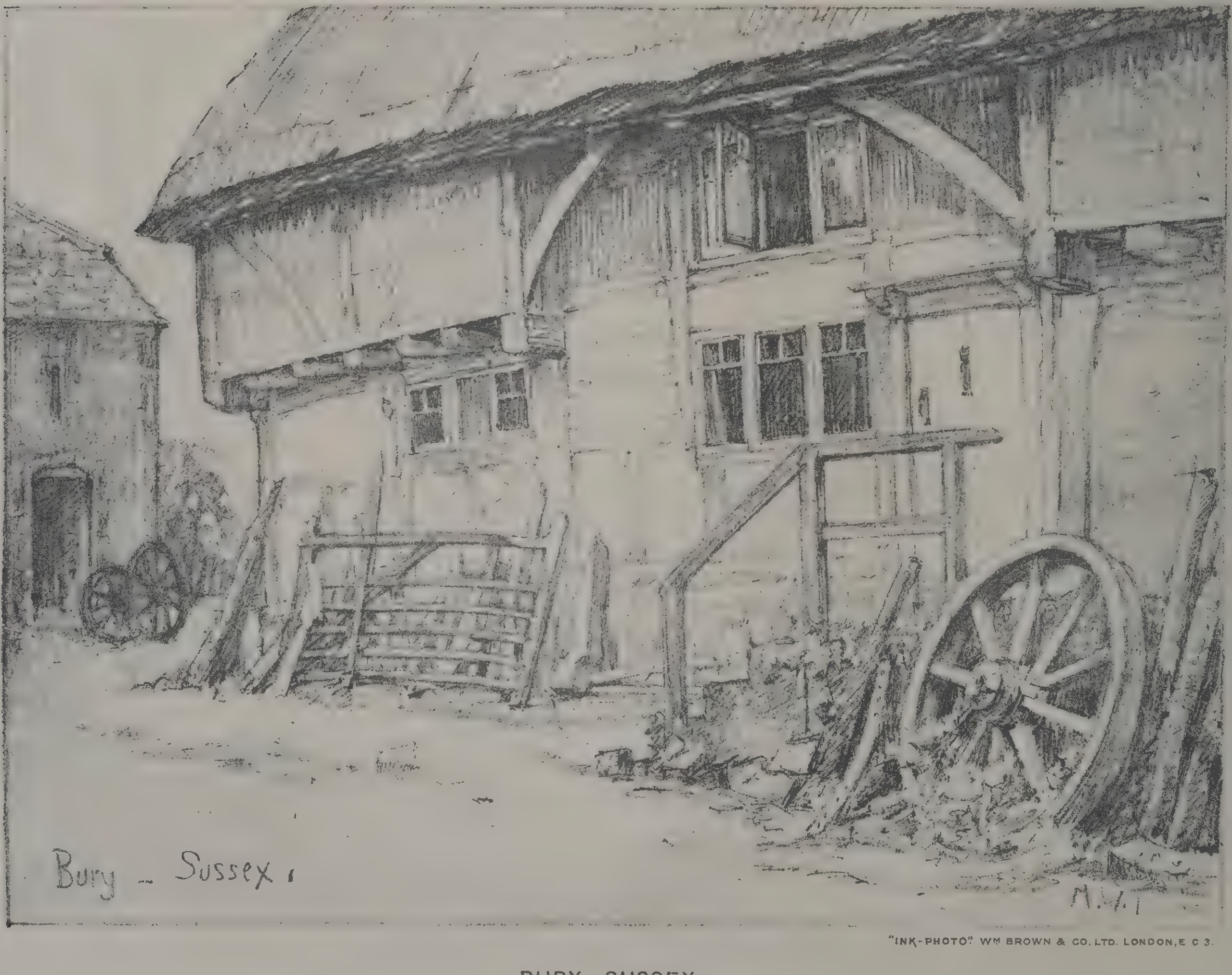
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M.W.T.

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BURY, SUSSEX.

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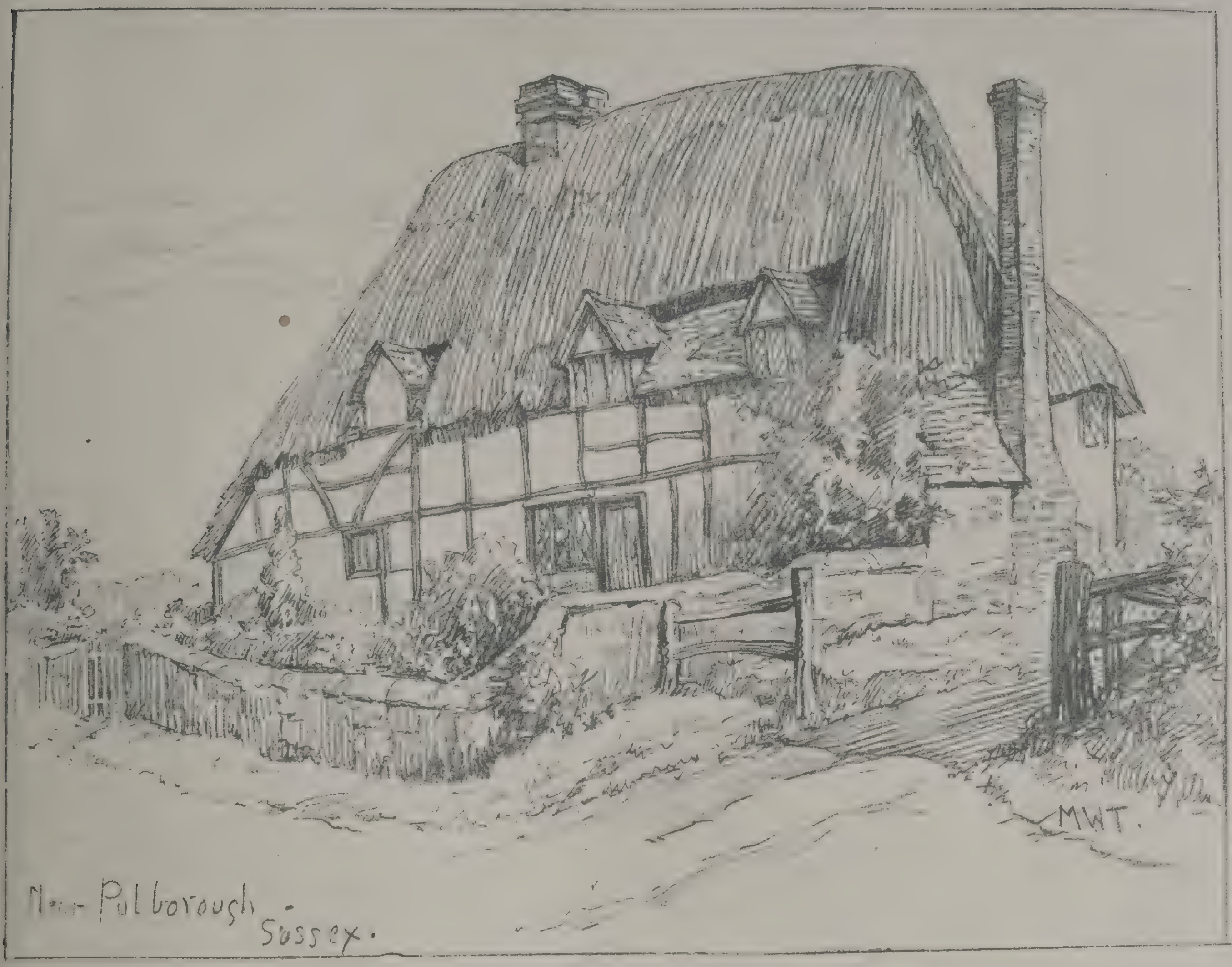
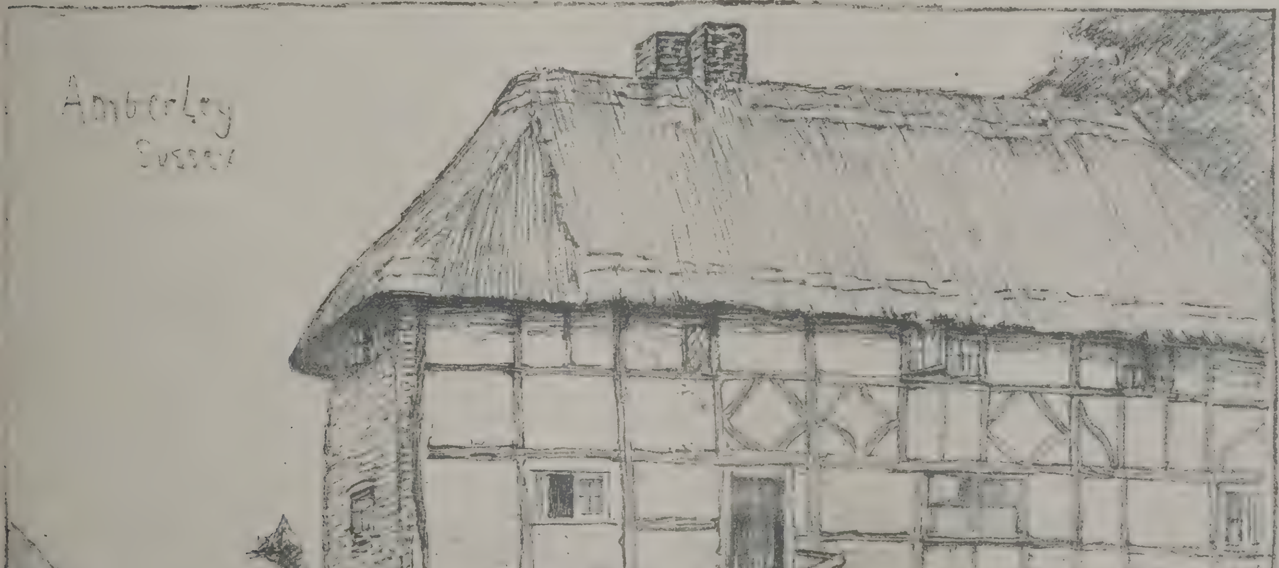


NEAR PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX.



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AMBERLEY, SUSSEX.
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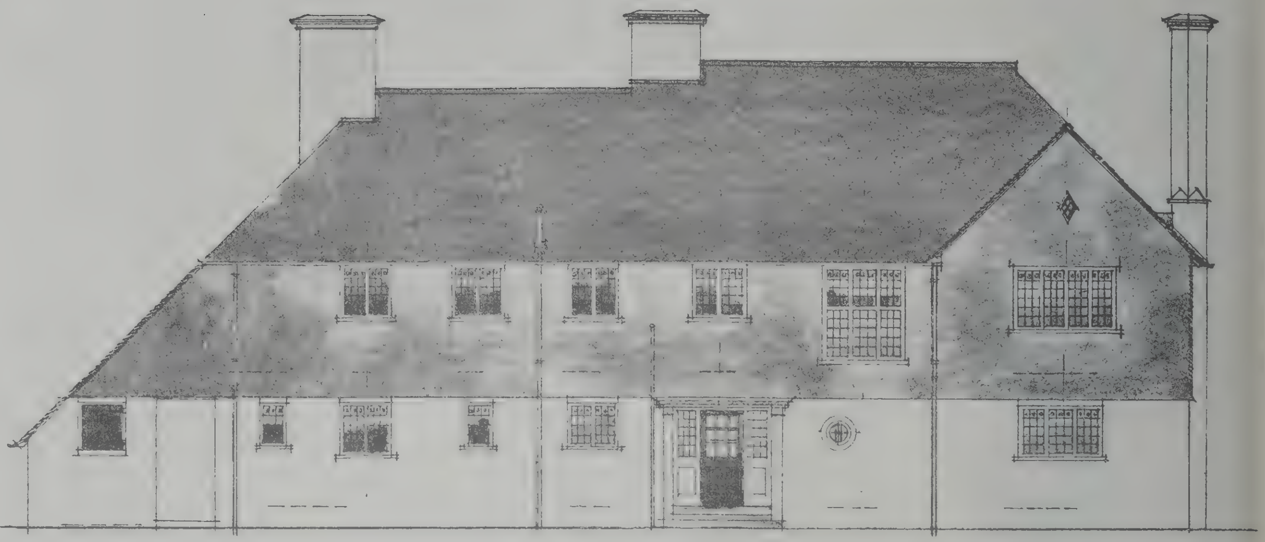

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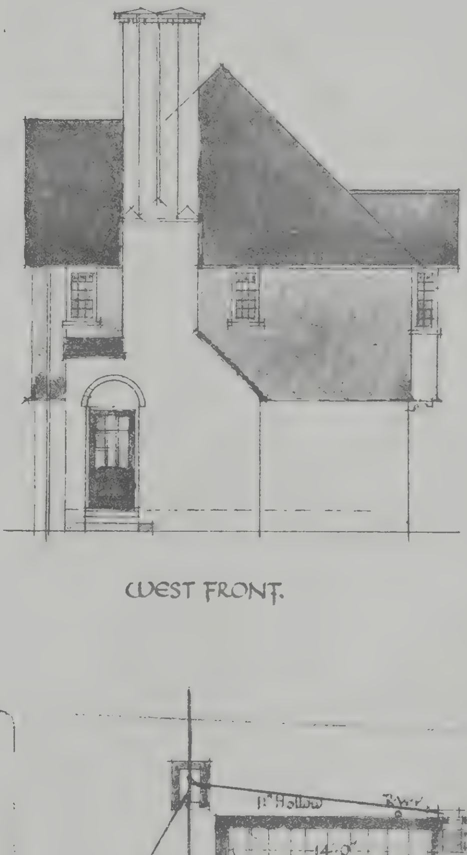

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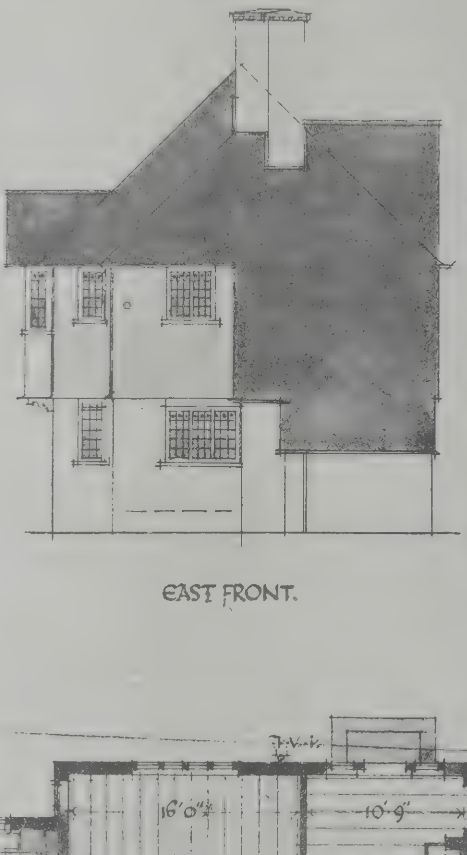

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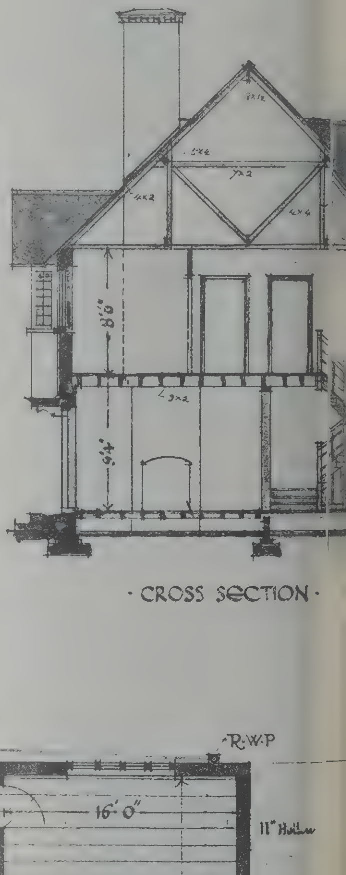

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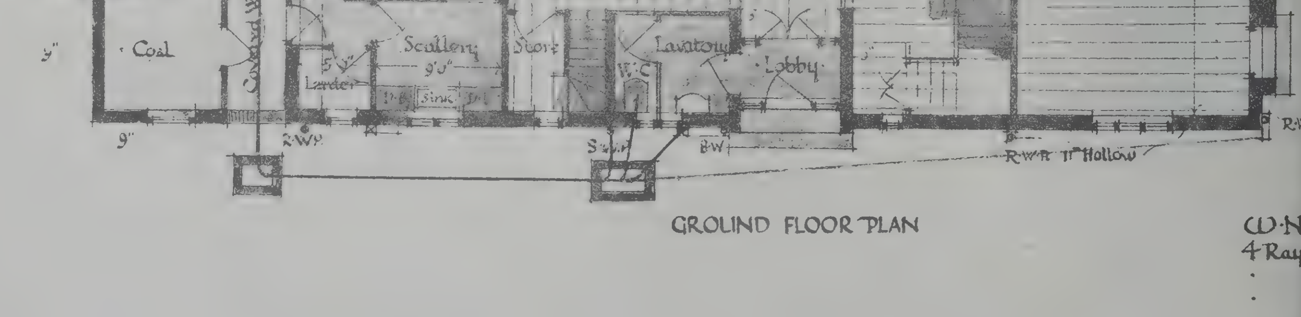

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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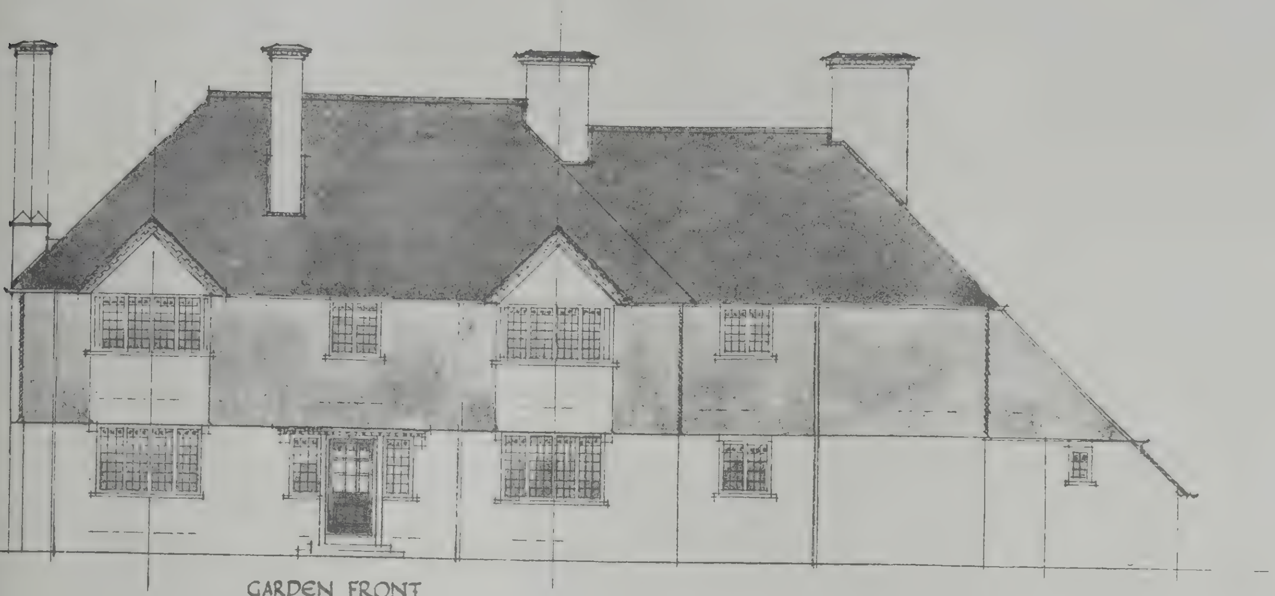
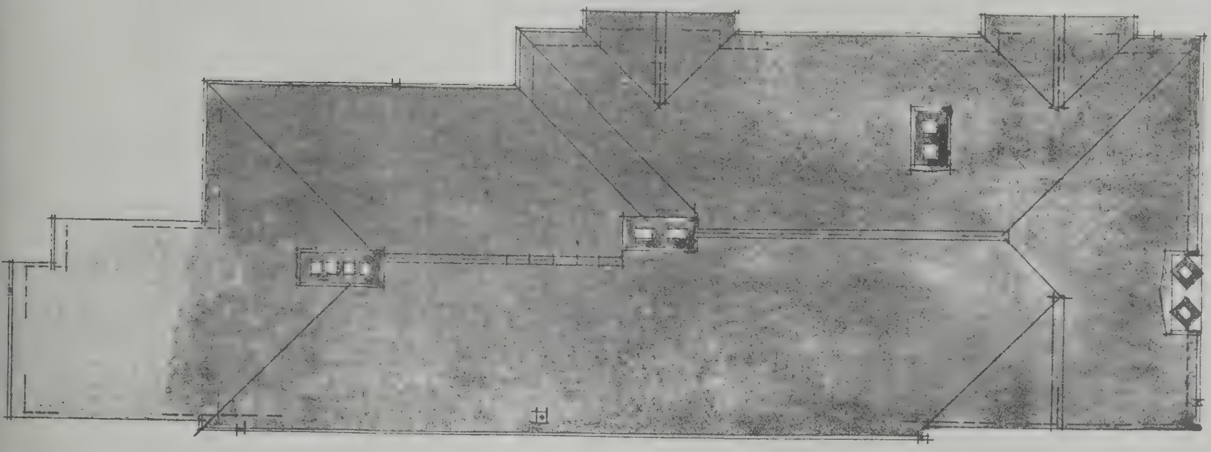


GARDEN FRONT



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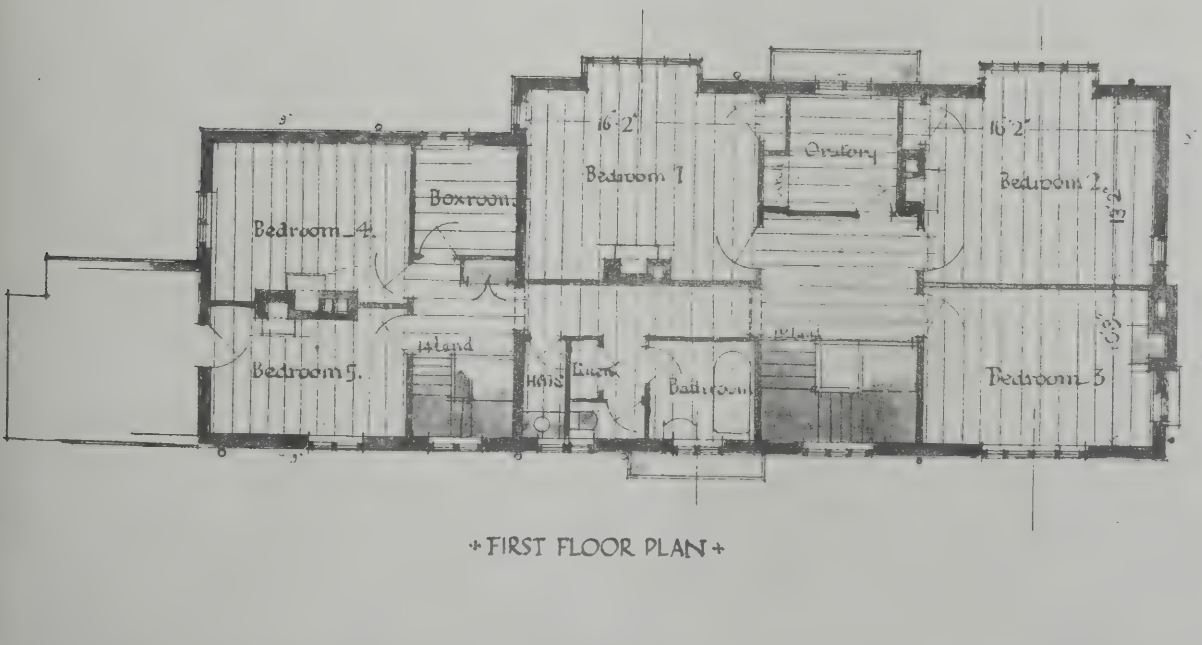

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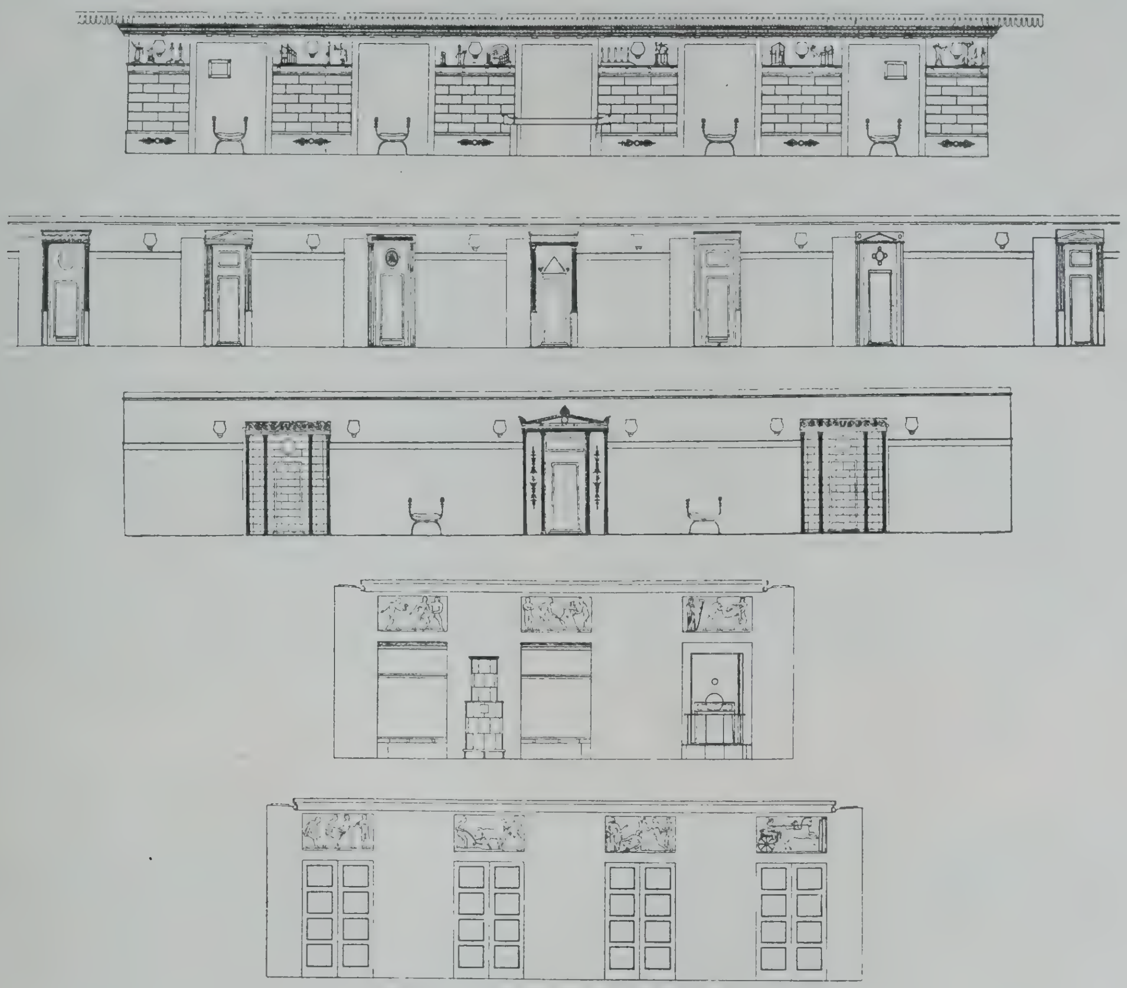
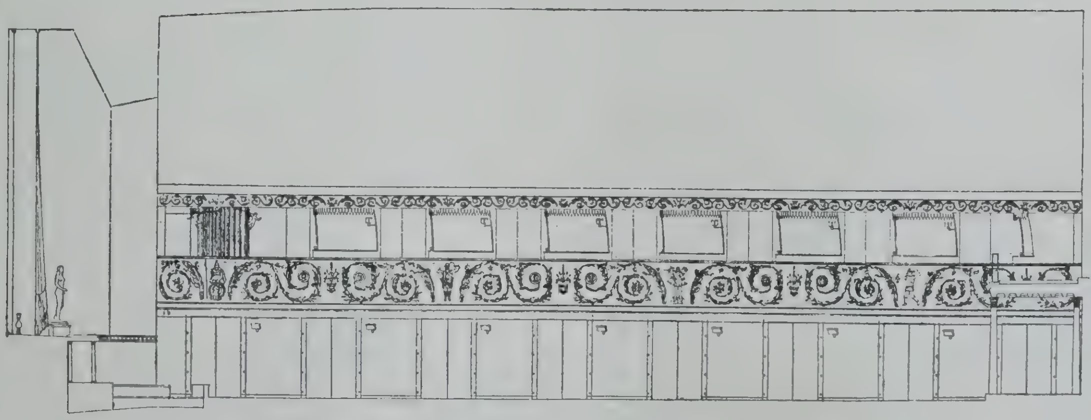
The Cinema.

Architecture of the cinema theatre, like the moving picture industry, is developing on lines of culture and refinement.

When moving picture exhibitions first became a business for regular public entertainment the aims of the whole industry were apparently not very high, but with the continual improvement of the mechanical side of the presentation of moving pictures, men of higher intelligence became interested, and a longer view was taken of the whole scope of the industry. We have seen the disappearance of the tawdry buildings, which resembled very closely the penny gaffs of Victorian days, where all sorts of curious entertainments of a doubtful quality were to be seen. The cinema theatre has become a problem of architectural interest. The proprietors have realised that with the advent of quality in the pictures, it was essential that the theatres themselves should take on a definite character. The public is no longer impressed by gilt and mirrors enriched by fantastic modelling. Colour harmony and simple decorations are more to their liking. The Empire style, expressing dignity and refinement, has been very successfully applied to picture theatre architecture. When studying the form of entertainment supplied, one realises the utter waste of effort and money that is expended on futile over-decoration. In the majority of cases the visiting public enter and leave the theatre when the same is in a state of semi-darkness. The immediate point of interest is the screen and the picture that is being shown.



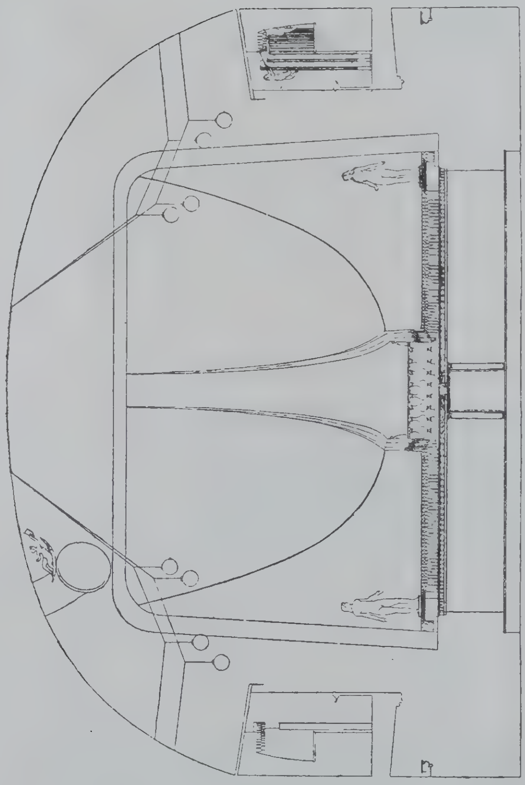
INTERNAL DECORATIVE ELEVATIONS.



SKANDIATEATRET, STOCKHOLM. E. G. ASPLUND, Architect.
This and succeeding illustrations from "Architekten" of Denmark.

The intervals between the programme items are very short, indeed, seldom sufficient length of time is allowed to permit anything but a most fleeting inspection of the decorations. Of late some managers have arranged for definite programmes, with an interval of some fifteen or more minutes; but these theatres are few and will remain limited in number. A musical interlude is also in vogue at some places of entertainment, and here some inspection of the decorations is possible, but the light is generally of a subdued quality and elaboration is entirely wasted. The architect has considerable scope in the vestibule, foyers, and refreshment rooms. The exterior should also be designed with considerable care. On the continent the theatre and the opera house are places where friends meet and pay social calls between the acts. The seating accommodation is let for the season, and the better class places are filled by the

(*Continued on page* 49)



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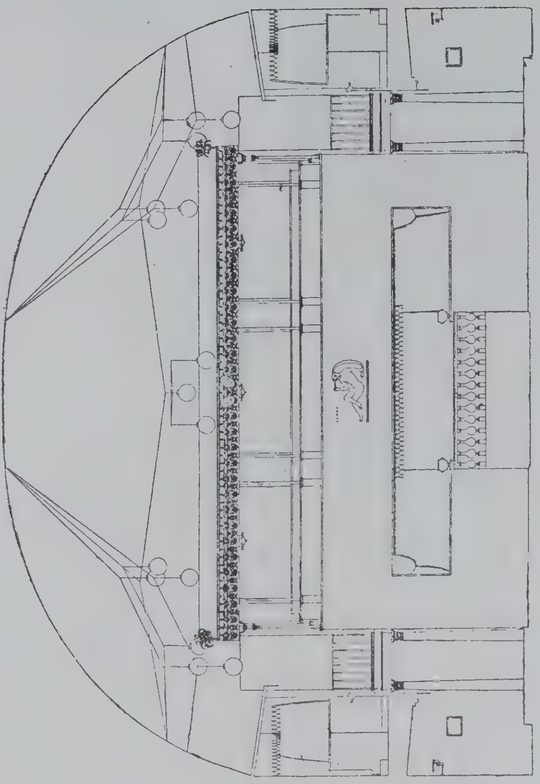

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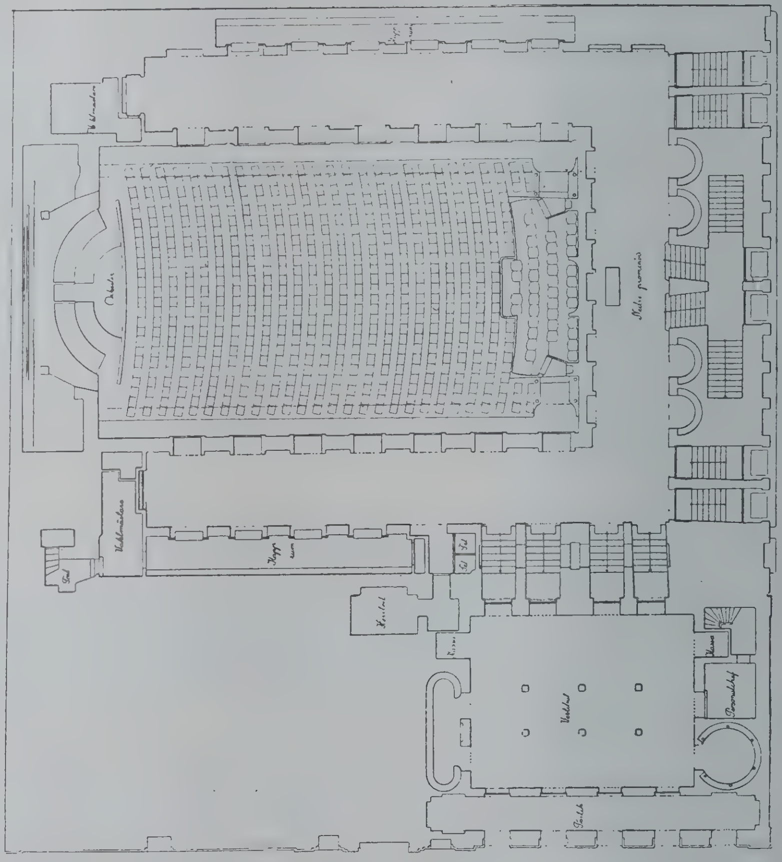
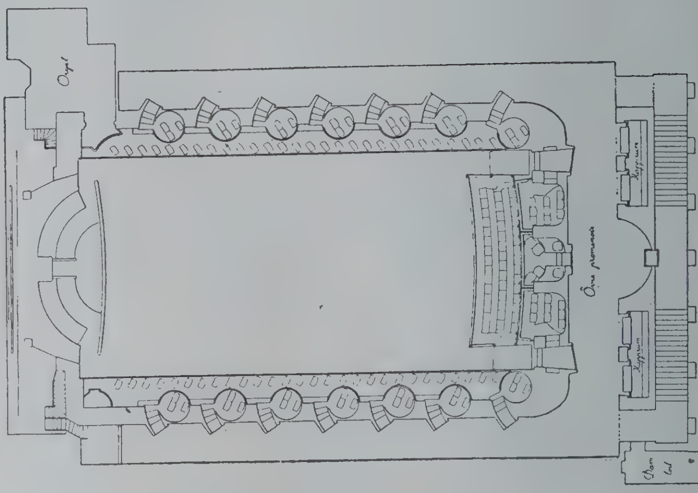
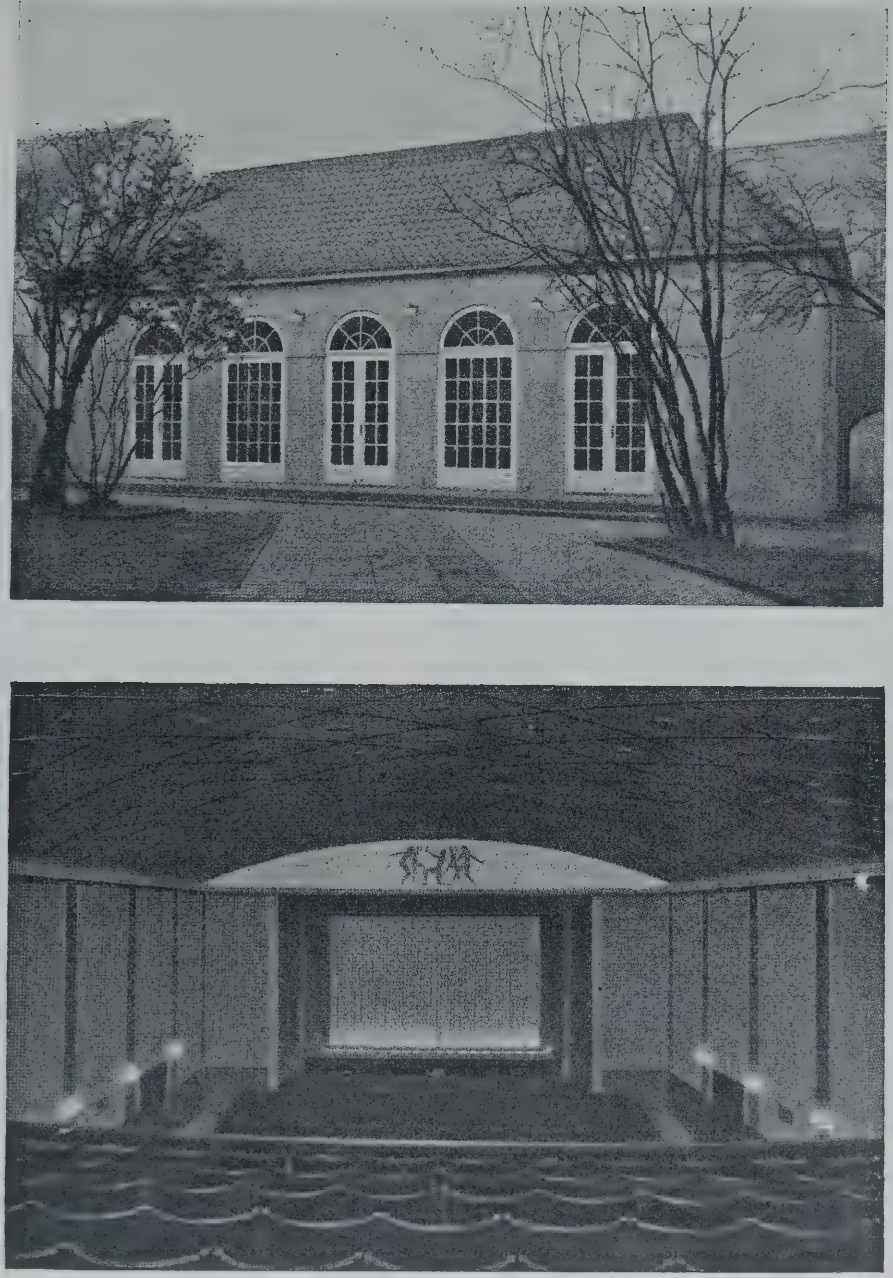


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

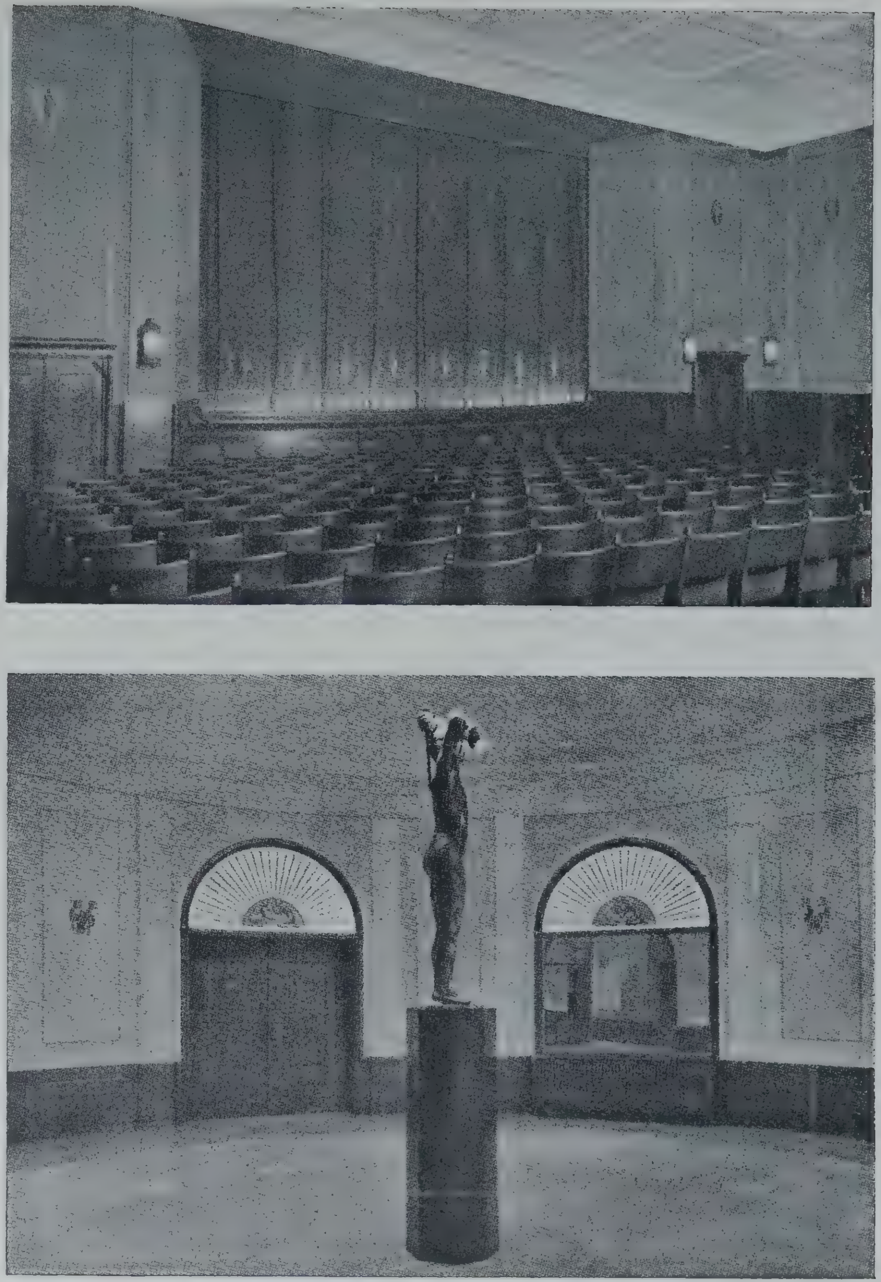


GALLERY PLAN.

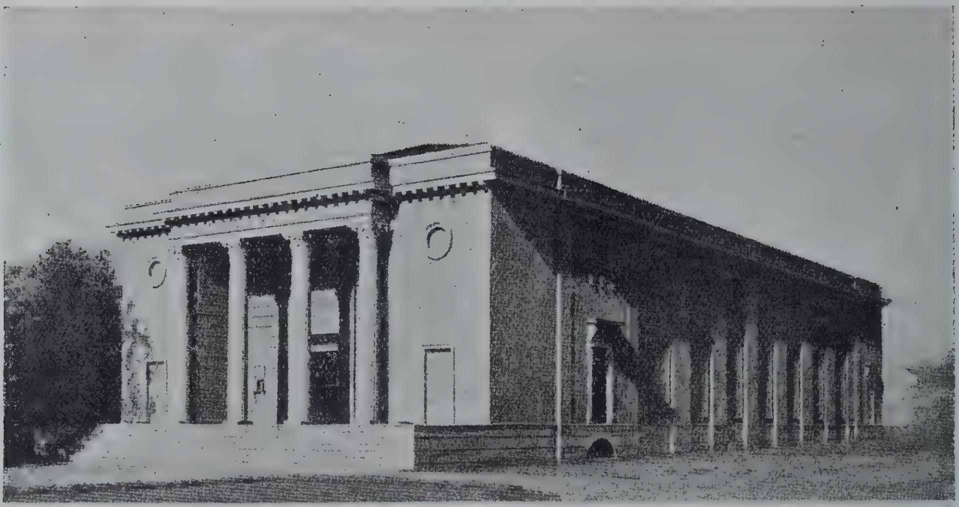
SKANDIATEATRET, STOCKHOLM. E. G. ASPLUND, Architect.

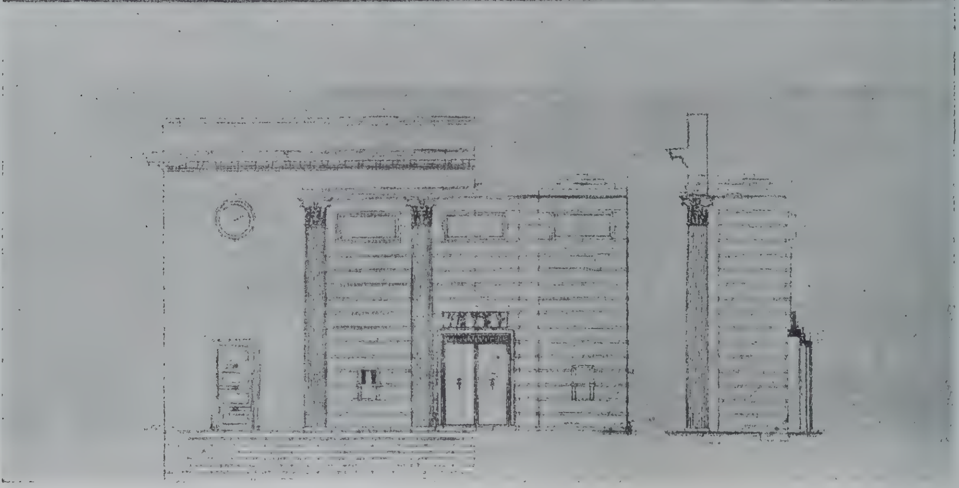


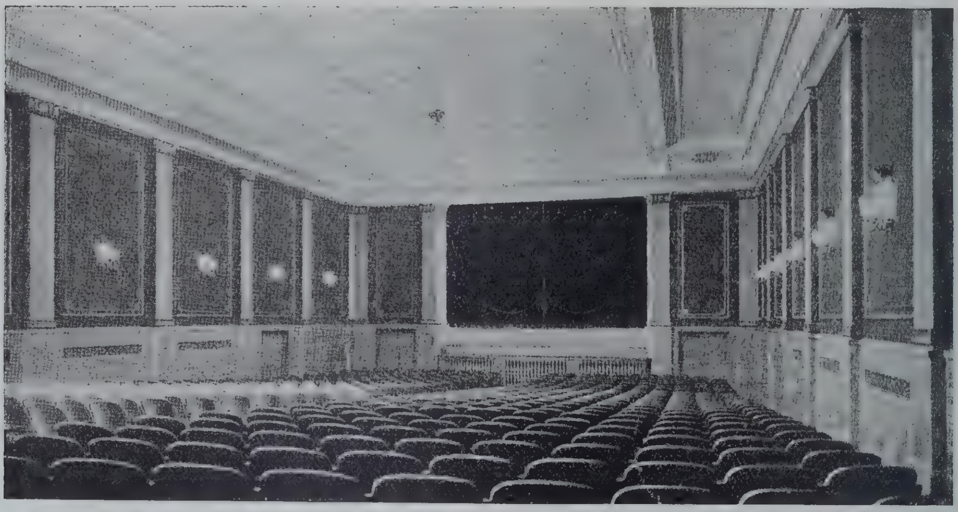
RIALTOTEATRET, FREDERIKSBERG. Axel Maar, Architect.

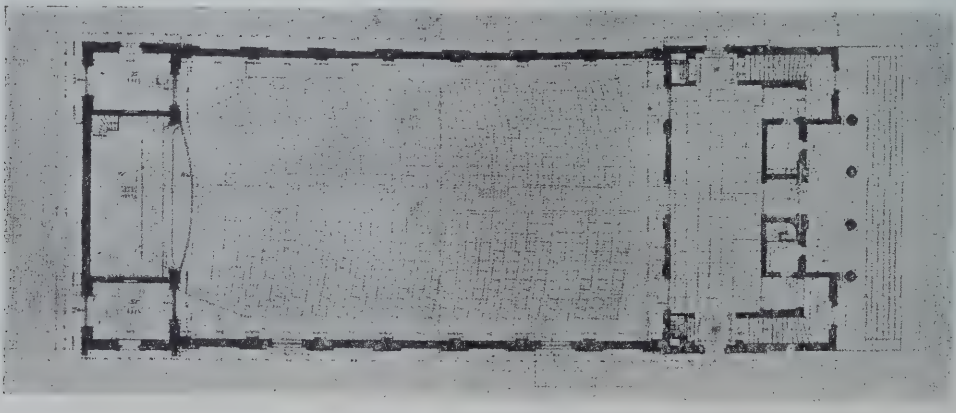


REGINATEATRET, AARHUS. A. Hoeg-Hansen, Architect.

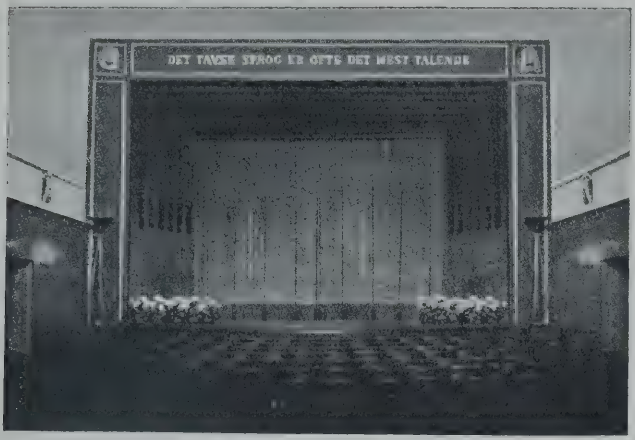






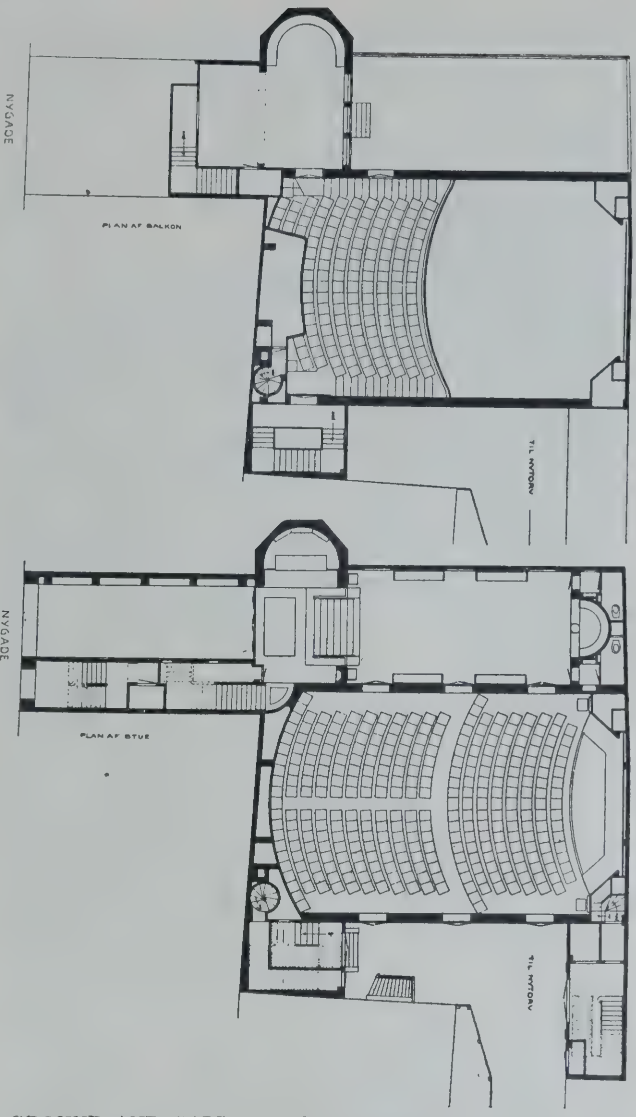


KINOPALÆET, OSLO. Ree og Buch, Architect.

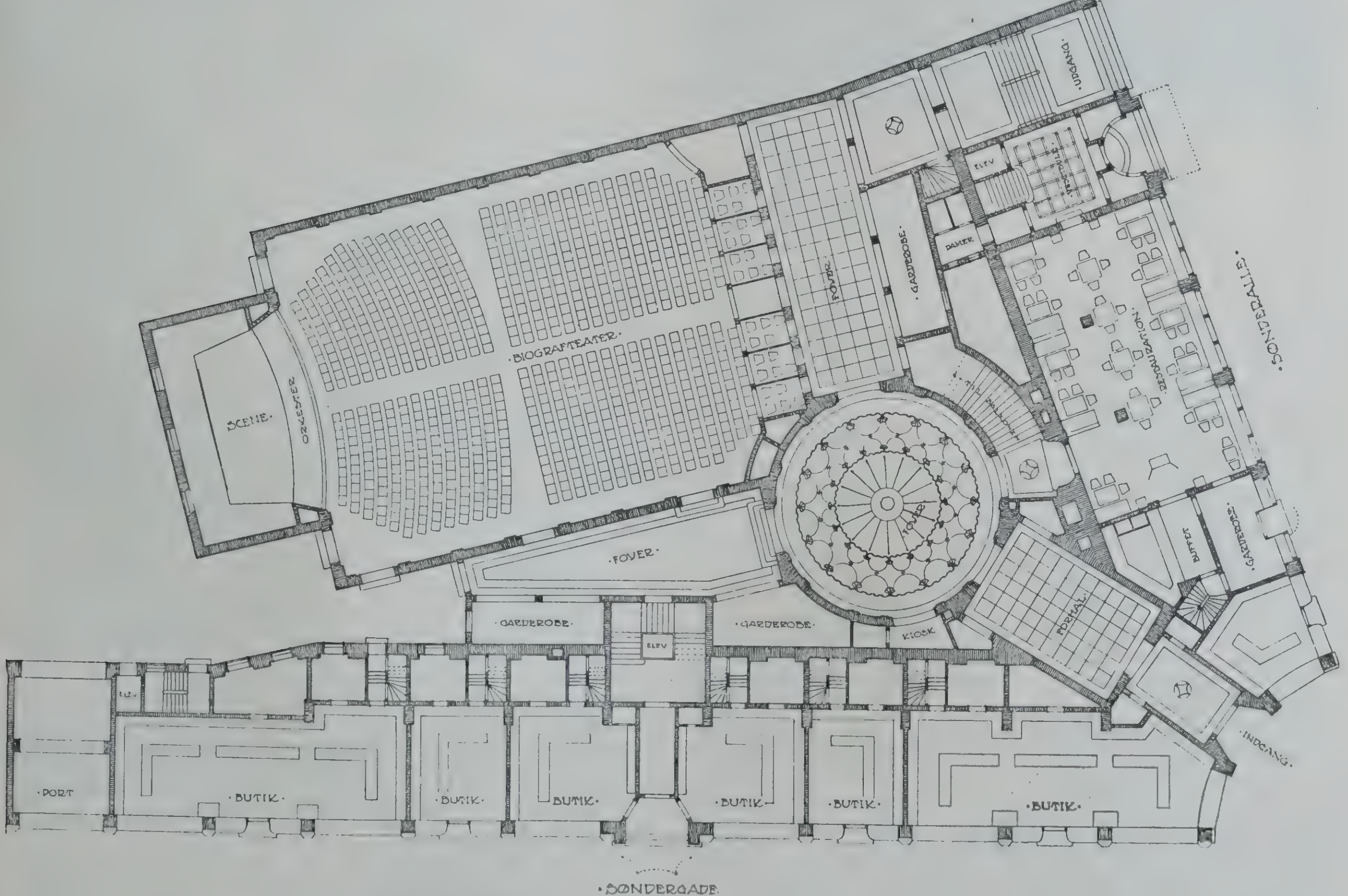


ALEXANDRATEATRET, KOBENHAVN.
Valdemar H. Hammer, Architect.

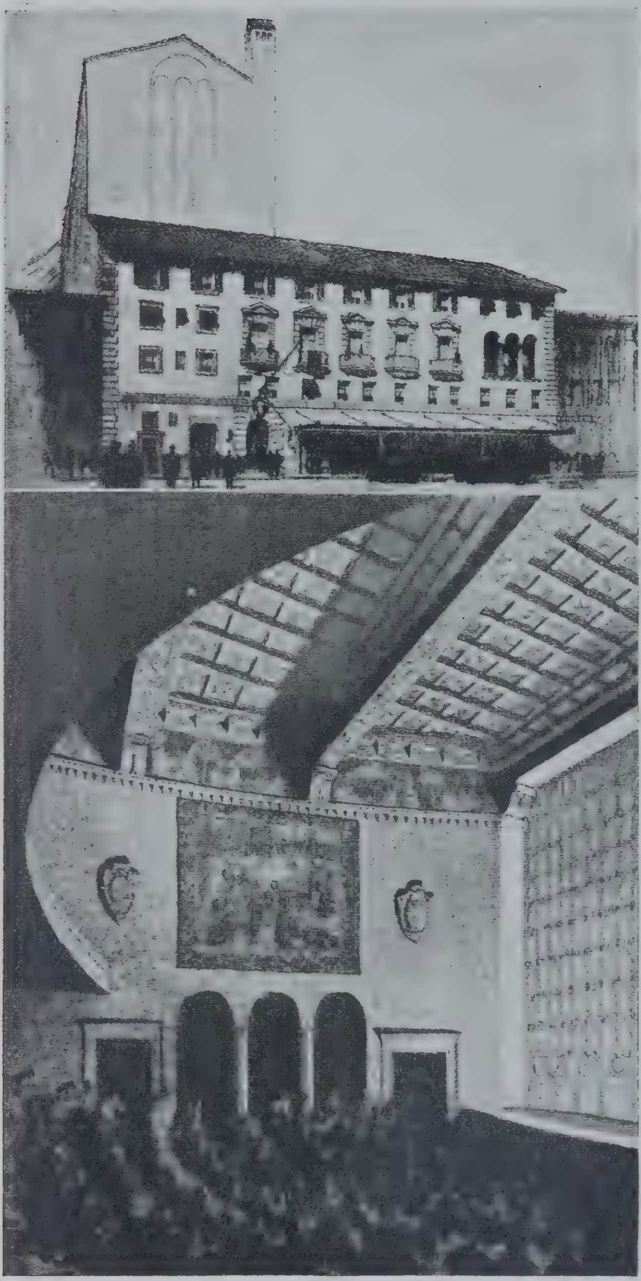
same people week after week. Decorations of an elaborate nature find appreciation in such circumstances, but whilst the picture theatres may have regular clients the conditions should be recognised as being entirely different. When the scheme of entertainment includes many side lines, such as dining and tea rooms, and cafés, dance halls, etc., then the whole architectural and decorative problem is on a different footing. It is then necessary to make every part of the building attractive and alluring. The promoters seek to retain the client for as long as possible. They are not concerned with his speedy departure after the picture programme has been exhausted. They desire to keep him interested. The Regent Theatre, Brighton, has been designed on these lines, and fulfils every requirement, Another very fine building is the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion and the New Cinema in Kensington Road promises to be a dignified structure. The proprietors of picture theatres have still a good deal to learn. The beplastering of the exterior walls with advertising posters tends to lower the standard of the industry and the patrons that visit these places. The finest architectural effort is killed by posters displayed in a vulgar manner. One is obliged to recognise that the theatre owner is more interested in the sale of seats than in architectural elevations, though the latter is the best advertising medium if business men would only realise its possibilities. It is not sufficient to possess a fine film and a splendid band and well-appointed theatre.



GROUND AND GALLERY PLANS, ALEXANDRATEATRET, KOBENHAVN. Valdemar H. Hammer, Architect.



REGINATEATRET, AARHUS. A. Hoeg-Hansen, Architect.



From " The Architectural Record."
EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS.
New Theatre for the New York Theatre Guild.
C. H. CRANE, K. FRANZHEIM & C. H. BETTIS, Architects.

The exterior must be kept free from disturbing influences. The Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, by Mr. F. T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., architect, is a truly fine effort designed in the style of a Roman bath. Character and meaning are displayed throughout the whole building. Such a theatre should, by virtue of its dignity, attract a number of clients.

The Savoy Picture Theatre, Hull, by Messrs. Blackmore, Sykes and Co., architects, recently illustrated in this journal, possesses that quiet charm which will recommend it to many better class clients. The Majestic Theatre, Leeds, by Messrs. P. J. Steinlet and J. C. Maxwell, architects, which we have visited, and also recently fully illustrated in " The Architect," has much to recommend it, though the decorations in the basement are not in keeping with the rest of the style.

The Trocadero Cinema, Liverpool, by Messrs. Taliesin Rees and Holt, architects, built some months ago, has a very dignified exterior elevation, simple and entirely free from any suggestion of tawdry decorations. The interior is also quiet, the ceiling is panelled, but the decoration is in low relief, and does not unduly obtrude.

The Globe Kinema, Acton, by G. Percy Pratt, architect, has an impressive exterior elevation. We regret the heavy and rather oppressive character of the decorations. The electrical fittings in the booking hall are original in treatment. The seating is very comfortable in this theatre, and writing from personal experience on the subject, as a regular client of the picture theatres, it is a delight to experience the gradual elimination of uncomfortable seats. Architects and proprietors are giving more space between the rows; tall men are seldom happy in any place of amusement, but great strides have been made to accommodate outside sizes in comfort.

The Piccadilly Picture Theatre, Manchester, by Percy Hothersall, architect. This theatre was designed to seat a large audience, Two balconies are provided. The exterior is pleasing in treatment. Some minor mouldings might have been kept more simple. The proscenium arch is very dignified, and no contrasting decorative effects are to be found anywhere.

Managers frequently make the mistake in supposing flowers and palms and trees illuminated with coloured lights give a pleasing effect. If such naturalistic adornments were suitable architects would provide for their correct distribution. A theatre is a theatre, not a flower show. The public who are crowding down the foyer steps do not appreciate the swaying palm leaves, that have either to be avoided or destroyed. They might look well in an empty theatre in the morning sunlight, when the cleaners are about, but in artificial light they must, by virtue of their character, look out of place. Architects who build and design theatres consider the prevailing conditions and use materials accordingly.

No review of picture theatres of the last three years would be complete without some mention being made of Ilford " Super Cinema," designed by W. E. Trent, architect. The site is very long. The theatre measures 155 ft. from the screen to the back wall, with a width of 90 ft. between the side walls. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,800, plus a gallery holding 700. The exterior and interior decorations are of the character we prefer. Heavy plasterwork decorations are avoided, and as a whole, the architect can be congratulated on designing a very good theatre. Mr. A. J. Taylor, President of the Society of Architects, is engaged on erecting two theatres in Bath, the Victory Cinema and Beau Nash Picture House. From illustrations recently published in a contemporary journal we are inclined to prefer the design of the former, though it is very difficult to judge interior decorations from perspective drawings, and we will content ourselves with the hope that the colour scheme employed will mellow the harsh impression we have at present formed of the internal decorations.

Taken collectively, our architectural efforts in regard to picture theatres, with one or two exceptions, have not been of such a nature as to reflect considerable credit to the architectural profession.

We have selected a few illustrations of continental work which seem to ourselves to offer a few suggestions for solving some of the everyday problems which face the profession.

Skyscraperania in Excelsis.

The " New York Times Magazine " gives an illustration, which we should have liked to reproduce, of a city of skyscrapers, in which every building formed a lofty needle, erected on a site of several sizes of the base dimension of the building. A series of roadways pass under each building. A city would therefore represent a desert punctuated by spikes. One class at least of the community would be in great request in such an urban district, for the lift, or elevator, as our cousins always like to put it, would be of paramount importance in such a community. The lift hall would in such structures be their chief internal feature. We do not think this dream will come to pass, but it is interesting and worthy of notice.

The R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships.

In accordance with the terms of the will of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, the Royal Institute of British Architects offer annually, for competition between students of recognised schools, two scholarships, one of £75 per annum for one or two years, and one of £50 per annum for one or two years.

The Scholarships are intended to foster:

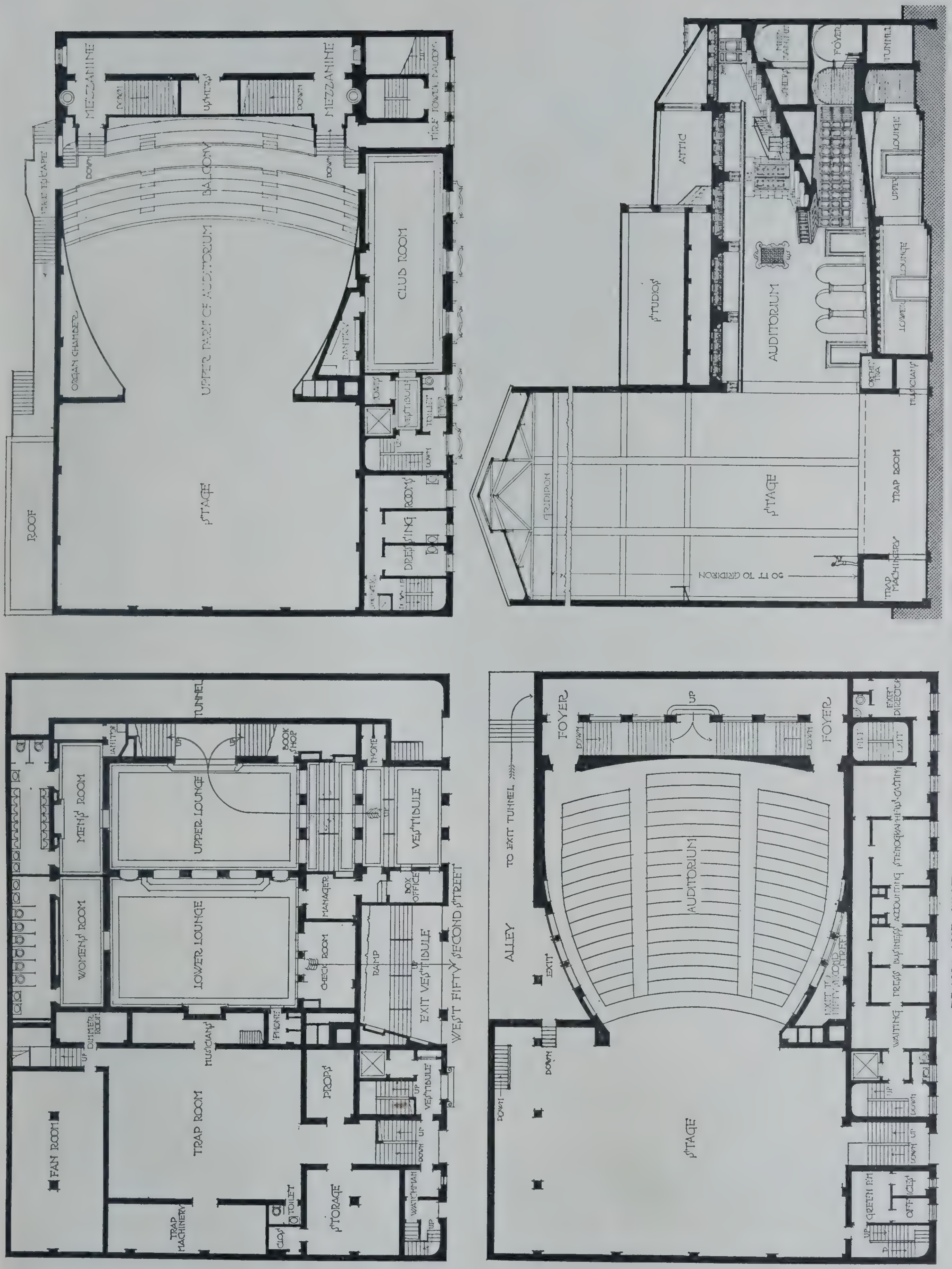
(1) The advanced study of all forms of construction, not necessarily steel work and reinforced concrete. (2) The economic, skilful and practical use of materials. (3) Work in which the main structural elements shall find their logical expression in the architectural design.

Candidates are advised that the completion of comparatively simple problems in all their structural aspects is to be preferred to the superficial treatment of ambitious schemes.

In the first instance applications must be made through the principals of the various schools, who will nominate candidates and submit evidence of study as above on behalf of the student or students nominated.

The award will be made by a jury nominated by the Board of Architectural Education.

The Scholarships will be tenable at any recognised school selected by the successful candidates.



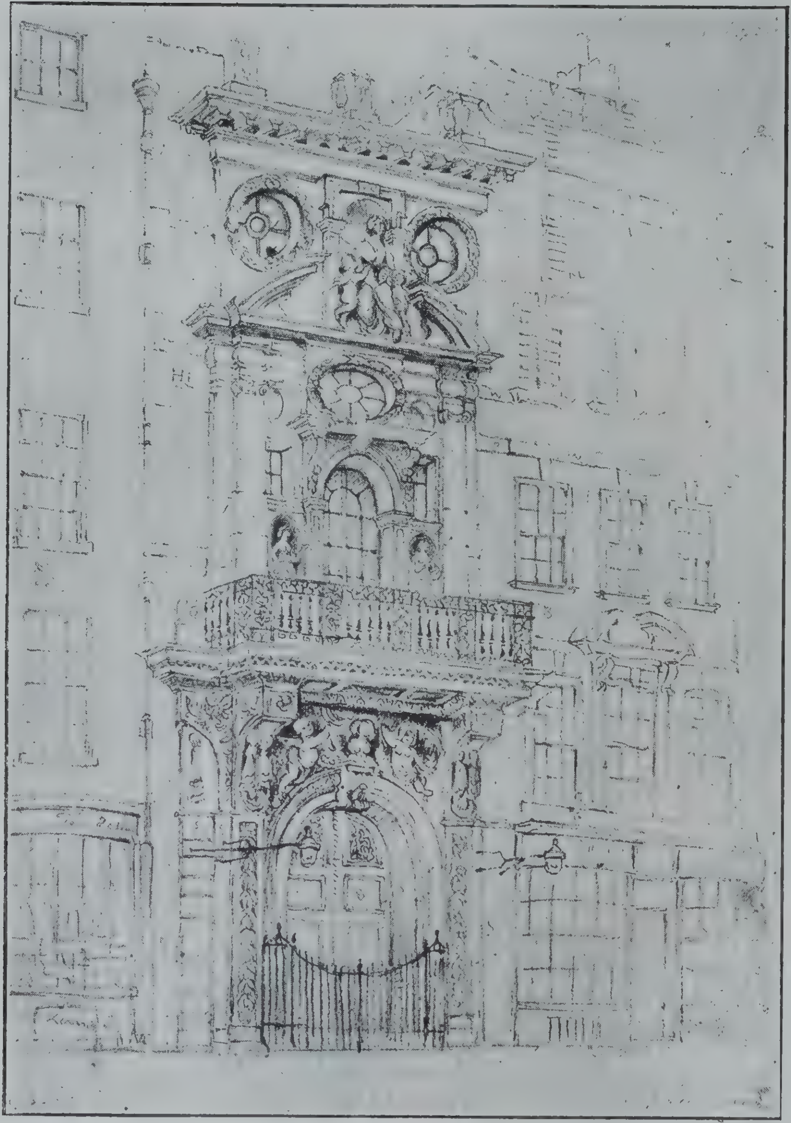
PLANS AND SECTION OF NEW THEATRE FOR THE NEW YORK THEATRE GUILD, NEW YORK.

C. Howard Crane, Kenneth Franzheim & Charles H. Bettis, Architects.

From "The Architectural Record" of New York.

London Out of Town.—II.

By Charles G. Harper.



THE OLD FRONT OF MERCERS' HALL AS IT STOOD IN CHEAPSIDE.

It will be seen that these relics of London are very widely scattered over the country. At the seaside town of Swanage is a large assemblage of them, both large and small, trivial and of some importance. The reason for Swanage being so favoured is that both partners in the considerable building and contracting firm of Mowlem & Burt were natives and residents. As opportunities occurred, they sent down from London the unconsidered trifles that had come their way in the course of their business. To-day the stranger in Swanage is startled to see discarded City of London lamp-posts in the streets, and becomes aware, with much surprise, that the front of the town hall was formerly that of Mercers' Hall in Cheapside. It is probably the work of Jarman, the City Surveyor, and was taken down in 1882, and the stones of it became the perquisites of Messrs. Mowlem & Burt. Portions, too, of the ornamental stonework of several of the destroyed City of London churches, notably of St. Michael, Queenhithe, are to be found in Swanage streets, while conspicuously overlooking the sea is a beautiful pinnacled Gothic clock tower which came from the south side of London Bridge, where originally it had been erected as a memorial to the Duke of Wellington. Soon it was found to be in the way, and was given to Mr. Burt, "if he would care to have it." *If* he would, indeed! Burt had the jackdaw instinct for anything and everything in this way. He snapped at it, and shipped it to Swanage.

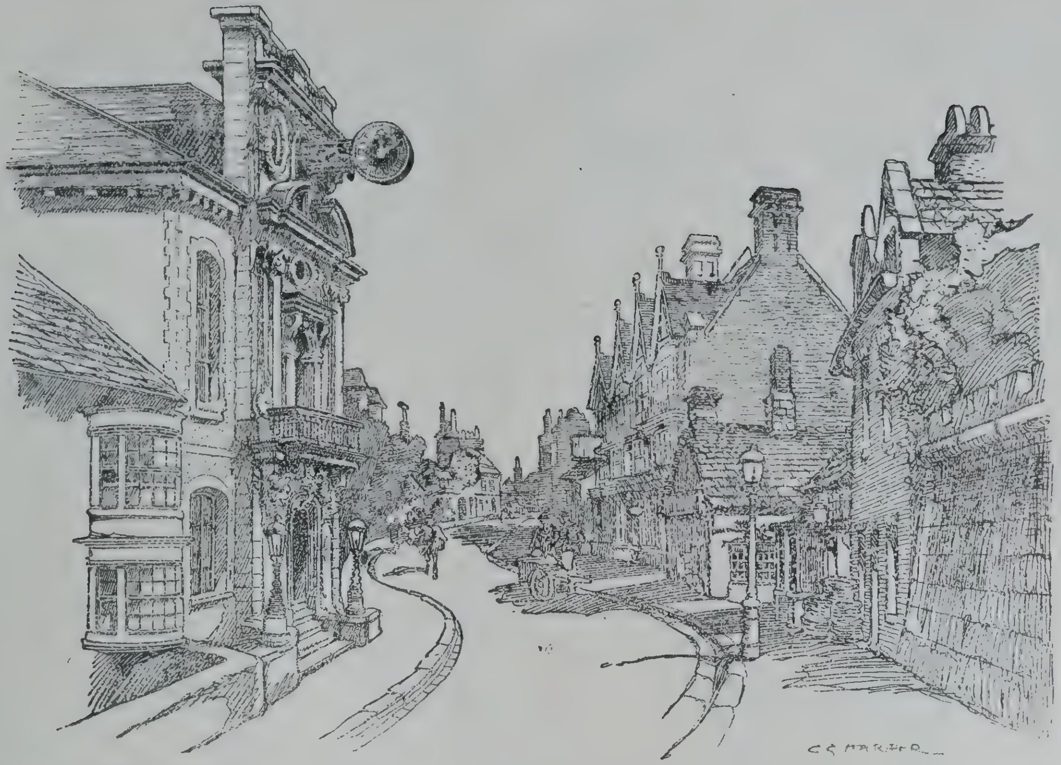
Ald Gate was taken down in 1761, and some of the decorative portions, including sculptures of the city arms, were obtained by Sir William Blackett, of Wallington, Northumberland. They have been used in decorating the sham-antique "Rothley Castle," built by him.

A much later demolition was that of the "White Bear," a picturesque old galleried inn that stood until 1852 on the site that now is covered by the Criterion restaurant in Piccadilly Circus. It had a large sculptured effigy of a polar bear for a sign. This may now be seen in the garden of the little rustic inn of the same name at the hamlet of Fickler Hole, near Chelsham, to the south of Croydon.

The stones of old London Bridge are here, there, and everywhere. Some went towards the building of the church at Warden in Sheppey, a church itself taken down, years later, when the sea encroached upon it.

Some of the ornamental stonework of the bridge is decoratively used in the gardens of Grimthorpe Castle, seat of the Earl of Ancaster, near Bourn in Lincolnshire. Other stones of the old bridge formed the materials of the mansion called "Ingress Abbey," by Gravesend, built by Alderman Harmer, at that time proprietor of the "Weekly Dispatch," in 1835. One of the curious hooded stone alcoves from the bridge is in Victoria Park, having been presented by the city to Queen Victoria, who had no use for it, and in her turn gave it for the decoration of that East End recreation ground. Another of these alcoves is in the grounds of Guy's Hospital.

Further, some more of this stonework forms a part of Clark's lead-mills at Hammersmith Mall, and a great deal more will be seen by the curious in these things at Watering-



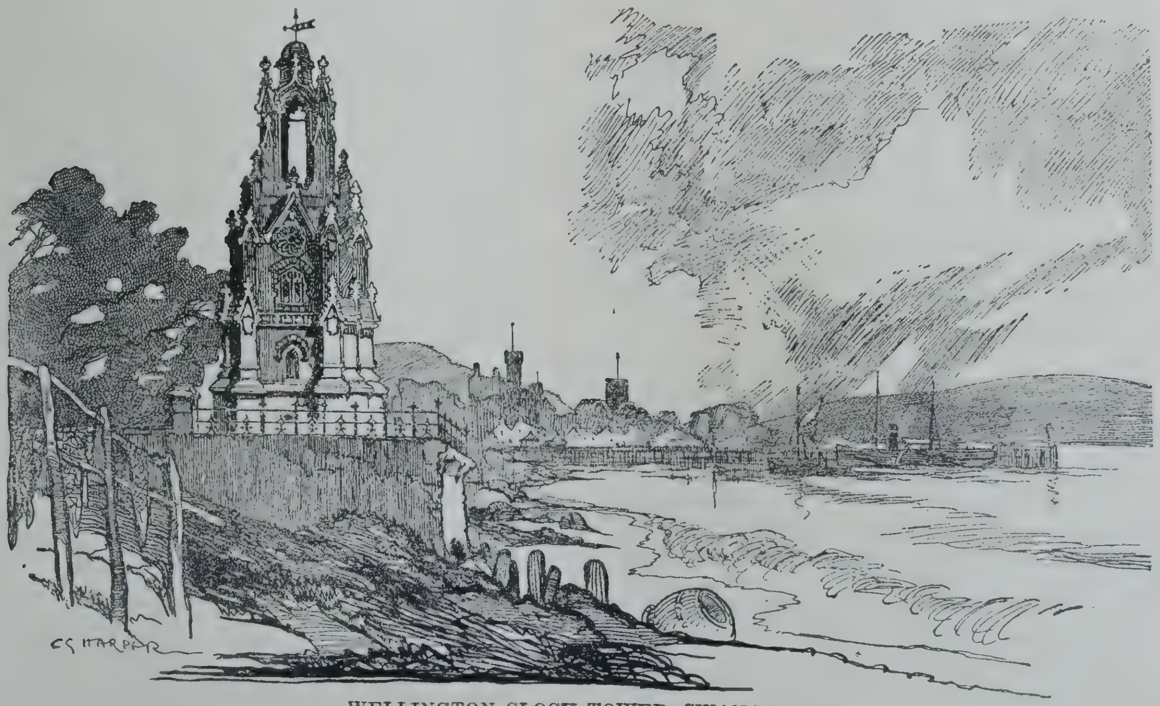
MERCERS' HALL WHICH FORMS THE FRONT OF THE TOWN HALL, SWANAGE.

bury, near Maidstone, on the property once belonging to Matthias Prims Lucas, chosen Lord Mayor of London in 1827. He was a barge-owner and "Commodore of the River Fencibles."

Some of these relics, it is true, are not strictly "out of town," nor indeed is the beautiful old frontage of Sir Paul Pindar's house, which stood until 1890 as No. 169, Bishopsgate Street Without. In its last years it was the "Sir Paul Pindar Tavern." The elaborately decorated timbered front, of Elizabethan date, is now in the South Kensington Museum. The house became a tavern, the "Sir Paul Pindar's Head," in 1789. In the rebuilt church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, is the monument to this great city merchant, traveller and farmer of the King's Customs, who died in 1650, deeply in debt, although some years earlier he was worth £300,000. His indebtedness was due to the great sums owed him by the King.

In the lovely grounds of "Grim's Dyke," the estate where for some years resided Sir William S. Gilbert, part-author of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, stands a mutilated stone effigy of Charles the Second, which came from Soho Square, originally called "King's Square." It is understood that it was given by Colonel Blackwell to Mr. Gilbert (as he then was); but how it should have been that a member of the firm of Crosse & Blackwell could make a present of a more or less public statue does not appear. The poor old statue, shorn of its fire-arms, stands by the lake at Grim's Dyke. It is one of the works of Caius Gabriel Cibber, the Danish sculptor, and originally formed part of a group in which emblematic figures of the Thames and other rivers appeared.

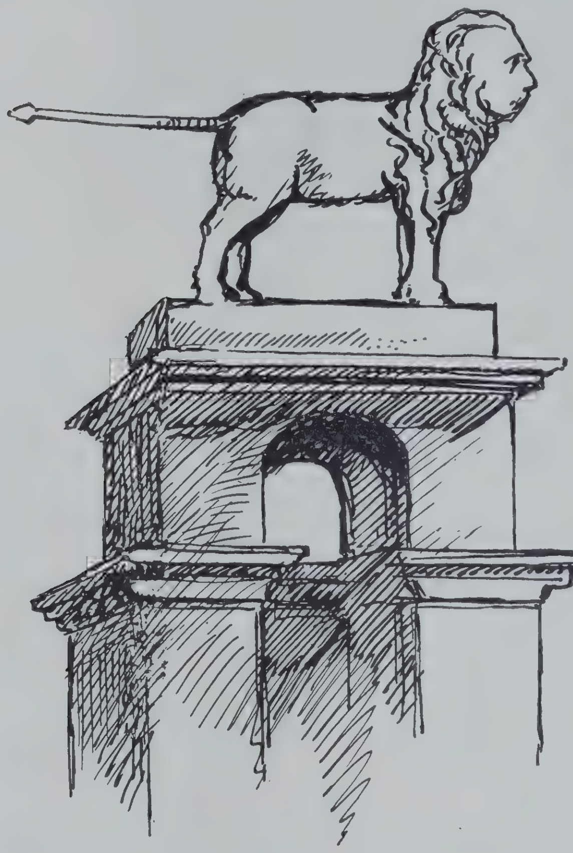
Until 1872 the beautiful little City Church of St. Mildred-in-the-Poultry, the smallest of Wren's City of London churches, stood nearly opposite the Mansion House. The huge buildings of the Gresham Assurance Company now rise on the site, which is partly to be identified by the grimy little "St. Mildred's Court" at the side. The site of the church was sold for £50,200. This sum went to build and endow the new church of St. Paul, Goswell Road, whose interior is furnished with the very fine carved woodwork formerly



WELLINGTON CLOCK TOWER, SWANAGE.

in St. Mildred's, including the pulpit. The organ was sold to an Independent Chapel at Tottenham. The stones of St. Mildred's probably would have been ground up for mortar had not an enthusiastic antiquary, Mr. Lewis Ffytche, F.S.A., of Thorpe Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire, been passing at the time. He purchased them and caused them to be conveyed to his estate, with the intention of having them re-erected as a private chapel. This intention was never carried out, for financial disaster befel him and he died. Enquiries have failed to discover what became of the stones.

The famous "Percy Lion" that long formed a very prominent object, cresting the skyline on the front of Northumberland House, which for centuries, until it was pulled down in 1874, was the town-house of the Dukes of Northumberland, facing Trafalgar Square, was a London landmark of much fame. The great mansion, removed for the purpose of forming the new London street named after it, "Northumberland Avenue," was the very last of that line of palaces of the nobility which in olden times made a continuous line of stately architecture and lovely gardens extending to the banks of the Thames, from the Temple to Westminster.



THE LION OF SION.

The peculiarity of the Percy Lion above all other lions in heraldry is that it has a tail extended stiffly, like a poker. It is the most remarkable lion in all that strange category of strictly unnatural history; with the exception, of course, of the two-tailed lion borne by several families on their heraldic shields: a fitting companion for the double-headed eagles and the winged lion of St. Mark.

The stone lion of the Percys was removed to Sion House, Isleworth, where it occupies a position similar to that it had in London. It is on record that some wag, contemporary with Theodore Hook, a master in such jokes, once stood in Trafalgar Square and gazed so long and stedfastly at this cognizance of the Dukes of Northumberland that an immense crowd gathered about him, gazing also; in the way inquisitive Londoners had. It could not happen again, even if the lion were yet there, for the Londoners of to-day are too indifferent and too self-absorbed for that. When the crowd asked the humorist in what he was so interested, he replied that he was waiting for the lion to wag his tail. History does not relate whether they ducked him in the fountains of the Square for his impudence.

The panelling for the once-dreaded "Star Chamber" at Westminster, removed in 1834, after the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament, was taken to Leasowe Castle, on the Cheshire coast, near New Brighton. What has since become of it is unknown to me. But I can tell where the massive iron gates of old Farringdon Market are now to be found, should any interest be taken in them. Farringdon Market, a dismal failure, stood with one front to Farringdon Street and another to St. Bride Street. Completed and formally opened November 20, 1829, there were then many anticipations of great and enduring prosperity for this successor to the notorious Fleet Market that stood in the midst of what is now Farringdon Street. The City Corporation expended as much as £280,000 upon the site and buildings, and everything possible was done to merit a prosperity that never came. The Market dragged out a forlorn existence for many years. Occasionally someone sold there a penny bunch of watercress, but that was a surprise. Finally it was closed in 1892, and the site was sold by auction. Messrs. Charles & Tubbs purchased the acre and three-quarters that constituted the site, together with the buildings, for £98,000.

Somewhere, beneath the flagstones and the cobbles of that site, in a nameless grave, lay Thomas Chatterton, the youthful poet, dead, August 25, 1770, by his own hand, for there had been the burial ground of Shoe Lane Workhouse, in which with those maimed rites that awaited suicides, he had been interred. The little workhouse graveyard covered approximately the site occupied by the clock-tower and the central buildings of the market built fifty-nine years later. The ground, steeply sloping down to Farringdon Street, as will be noticed by Stonecutter Street, which formed the southern boundary of the Market, was an awkward site. The descent was towards the Fleet River, whose course was that of Farringdon Street of the present time. "Farringdon Avenue" now occupies most of the area of the Market, whose entrance from Farringdon Street was almost opposite Turnagain Lane, between Nos. 66 and 67, where a kind of courtyard marks the old approach.

The gates were removed by Mr. Tubbs, J.P., and erected at the entrance to Nether Court, Church End, Finchley.

The old panelling from the "Cock" Tavern, Fleet Street, is now in the dining-room of Hall Place, Shackleford, between Guildford and Farnham, and in the outer hall is the balcony-railing from the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall, but the Jacobean overmantel from the "Cock," formerly on the north side of Fleet Street, may be seen in the present "Cock" tavern on the opposite side.

The old stones of Christ's Hospital (the "Bluecoat School") in Newgate Street, were in 1907 discovered to have been used in a new river-wall then building at Dagenham, in which region of marshes was deposited much of the "London clay" excavated in the tunnelling operations of several of the London "tube" railways. The statues of Edward the Sixth, and of Charles the Second, which decorated the entrance of Christ's Hospital, were removed to the new school at Horsham.

When the old front of the Guildhall of the City of London was taken down in 1789, to be replaced by the present front, the work of Dance, the six fifteenth century statues of Prudence, Valour, Charity and other virtues which had adorned it were removed. Many years later, in 1846, they were sold for £100 to Henry Bankes, Member of Parliament for Corfe Castle. Many inquiries have been made as to their present whereabouts without result.

The like negative result has been the end of inquiries as to what has become of the equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland—"The Butcher," as his enemies styled him, the victor of Culloden. The statue was erected in 1777 in Cavendish Square by Lieut.-General Strode "In Memory," as the inscription had it, "of private kindness and public virtues." This work, of no very great order of art, is stated to have been removed in 1861, but no details of the removal appear to be available. An equally impenetrable mystery seems to enshroud the final disposition of a huge and ungainly equestrian statue of George the Third. The existence of this work, by one Beaupré, was due to the filial piety of the Princess Amelia. It was set up in Berkeley Square in 1766, and was removed in 1827; no one knows whither.

His son and successor, George the Fourth, was posthumously honoured in the then new London area of Battle Bridge in 1830, when it was decided to erect a statue of His Majesty there. "Battle Bridge" was by tradition that place where the British under Boadicea were defeated by the Roman legions commanded by Suetonius Paulinus. No Londoner of to-day is familiar with the locality of that name, and not one in a thousand—nay, ten thousand—could declare where it was. The memorial to George the Fourth took the form of a statue formed of a brick core covered with plaster and eleven feet in height, moulded to shape. This horror, by Stephen Geary, surmounted a hideous plaster-faced Doric structure by Nash. It was sixty feet in height, and embodied a police station: a necessity at the time for that region. The whole affair became such a subject for public ridicule that it was swept away in 1845.

The contemptible monument, whose entire existence was comprised within the span of fifteen years, was said by one who remembered it sometimes to haunt him in his dreams, and to have been even more ugly than the bronze statute of Havelock, unfortunately, still suffered to remain in Trafalgar Square, which is said to be Pheidian by comparison.

"Battle Bridge" crossed the "River of Wells," where there stood in the time of Edward the Sixth a corn-mill. The miller seems to have been an outspoken man, for he was set in the stocks and had his ears cut off for uttering seditious words against the Lord Protector, the Duke of Somerset. A little later, the Lord Protector lost his head, on a charge of High Treason. So, if the miller had but kept his opinions to himself a little longer, he would have saved his ears.

It is a little difficult to realise that this now busy part of London was in 1731 so lonely and so dangerous that here a coach was stopped and robbed by a highwayman, one J. Everitt, who robbed two ladies, a child and a maid travelling in it; "but not uncivilly." In spite, however, of his courtesy, he was hanged at Tyburn, February 20, 1732.

But although the monument has gone, it has at least left a record of its existence in the name, "King's Cross." For that was the spot. It was one, then, of the ragged and very questionable outskirts of London, where huge cinder-heaps were the chief features, and dangerous ruffians the usual population. The actual site of the monument was the middle of the road, just opposite the King's Cross tube station.

A forgotten statue of the great Duke of Marlborough formerly stood in Marlborough Square, Chelsea. The Chelsea Vestry disestablished it in 1885, when it was removed to the Vestry Wharf. Thence it passed to decorate the front garden of a vestryman; and afterwards found its way to the yard of a dealer in statuary. Finally it was purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, and removed to Blenheim Palace.

A statue in plaster of one Henry Peto, of whom we know nothing, except that he was the holder of a lease from 1818, held of the ground-landlord of Furnival's Inn, Holborn, once decorated the quiet and decorous courtyard of Furnival's Inn. The Inn, and Wood's Hotel, were demolished in 1890. The statue, which had stood there from 1830, disappeared when the buildings were pulled down to make room for the present Prudential Assurance Co.'s offices.

Among relics of the City churches dispersed far and wide, the elaborate Communion Table formerly belonging to the destroyed church of Allhallows the Great, in Upper Thames Street, is a notable object. The church was destroyed in that same sly and piecemeal way in which it is now sought by the Bishop of London to make away, by degrees, with numbers of other City churches. In 1920, a Committee presided over by him recommended the removal of no fewer than nineteen City churches "of small importance or architectural interest"; and when this proposal raised too much criticism, a revised list of nine was suggested. One plea, among many, is that the suburbs should have more churches, and that the sale of City church sites would provide funds for building more churches in outer London. But may we not ask why, if suburban London really wants more churches, it cannot provide for its own spiritual needs. If it will not do so, without the destruction of churches elsewhere (on whatever plea advanced) surely its souls are scarce worth the saving. But, as a matter of fact, outer London has raised no such demand.

The tower and north aisle of Allhallows the Great were demolished in 1878, and the road was widened. Later, it was declared that, as it stood, mutilated, it was scarcely worth preserving. Incidentally, the City of London Brewery, next door, lusted for the site, and was prepared to pay a good price for the land, for extension of its premises. This was the best of arguments, and the sole necessary one. The church was pulled down, the site sold; and the extension of the brewery stands there to-day.

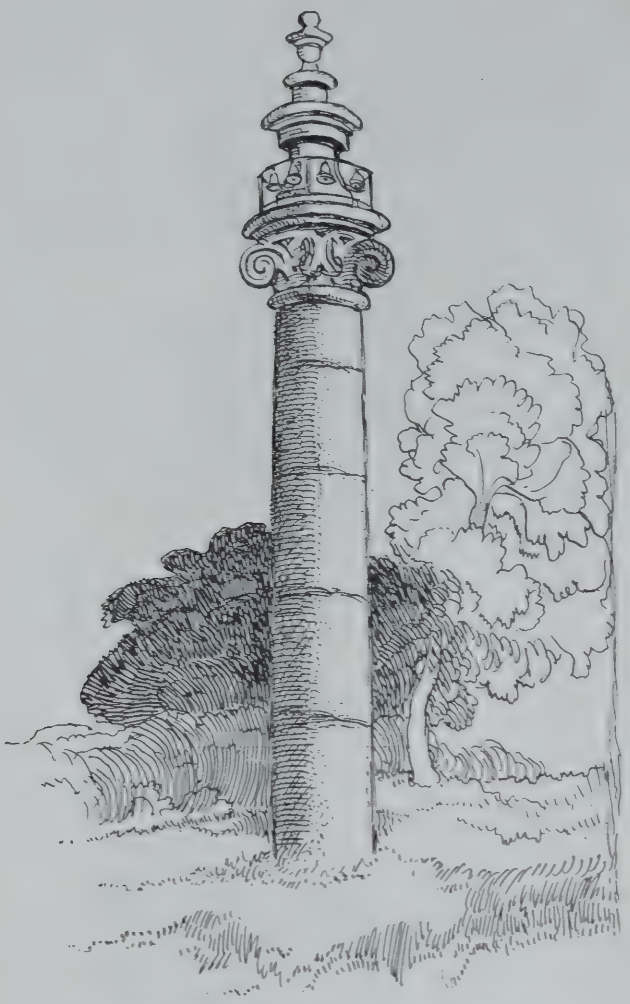
The interior fittings of Allhallows were particularly rich and beautiful. There was a magnificent screen, given by the Hanse merchants at the rebuilding after the Great Fire, in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits received by generations of their fellow-traders. This, together with the ornate pulpit and sounding-board, bearing the Hanse Eagle, altar-rails and the brass candelabra, have gone to St. Margaret, Lothbury; the organ-case is in St. Michael's, Paternoster Royal; with the stone figures of Moses and Aaron from the reredos, and the curious figure of Charity from the front of the organ gallery. The greatly-enriched Renaissance Communion Table is in the new church of Allhallows at Gospel Oak; a building erected from the spoliation of this City place of worship.

When the church of St. Michael, Queenhithe, in Upper Thames Street, was destroyed in 1875, the sale of its site did not yield so much as had been expected. This is found generally to be the case; it is as though a kind of retribution befel those projects. The sum netted was £10,742, of which £2,425 was given to the adjacent church of St. James, Garlickhithe; £2,917 went into the not badly-filled coffers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and the remaining sum of £5,400 went towards building a new church of St. Michael in Camden Town. In this church is to be seen the white marble Renaissance bowlfont on a stem, somewhat in the proportions of a wine-glass, which formerly belonged to St. Michael's, Queenhithe. It is beautifully sculptured with foliage and cherubs' heads; and resembles in its general appearance the font of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and several others in the City churches.

When old Blackfriars Bridge, built in 1760, was taken down, in 1864, for the erection of the present structure, most of its stones were distributed no one knows whither. But one of the pillars of the old bridge is in the garden of a private house at Amwell, in Hertfordshire.

The old Hall of Serjeants' Inn in Chancery Lane was dismantled following upon the dissolution of the Society. The site of the Inn was purchased by one of the Serjeants-at-Law, Mr. Serjeant Cox, founder of the "Field and Queen" journals, who removed the stones and rebuilt the Hall on his estate called "Moat Mount," on the heights of Highwood Hill, above Mill Hill, where it is still, with its windows yet displaying the seventeenth-century and later stained glass showing the heraldic shields of the old serjeants, that now extinct legal order.

When Barnett Isaacs, son of one Isaac Isaacs, who called himself "Barnato," but whom, even so, I cannot help thinking to have been of the Jewish race, rising from the purlieus of Petticoat Lane, became a South African millionaire, and traversing the length of London from east to west, built himself a lordly mansion in Park Lane, at the corner of Stanhope Street, his taste in external decoration rather scandalised the demure serenities of Mayfair. After "Barney's" tragic end at sea, on June 14, 1897, when he leaped overboard in a fit of madness from the *Scot*, near Madeira, on his way home from the Cape, his flamboyant mansion was purchased by Sir Edward Sassoon, and the statues and much else of the too rich stonework



COLUMN FROM OLD BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.
NOW AT AMWELL.

were removed; leaving the exterior still ornate, although not so wildly extravagant as before. The allegorical figures, eight feet high, of Night, Morning, Truth, Fidelity, and Welcome, he presented to the Corporation of Brighton, and they were erected in the Victoria Gardens in that town.

It is interesting to know that the freehold of Barnato's house cost £70,000, the building £40,000 more, and the internal decorations a further £30,000. The house is of five storeys, built of Portland stone. It was begun in October, 1895, and was completed early in 1897. In August, 1923, the Brighton Corporation decided to get rid of the five statues, which had always been regarded as especially obnoxious, and offered them for sale, to be broken up for road-metal, if it should please the purchaser to serve them in that way.

And so have passed some of the rather grotesque glories of that extravagant Park Lane palace; even as the, after all, good-natured Barney himself passed. He was but forty-five years of age when he made that sudden end at sea; ill, and depressed with the collapse of that Kaffir boom he had engineered, and in which at last, in striving to hold up the falling market, he had lost three millions sterling, during 1895.

The original "Lion's Head" letter-box of "Button's Coffee House" in Russell Street, Covent Garden, founded by Daniel Button in 1712, is now kept as a relic at Woburn, the Duke of Bedford's reclusive seat, in Bedfordshire. "Button's" was, in common with "Tom's" opposite, a resort of literary men. "Tom's" was so named from Thomas West, a servant of Addison's, who set up in business in 1700. It was, in common with the "Devil," "Apollo," "Garraways'," and other coffee-houses of the eighteenth century, a meeting-place of wits and those who liked to be thought witty by frequenting them, on the chance of meeting such literary figures as Addison, Richard Savage, Steele, Swift, or Johnson.

"Button's" was the unconventional office of the "Guardian" of that age, whose editor caused the Lion's Head box to be placed there for the reception of manuscripts; as he stated in the issue of July 22, 1713: "Whatever the Lion's Head swallows, I will digest."

Beneath the mouth, one of generous proportions, was the Latin couplet from Martial:

> "Servantur magnis isti cervicibus ungues,
> Non nisi delectâ pascitur ille ferâ."

The first line is the twenty-second epigram, in Book I, and the second line is the sixtieth epigram. The meaning is:—

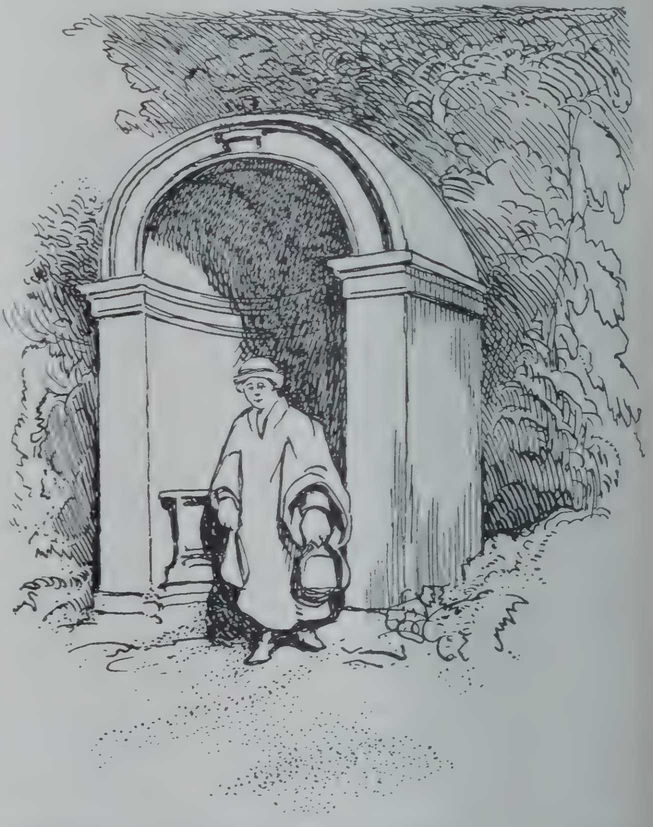
> These talons are kept for mighty necks,
> They have not learned to crush beast so small.

The original refers to the lion's disregard of such small prey as the hare; but the implication intended for Button's letter-box was that the critics were to be feared not by the small contributors, but only by the authors of a more considerable calibre.

From "Button's" this interesting relic was removed to the Shakespeare tavern, thence to Richardson's and ultimately was bought by the Duke of Bedford.

When the Prince Regent in 1814 entertained the Allied Sovereigns at Carlton House, Pall Mall, he received his guests in a grand annexe built in the garden from designs by Nash. It may be said to realise the shape and proportions of a tent, and has twenty-six sides.

This remarkable room was removed to Woolwich Common, where, as "the Rotunda," it is used as a museum of ancient guns and armour.



SHELTER IN VICTORIA PARK, FORMERLY ONE OF THE ALCOVES OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

Digswell Place, Hertfordshire, formerly Digswell Rectory, was sold in 1914, and is now a country seat. The old black-faced clock over the stables was once the clock-dial of the Horse Guards in Whitehall.

The city church of St. Dionis, Backchurch, was destroyed in 1878. Some of its woodwork is installed as panelling in the dining-room of Tower House, Bedford Park, Chiswick, at one time the residence of Jonathan Carr, the originator of that once delectable artistic village. Other portions of the woodwork are in the neighbouring club.

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"Polychromy."

"Polychromy, Architectural and Structural." By Leon V. Solon. With introduction by Ralph Adams Cram. ("The Architectural Record" of New York.)

This is a carefully compiled and clearly written account of the facts established by investigation of Greek examples, the author showing that in their application of colour to architectural forms the Greeks followed fixed rules. For examples, excavations of Greek buildings from the commencement of the sixth century to the early part of the fifth century show that no colour was employed on weight-carrying members such as columns, architraves, and retaining walls. The corona and dentils are left uncoloured, while a second group of supported members are intermediate between them and a third group of more purely decorative parts on which colour is freely utilized. The author fully proves his point, which is that colour was employed in Greek architecture with strict regard to its architectonic values, so much so that when the colour of the hair in a figure in a pediment was concerned it might be blue or red if that colour gave the best result from an architectonic standpoint.

Mr. Solon also very clearly analyses the effects to be aimed at in colour decoration, the necessity of avoiding any attempt at shading, and the values of different colours in creating a sense of relative planes.

Professor Cram, in his introduction, does more than this, for he pleads for the reintroduction of colour in connection with architecture and condemns the practice of the Renaissance in abjuring it. But while we think that Mr. Solon has given most valuable guidance in the use of colour in relation to buildings, we are at issue with Professor Cram in wishing to reintroduce it, at any rate under conditions such as ours. The colouring of buildings erected under brilliant sunlight, such as that of Greece, Northern Africa and, we might add, New York, may have much to commend it, though even under the brilliant light of Greece we question whether we should really like blue-black triglyphs and ornament picked out in red and yellow as much as we do those of the uncoloured marble, but we are convinced that under our duller skies we should prefer uncoloured decoration. We know that in the Middle Ages here colour was freely employed, and in Viollet-le-Duc's church of Bon Secour, near Rouen, and Burges's Cardiff Castle, we can judge of the effect of mediæval colouring, but such effects, though archæologically and historically correct, would please few of us now. This may either be because we have lost what is æsthetic sense or, alternatively, that in some ways we have learnt more than our ancestors, but in either event we should pause before we emulate their example. But we feel that the exquisite proportions and delicacy of Greek architecture would be partially spoiled to us by brilliant colouring such as that of which we are given illustrations, and the only fitting place of such decoration seems to us to be in the theatrical adjuncts of some Greek play.

Correspondence.

"It Pays to Advertise."

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—Friends have pointed out to me that the first sentence of the article on "It Pays to Advertise," published in your issue of January 9, has no direct connection with what follows. "We frequently receive articles from contributors which should be illustrated so as to give them their maximum value." Let me refer to the article written by William Harvey in the same issue, page 19, entitled "Interior Decoration." The need for such an article and the interest in the same lies in a desire to point out certain definite things which are frequently done and yet which should not be done. Now, to give the full value to this article, illustrations of these things which architects have done which offend the taste should have been illustrated. But who can afford to possess such courage. Many business premises, dance halls, theatres and private houses come to mind from which suitable illustrations could have been procured to emphasise the points expressed by Mr. Harvey, but they could not be included because of sentence number two in my article, "But architects do not appreciate criticism of any kind." A well-known editor and writer recently remarked "that of all criminals the architect was frequently the worst." A certain serious aspect of design is seldom considered by them. If they were more mindful of the fact that generations and millions of thinking people will pass their creations before the housebreaker reduces them to dust, better elevations might be the result. At least architectural designers might seek to create façades that were part of a scheme within a given street length, and not just a narrow frontage expressing an idea that bore no relationship to the rest of the buildings to the right or the left. Can anybody take any pleasure in Fleet Street ? Isolated buildings may please, but as a street it is just a convenient passage. The architect frequently acts like the quarter-page advertiser. Designs his elevation without any consideration of what is to the right or left, above or below. Frequently some have to be the first to express an improvement of taste under such circumstances ; the problem should not be difficult. By adopting a recognised style of expression the architect places himself beyond criticism ; it is only when he desires to outvie the already impossible by something more original that he contributes examples of things best left undone.

METHUSELAH.

A Correction.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—I notice on reading through your January 9 issue that you state that Messrs. Barkers' premises are being carried out by Sir Reginald Blomfield. This is not entirely correct, as Sir Reginald is only responsible for the façade, and the remainder of the work is being carried out to my design and under my supervision.

I am sending you this note to avoid confusion.

Sir Reginald is also only concerned with the one building—viz., the Crown site.—Yours truly,

H. L. CABUCHE.

36 Kensington Square, Kensington, London, W.8.
January 9, 1925.

Thanks Returned.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—The expressions of kindness and sympathy to my family and me during my long illness (eight months) have been so numerous and widespread that it will take me a long time to convey my thanks to each individual, as I hope eventually to do. Will you therefore kindly permit me, through the medium of your paper, to ask my many friends, Architects, Surveyors, Merchants and Fellow-Builders, to accept in the meanwhile this means of thanking them one and all for their kind enquiries, gifts of flowers, letters and resolutions at meetings, during a period of great anxiety and suffering, from which I am happy to say I am now fairly on the way to a complete recovery.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours faithfully,

ROLAND B. CHESSUM.

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The Westminster Bank have purchased 2,500 sq. ft. of land, facing Newgate Street, of the old General Post Office site, for the purpose of erecting a new branch office.

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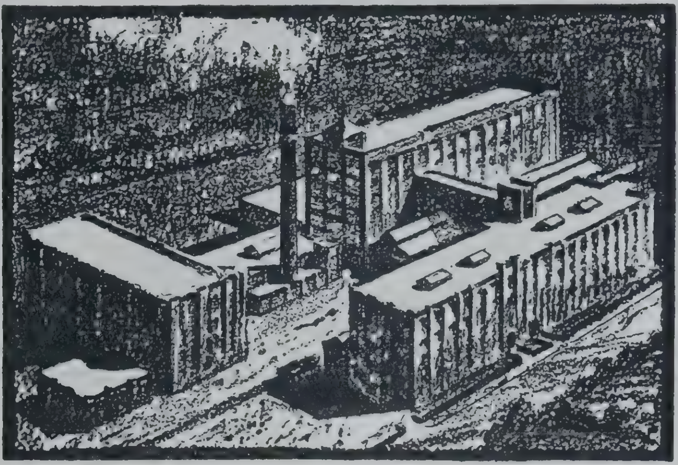

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General News.

BOLTON.—Amended plans are to be prepared for extensions to the fire station.—A loan of £14,800 is to be sought for the erection of a new school in Devonshire Road.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Tenby Road, for Mr. A. S. Woods; 4 houses, Church Road, for Mr. Halliwell; 90 houses, Moorland Grove district, for Messrs. Leigh Bros.

BRADFORD.—Tenders are to be obtained for 64 additional houses on the Thornton site. A site at Thornton is being considered for a new grammar school. Plans passed: 8 houses, North Road, for Mr. A. E. Akeroyd; 8 houses, Harewood Street, for Messrs. Mellor & Holdsworth; 6 houses, Salisbury Road, for Mr. R. T. Wilson; 6 houses, Lister Lane, for Mr. A. Dickinson; 18 houses, Cottingley Road, for Mr. A. W. Cooke.—The tender of Messrs. J. Robinson & Co., of Rotherham, £31,329, has been accepted for the erection of 70 houses at the Thornton and Swain's House estates.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Borough Surveyor has prepared plans for the extension of the museum and is to obtain tenders for the work as soon as possible.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of 20 houses.

HEMSWORTH.—An assembly hall and gymnasium are to be erected by the West Riding Education Committee at the secondary school at a cost of £5,750.—A new elementary school for 500 children is to be provided.

ILKLEY.—A site in Bolling Road is to be purchased for the erection of a secondary school for girls.

LEICESTER.—Mr. W. H. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for a bus garage to be erected at Abbey Park depot at a cost of £11,000.

MANCHESTER.—The revival in the electrical engineering industry is reflected in a big extension which Messrs. Ferguson, Palin, Ltd., are to make shortly to their works at Openshaw, Manchester. New buildings will cover 14,000 sq. yds.; the plans are being prepared by their own staff. The City Architect (Mr. H. Price) has been instructed to prepare plans and obtain estimates for the erection of a public wash-house on a site at Moston, estimated to cost £21,700. The Nates Individual Tailorcraft are proposing alterations to their premises, 49 to 51 Cross Street, Gorton, plans by Mr. A. Castlehow.—Messrs. I. Foden and W. Henshall are proposing to erect two houses at Ackroyd Avenue, Gorton, to the plans of Mr. F. Goodyear.—Messrs. Jones & Dalrymple, architects, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester, have prepared plans for the alterations to the branch bank at Shude-Hill and New George Street for the District Bank Ltd., 17 Spring Garden, Manchester. The contract has been let to Messrs. J. Bailey & Co., builders, Lower Ormond Street, Hulme.—Mr. W. Longworth, architect, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, has prepared plans for a new block of offices in Wood Street for Mr. R. H. Murray. Contracts placed with Mr. B. Hodgkinson, builder, Ardwick.—Mr. E. W. Taylor, architect, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, has prepared plans for the erection of 8 houses at Belgrove Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for Mr. J. T. Scott, builder.—Messrs. Booth & Britten, builders, propose to erect 20 houses at Egerton Road South, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, to plans prepared by Mr. G. Westcott, architect, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester.

MEXBOROUGH.—Plans have been approved by the West Riding Education Committee for extensions at the Technical School.

NEW MALDEN.—Plans passed: new road off Blakes Lane for Modern Homes & Estates, Ltd.; 4 houses, Howard Road, for Mr. J. S. Deacon.

NEWPORT (I. of W.).—The Town Council have approved amended plans by Messrs. Stratton & Millgate, architects, on behalf of Messrs. Thomas, Gater, Bradfield & Co., Ltd., of a store to be erected on the New Town Quay.—The British Petroleum Co., Ltd., are negotiating for a site on the water front in Blackhouse Lane for a storage depot.

PETERBOROUGH.—Ten houses are to be built on a site at Star Road.—Plans passed: 10 houses, Grange Road, for Mr. R. Jellings.

ROTHWELL.—West Riding Education Committee propose to erect a secondary school.

An Amalgamation.

Messrs. John Tanner and Son, of 45 Horseferry Road, S.W.1, and Messrs. Thomas R. Rudd and Co., of 2 Lansdowne Gardens, S.W.8, fibrous plaster specialists, announce that they have combined their businesses and will trade under the title T. R. Rudd & John Tanner & Son (London), Ltd., fibrous plaster and stucco specialists, architectural modellers, plastering contractors, decorators, etc., and their offices will be 45 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W. Telephones: Victoria 5340 and Brixton 2637.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JANUARY 16, 1875.

THE WESTMINSTER FRESCOES.

For some years it has been observed with regret that most of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament were decaying. In Maclise's water-glass picture of *The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher*, the decay showed itself by an efflorescence which has spread over the whole surface of the picture. The same efflorescence has also, in a minor degree, appeared on parts of the companion picture by the same artist—*The Death of Nelson*. Some two or three years ago steps were taken to inquire what could be done to save these great works from destruction; but nothing was done beyond inquiry. The present Commissioner of Works, Lord Henry Lennox, however, has been fortunate enough to prevail on Lord Hardinge to preside over a small committee, composed of Sir W. Boxall, R.A., Mr. Richmond, R.A., Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., and Mr. Watts, R.A., with a view of seeing what can be done. These gentlemen have met several times, and have made a very minute examination of the picture. They have unanimously agreed to recommend a treatment every part of which Mr. Richmond has, at a great sacrifice of time, most generously agreed personally to superintend. The services of Dr. Percy and of any celebrated chemist they might wish to consult were also placed at their disposal. This treatment, which will be necessarily a very delicate work, will also be gradual; so that almost immediately after one corner of the picture has been treated, the success or failure of this first process will be apparent.

Two Very Practical Inventions for Architects and Draughtsmen.

Photographs of a recent invention are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, where it will be seen that what appears to be an ordinary "T" square is holding itself to the edge of a drawing board. No clamps, wires or springs are utilised, and the "T" square, comprising merely a blade and a head, does in fact hold *itself* true to position, thus leaving both hands free for instrument work. The "T" square slides smoothly when manipulated in the ordinary manner, and may be removed from the board if desired. The secret lies in utilising the magnetic properties of the recently discovered cobalt alloy steels, which, after suitable ageing by mechanical means, provide an almost inexhaustible supply of magnetic energy. In Figs. 1 and 2 the "T" square heads shown are formed from this new alloy steel, and though weighing but a few ounces, they suffice to maintain a "T" square true to position. These magnets do not require a "keeper," and in ordinary use are guaranteed to last practically for ever. It will be clear that ordinary drawing boards may be converted for use with the Axene "T" squares. The advantages of the invention are obvious, and to obtain these advantages in what would seem to be the simplest possible manner should warrant a big future for this ingenious application of magnetic energy. The same inventors have recently introduced an improved "T" square, appropriately named the Pinglide. As implied by the name, this "T" square, when meeting the head of a drawing pin on the drawing board surface, slides over the obstruction without the necessity of having to lift the "T" square. The improvement avoids the possibility of the "T" square being displaced from its true alignment when encountering a drawing pin, and incidentally prevents damage to the lower edge of the "T" square blade. The invention consists in suitably bevelling the underside of the lower longitudinal edge of the "T" square blade. There is little doubt that the Pinglide provides a distinct improvement which will be generally appreciated. Further particulars of these two inventions may be had from Messrs. Axene, Ltd., Maxwell House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

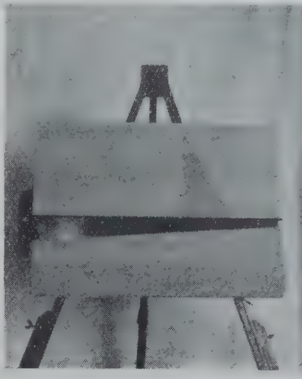

Fig. 1.

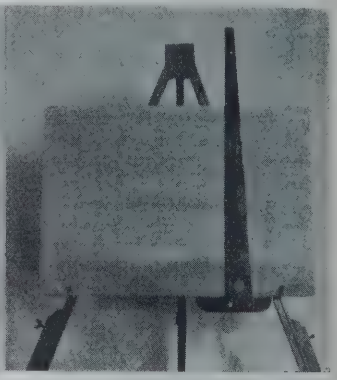

Fig. 2.

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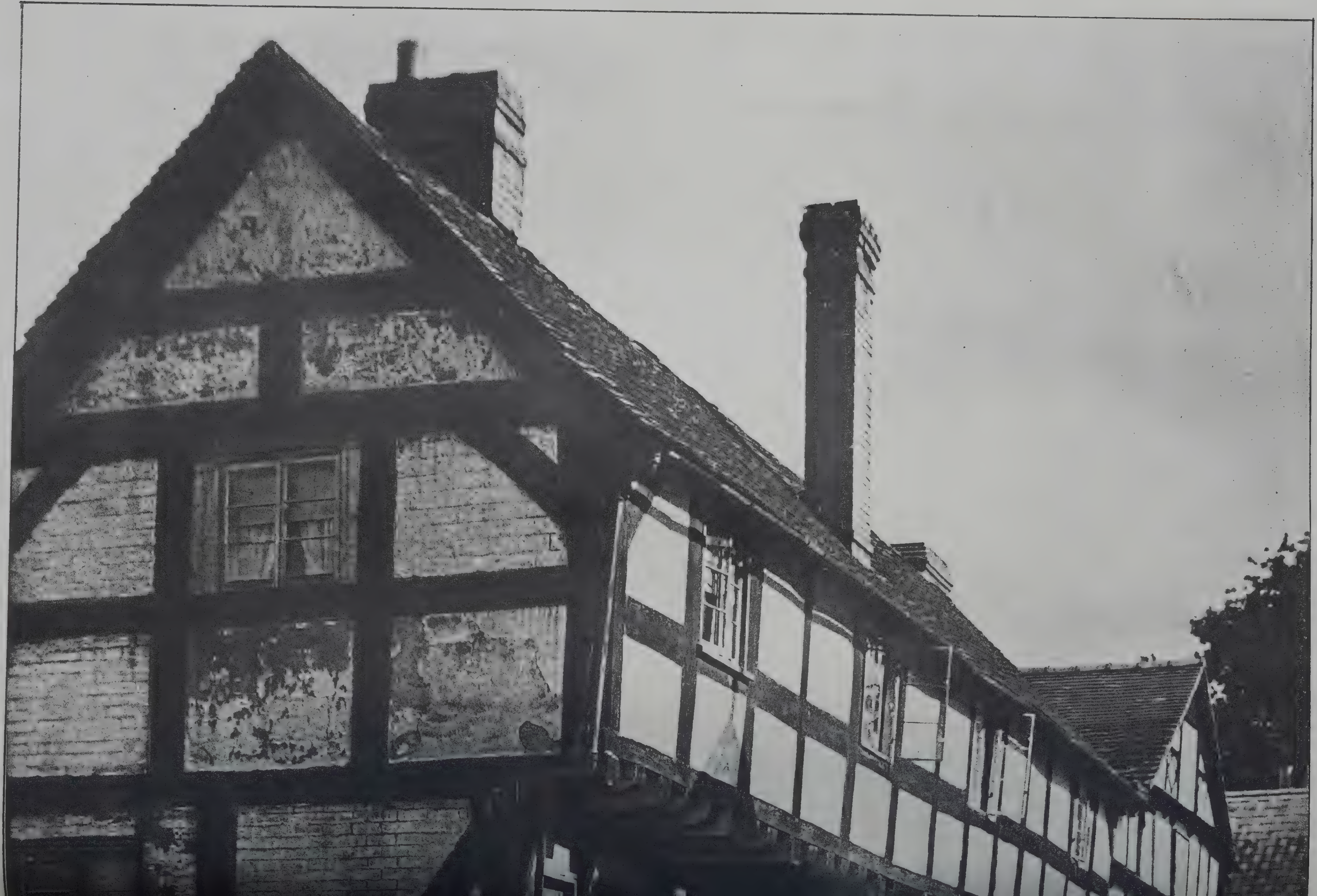

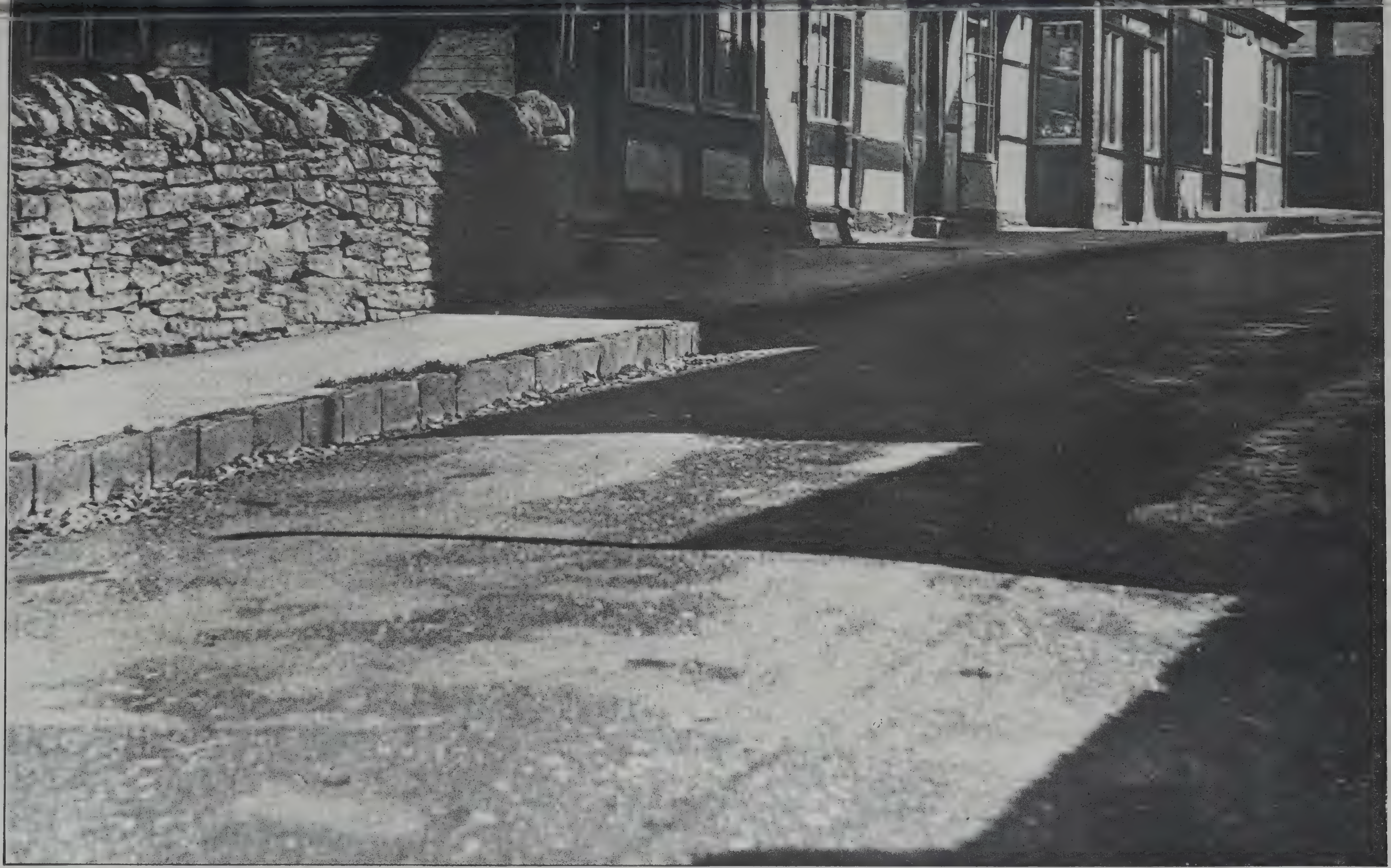

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HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE. HEREFORDSHIRE.

PHOTO BY HERBERT FELTON.

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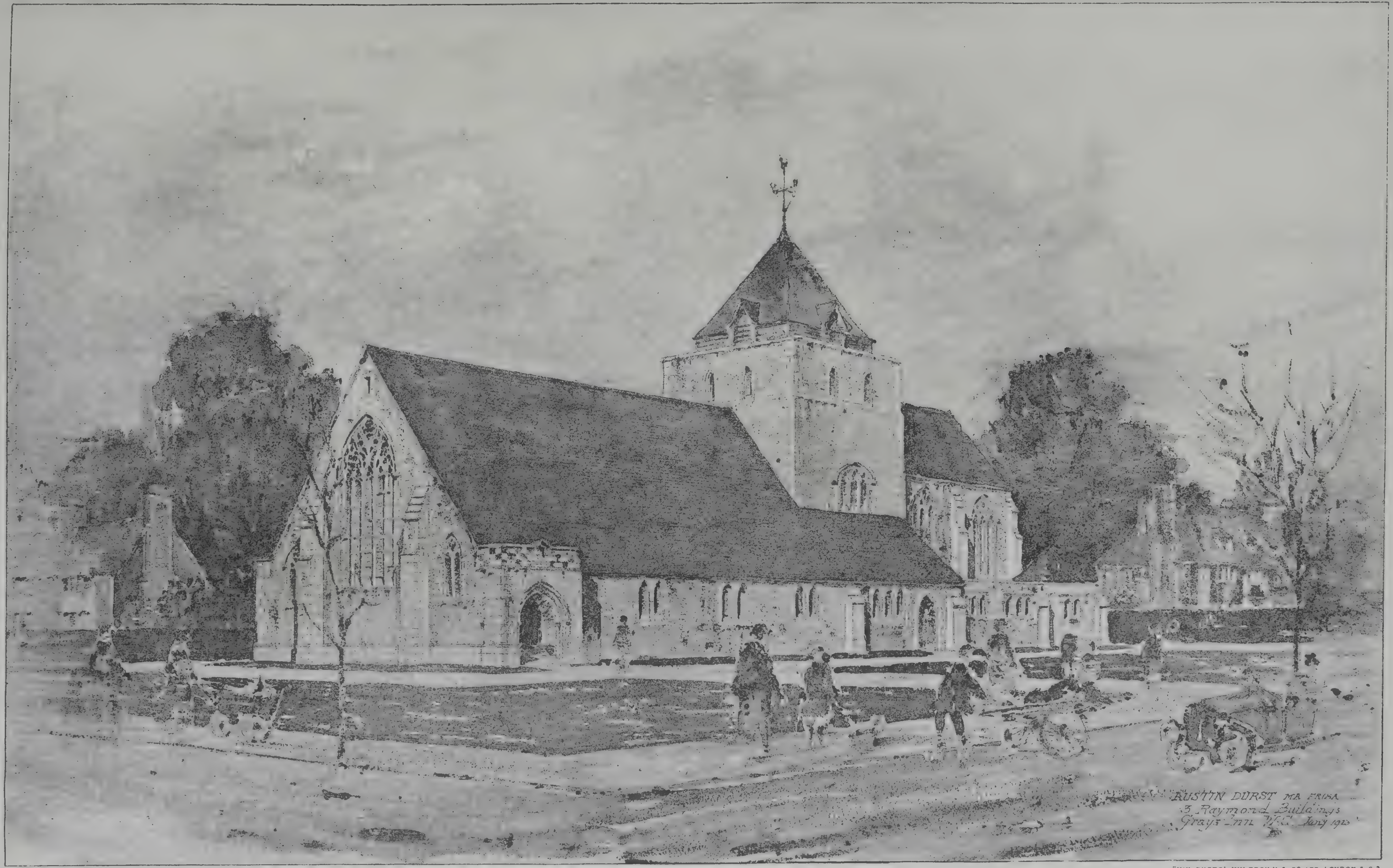

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ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BUSHEY.

AUSTIN DURST, ARCHITECT.

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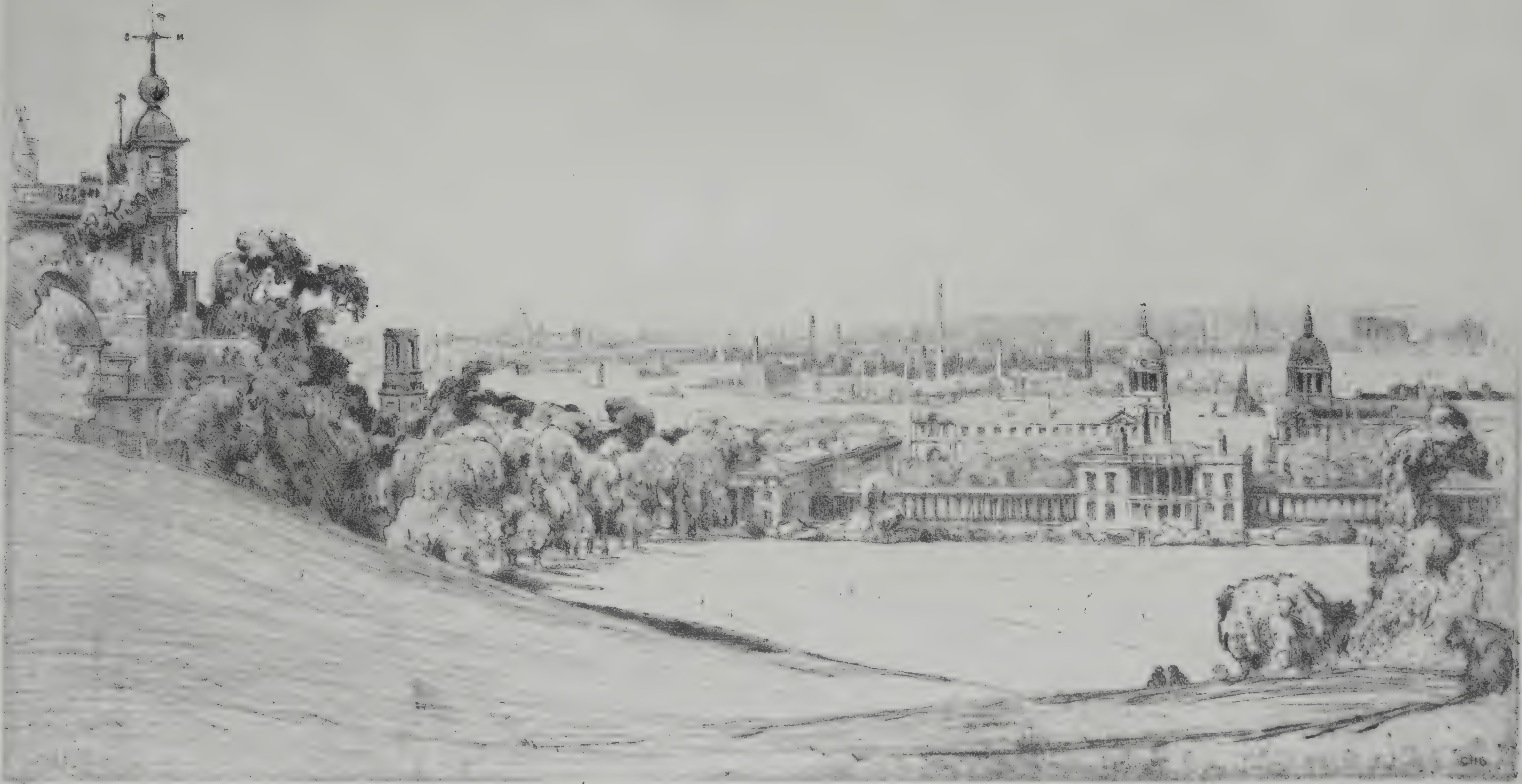

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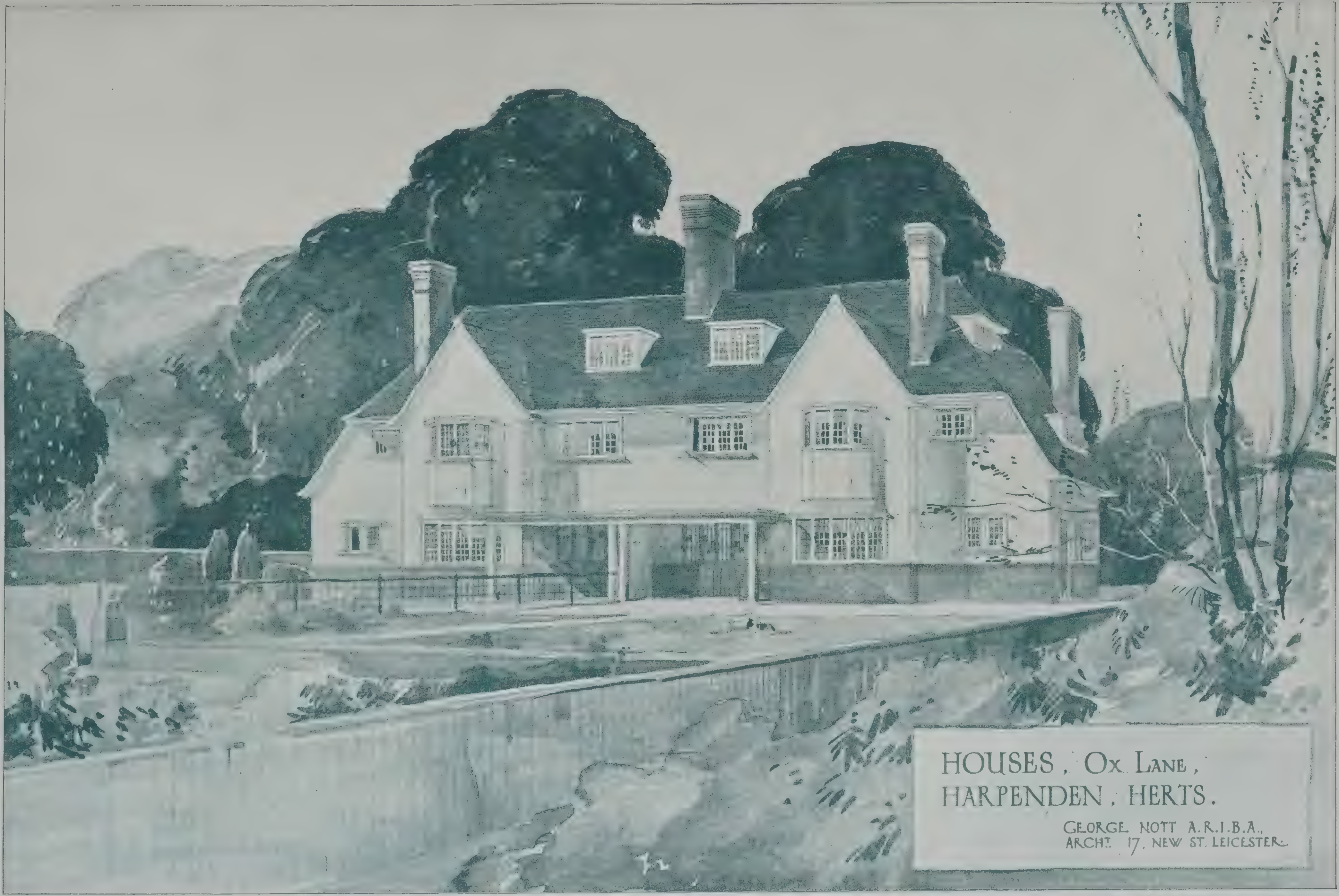
LONDON. FROM GREENWICH PARK.

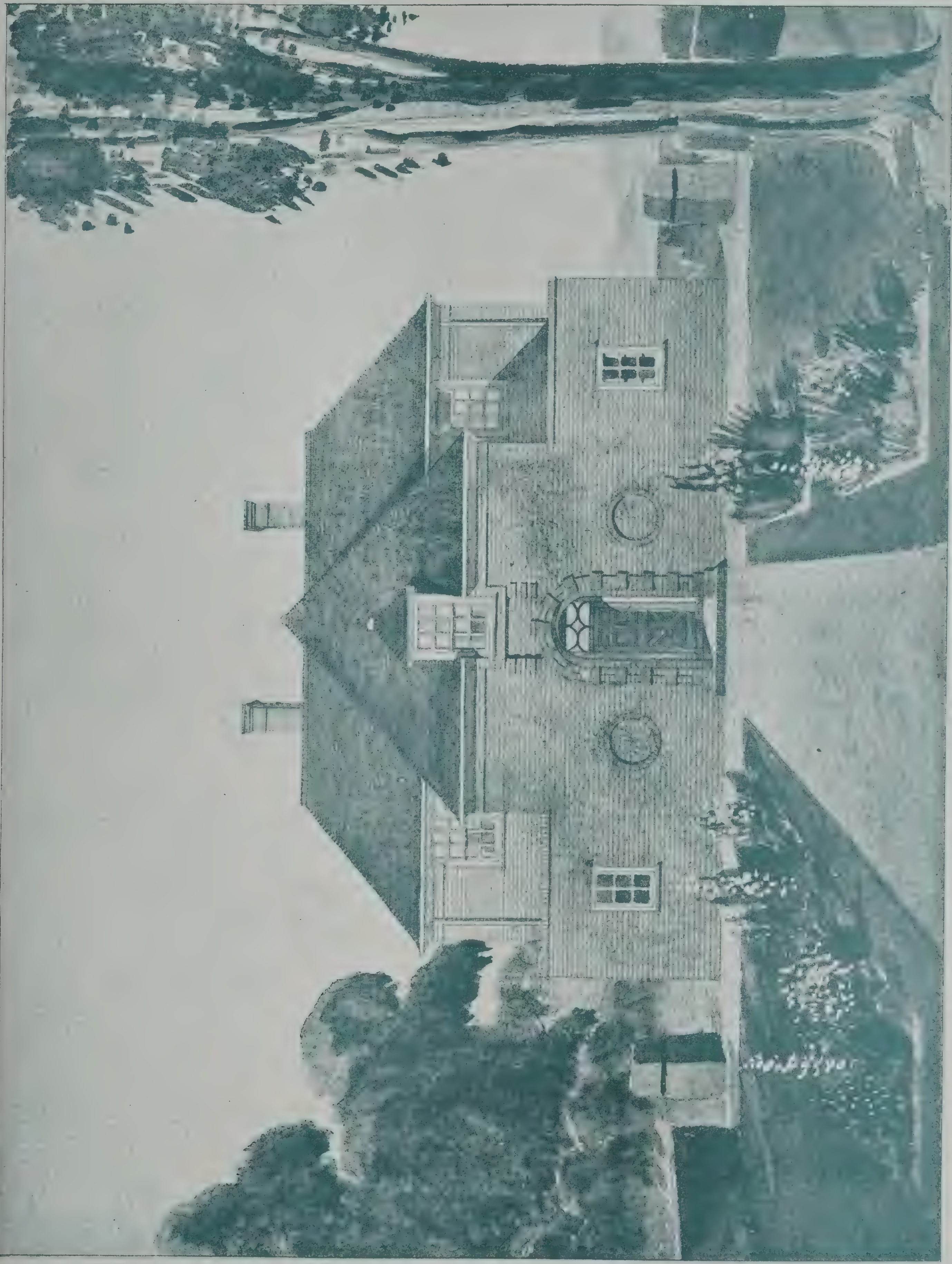
From Etching by CYRIL H. BARRAUD.



"INK-PHOTO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3.

HOUSES. OX LANE. HARPENDEN. HERTS.

GEORGE NOTT, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



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ENTRANCE FRONT. HOUSE AT KIRBY MUXLOE.

GEORGE NOTT, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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VOL. CXIII.—2927. THE ARCHITECT JANUARY 23, 1925

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St. Paul's.*

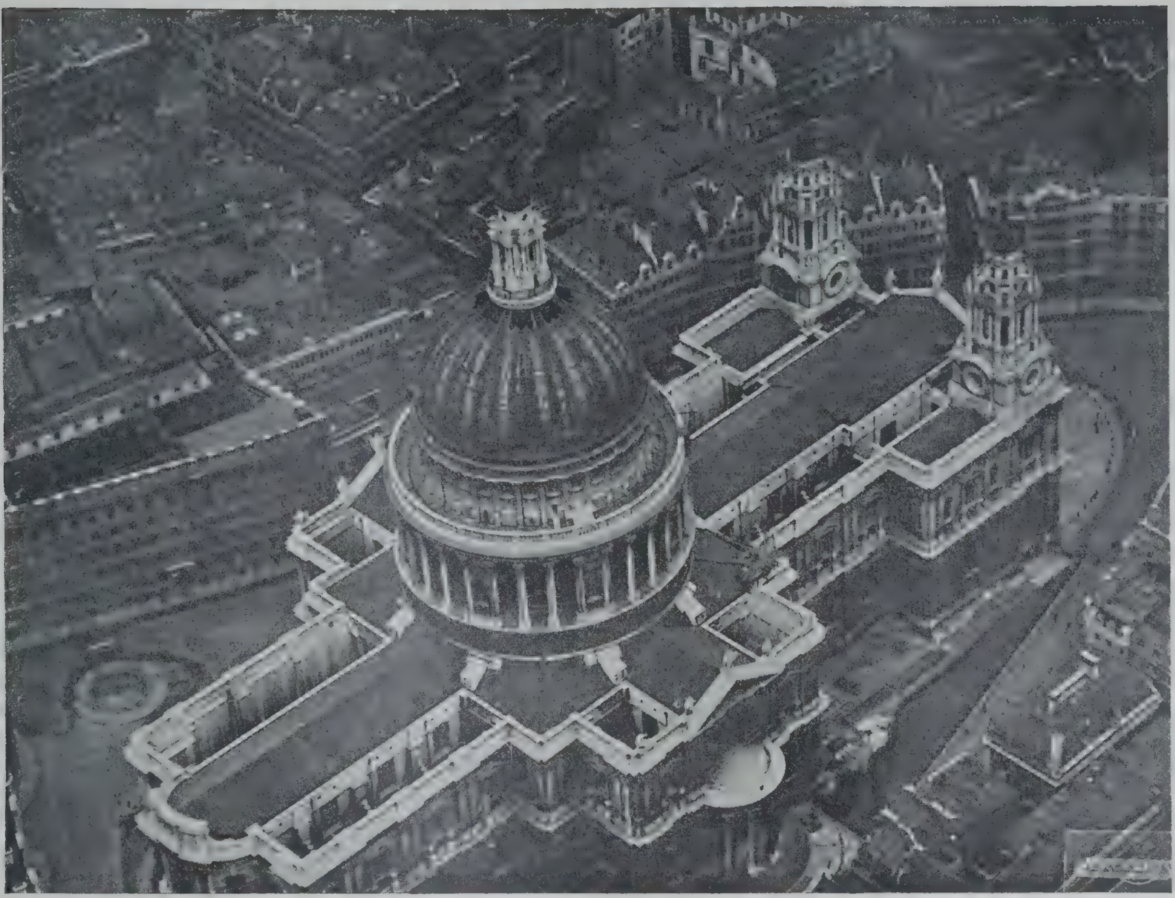

Photo: THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S AS SEEN FROM THE AIR. *Aerofilms, Ltd.*

The first volume of the Wren Society appears opportunely at the moment when a great effort is being made to obtain the £200,000 needed for the necessary work of repair at St. Paul's. It consists of a list of the All Souls' collection of drawings, and thirty plates dealing with St. Paul's which have been reproduced from it, which include those showing the proposed dome to cover the crossing of the old Cathedral, the Warrant design, various essays in plan and detail, and some of Wren's studies for the executed design. All these drawings show, in common with others of the period, the great discrepancies between projected and executed work, and leave us doubtful of the process in which, or by which, the executed work was finally determined. This may have been by the correction of large scale templates or by means of drawings which have been destroyed in the course of years. Neither do we know with any approach to accuracy how far a building three hundred years ago was designed by one man or to what extent it was the compound result of the idea of the originator actively assisted by the design of a number of coadjutors. We may assume that the more important mouldings and features were, as they would be to-day, the work of the architect employed, but possibly lesser details, doors, mantelpieces and the like were left with few indications to master designers of the various crafts. Are we to assume in the case of carving and enrichment that these were practically left to men like Grinling Gibbons, or were they, as they often are to-day, settled after clear indications had been given by the architect to the carver, and models prepared and approved? These and many like questions will probably never be completely solved, as would seem unnecessary to those who employed certain methods as a matter of course, to state their system of working.

We have no clear knowledge of the standpoint from which Wren viewed the problem of St. Paul's, save that he had a marked preference for the design of which a model remains, which was rejected by the authorities in preference to what is known as the "Warrant Design," the genesis from which the executed building was evolved unquestionably through a number of intermediary stages. The Warrant design, bizarre and strange as its principal external feature was, was unquestionably more logical and direct in its expression of constructive needs than the executed

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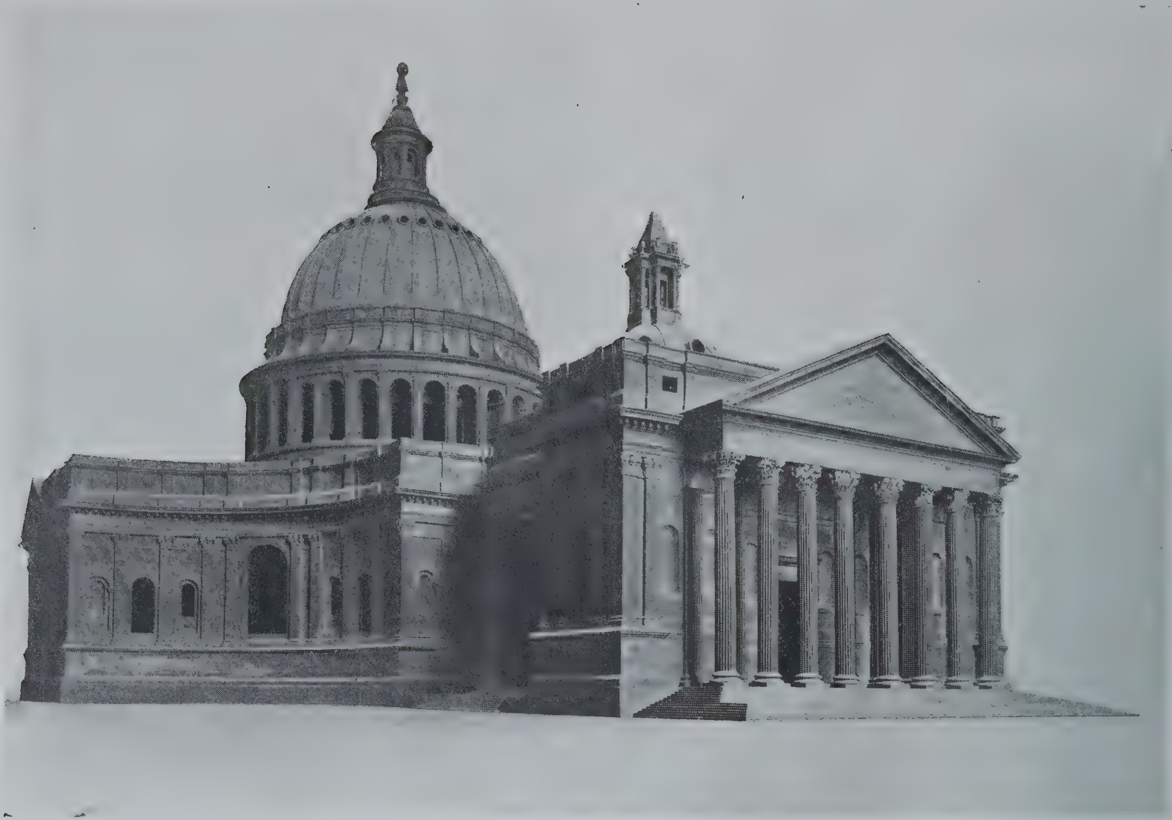
* The first volume of the Wren Society, 1924, St. Paul's Cathedral. Original Wren Drawings from the collection at All Souls College, Oxford. Issued only to subscribers. Printed for the Wren Society at the University Press, Oxford.



MODEL OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR ST. PAUL'S.

building is, for with the fullest admiration of the genius of Wren it must be admitted that St. Paul's, with its cloaked clerestory and the device by which a comparatively low internal dome is combined with a lofty external one, is at once a masterpiece of difficult constructive device and external beauty of line and a camouflage of form. The use of the dome in Renaissance architecture was governed by admiration for it as a means of external expression, while for the greater part its function as the possible covering for the whole of a building, as at Sta Sophia, remained unattempted. In this category must be placed most of the French and Italian domes, such as those of the Invalides and Pantheon and St. Peter's itself. The dome in all of these, and notably in St. Paul's, consists in the domed treatment of a section of a nave, a treatment which because of the relative height and widths of the feature renders it internally an adjunct of the internal design, rather than a dominating feature. In a mass like that of Sta Sophia the design of interior has been paramount; in that of St. Paul's, and most of the churches of the Renaissance, the exterior has as completely governed the interior design.

We must believe, on the evidence of his attempts to secure the adoption of another type of plan, that Wren himself felt this to a great extent, for in the scheme he favoured the dome would have been relatively of far greater value and effect, while a ring of domed spaces replaced the traditional accentuated cruciform plan. The services of the Puritan Church of Wren's time would have rendered this as reasonable as it would be in great dissenting places of worship, and the cathedral would have had few analogies with the buildings of the mediæval period built to suit the ritual of Rome. It is possible that had Wren been allowed to follow his inclinations we should have had a cathedral which, in the light of to-day's choral services, might have had some disadvantages, but we should have undoubtedly possessed the most original and interesting of the buildings produced in the epoch of the Renaissance. And if we are to judge by the immense difference between the drawings of the time and the buildings erected we feel certain that the defects which the model shows would have disappeared as completely as have the crudities which mark Wren's "draughts" for the executed design.

In Plate XXV of the Wren volume we have the study for the complete design of the west front made during execution, and it is to be noticed how different are the very beautiful termination of the campaniles flanking the western front as proposed from those which were finally carried out. As proposed, these would have been almost commonplace, as executed they are among the greatest evidences of Wren's matchless mastery over line and mass. We can imagine him feeling that something was yet wanted, and casting about for the perfect solution finally achieved, which is an endless source of delight to us when we compare them with the great mass of the dome behind and the slender lead-covered steeple of St. Martin's, Ludgate, which serves to give emphasis to one of the most beautiful prospects of the great building. The campaniles are felt to be inseparable parts of a greater building, just as the steeples of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Bride's and St. Vedast are entirely suitable for the independent churches to which they belong. We imagine in St. Paul's that Wren, thwarted in the exercise of his better judgment as to plan, concentrated his attention on the exterior perfections of what all will admit as being the most perfect expression of the English Renaissance.

We often feel that good would come of very much franker criticism on architectural subjects than any we have. We do not fail in admiration for what is excellent because we employ critical judgment. The exercise of that faculty of judgment is a greater tribute than indiscriminate praise which is either insincere or ignorant.

Our Illustrations.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE, HEREFORDSHIRE. Photo by Herbert Felton.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BUSHEY. Austin Durst, Architect.
LONDON FROM GREENWICH PARK. From an etching by Cyril H. Barraud.
HOUSES, OX LANE, HARPENDEN, HERTS. George Nott, Architect.
ENTRANCE FRONT, HOUSE AT KIRBY MUXLOE. George Nott, Architect.

Notes and Comments.

The Cubicle versus the Bedroom.

We agree with a correspondent of the "Illustrated Sunday Herald" that there is a great possibility in the adoption of cubicles instead of bedrooms for the cheaper classes of houses. The bedroom in a good house may be defined as an upstair sitting room, in which there is a bed. It is a place which it is comfortable to occupy at any time, and to which anyone who desires privacy or quiet can withdraw. But in the ordinary bedroom of a smaller house this is not the case. To begin with, the bedroom is unwarmed save in the case of illness. It is primarily and solely a sleeping place which it is uncomfortable to occupy for any other purpose, but which is occupied by furniture, the greater part of which is seldom used. It has, in addition, to be kept clean and dusted. If instead of bedrooms, cubicles about 10 feet by 7 feet or 8 feet were provided, each with a window, anyone would have the space required for sleeping in, the trouble of upkeep would be very largely eliminated, and a small house could readily be made to give convenient accommodation for a greater number. It is on these lines we believe a great simplification and considerable cheapening of houses could be devised, if this should not be overlooked in connection with the problem of housing.

A Manchester Housing Proposal.

An indication of the pressure of the housing difficulty at Manchester was afforded by a report which was considered by the Housing Committee of the City Council upon a revived proposal for the purchase of 4,500 acres of land at a cost of approximately £375,000 as a site for a housing estate. Members of the committee are stated to be favourable to this scheme, although the estate in view is beyond the city boundaries. It lies outside Lancashire in rural Cheshire, and is known as Wythenshawe.

The estate lies to the south of the city of Manchester, and critics of the scheme are urging the difficulty of access, and that there are still within the city boundary some 4,000 acres of unbuilt-up land. There is no comparison, however, between these areas and Wythenshawe as sites for dwelling houses, and the ultimate southward development of Manchester over the county boundary seems inevitable.

We should like to see the direct extension of all our great towns ended by the acquisition of a wide belt of open country round them beyond which only extension or, better still, the growth of satellite communities could take place. And we should like to see this combined with better utilization of the areas which still exist within most city confines which are imperfectly developed by buildings now out of date, built for purposes which have changed and which may be called the "slums of industry."

Coal.

We have communications from the coal industry publications referring to the troubles of that harassed occupation, due in the main to the fact that the welfare of the industry is chiefly determined by the ability to sell coal in the open market at lower prices than those of foreign competitors. It is a difficulty that could not be met by any tariff, as British coal is sold abroad, and could not be protected by any tariff. We have to compete with America, where the coal mine areas are thicker and more easily worked, and where cutting machines are extensively employed; with Germany, where working hours are longer and wages are much lower, and where a complete and cheap system of water transit by means of great rivers and canals renders freight charges low. Under these circumstances, the wages paid in the industry must closely approximate to those paid elsewhere, unless, indeed, the cost of working and overhead charges are greatly less, which is not the case. We have referred previously to the small profits now allocated to the mine owners, and if the whole of these were turned over to the workers, which, as Euclid would put it, is "absurd," their wages would not be much higher than they are. The success of our chief home industries depends very largely on cheap coal, and the only loose factor in the case is the price of coal used for domestic consumption. That price is now so high that nearly everyone economises in the use of coal to an extent which is without precedent. A further increase would probably result in still more diminished use besides inflicting much personal hardship. The best remedy would seem to be that rejected by the workers, the lengthening of shifts, which would at once lessen overhead charges and increase the wages, which we can quite believe, from all we have heard, are in many cases insufficient. The collier is also indirectly concerned by the high rate of taxation paid by the owners, which diminishes the surplus out of which wages are paid.

The Wren Society.

We have had the following communication from the Secretary of the Wren Society which we are glad to give as it stands. The Society has undertaken a most interesting and useful task, and we wish it all the success it deserves.

"The report of the Expert Committee on the condition of St. Paul's and the drastic action taken by the City authorities have once more focussed public attention on Sir Christopher Wren's masterwork.

"In these circumstances the publication by the Wren Society of their first annual volume containing reproductions of over fifty of the architect's original drawings for St. Paul's is vested with more than ordinary interest.

"A glance through these interesting plates, which are taken from the All Souls' collection at Oxford, gives in most graphic form a history of the development of Wren's design, from the early indefinite sketches for a domed structure to replace the tottering spire of the old pre-fire cathedral, through the various stages of the "Warrant" design with its unhappy combination of dome and super-imposed telescopic steeple, the "model" design (the one especially favoured by Wren himself), to the completed masterpiece as we see it to-day.

"In setting itself the task of elucidating much that is still obscure in the life of Sir Christopher Wren and publishing original drawings and documents of proved authenticity, the Wren Society aims at providing historical students and others with a valuable and trustworthy record of the life of a supreme artist and a very great Englishman.

"The volumes, which are issued annually, are not available through the ordinary trade channels, but can be obtained on payment of a yearly subscription of one guinea to the Society.

"Applications for membership and all communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Duncan Hendry, A.R.I.B.A., of 43 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1."

The Story of Regent Street.

By Charles G. Harper.

ALL SOULS, LANGHAM PLACE.

VIEW FROM OXFORD CIRCUS.

It is not generally realised in all the modern talk of beautifying and replanning London that, quite apart from the very thorough and clear-cut scheme of Sir Christopher Wren for the improvement of the London streets of his time, there was in the first quarter of the nineteenth century a feeling very similar to that of to-day, and developments—having regard to the greater wealth and resources of our own times—as important and far-reaching as those in progress at present in London took place in a then comparatively new quarter of the town. Indeed, in some respects, the great improvements in the West End of London during the Regency and the reign of George the Fourth were, as "improvements," not merely as "changes," greater than the works of the present; for, while the schemes of the Prince Regent and of Nash were far-reaching and of an ordered and stately kind, those of to-day, while enormously costly, are done by piecemeal, and without any grandeur of vision.

Londoners had, in the days of the Regency, a very good idea of their city and of its possibilities. As in 1920-1926, so in 1820-1826, London was being rebuilt and some portions of it replanned. A very considerable book was published at that time, called *London in the Nineteenth Century*, which, while its letterpress is unimportant to us, is, because of its illustrations in the form of copper-plate engravings, a most interesting and instructive work. It shows how very many public institutions then were being rebuilt, in the mode of the day. It was, as it is now again, a period of the classic and Palladian revival; but while we are now rebuilding to great heights and in expensive Portland stone, the works then were of not such intimidating proportions, and, instead of stone, the buildings were faced with stucco. It was the first introduction of stucco and it completely changed the face of the western portions of London, and that of many among our public edifices. Before that time London was nearly all brick. This change did not escape the attention of the wits who wrote of it:—

"Augustus at Rome was for building renowned,
And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
But is not our Nash, too, a very great master,
He found us all brick, and he leaves us all plaster."

This oft-quoted epigram was one of the most apposite things ever written. But Nash's plaster—or, as we agree to call it, "stucco"—was very good, better indeed than the plaster that faces the houses of South Kensington, built about 1860. One would like to retrieve the specification Nash used, for his stucco, where it has been allowed to survive, is in splendid condition to this time.

Who, however, was this Nash? He was a Welshman, John Nash, who, rather belatedly, came to London and began practice as an architect. His rise to the great prominence he soon acquired was due to the favour of the Prince Regent, who loved building and building schemes. Whatever the faults of George the Fourth, as shown by Thackeray and others—and Thackeray, as the author of the *Book of Snobs* and himself a very Prince of Snobs, is suspect and not to be relied upon for just criticism of him—that, Prince Regent and King, set his mark upon London in no uncertain or mean way. Few people who do not study what London was like before his period can have any idea of how squalid, and how like a chance concourse of villages, was London before the great changes were made by Nash, with the direct encouragement of the Prince Regent, which gave a very different complexion to the face of town. To this day, in many ways that term, "the Regency," sounds like a period of romantic glamour.

The Prince resided at that period at Carlton House, whose memory, although that palace was swept away only in

1826, is now but a vague thing. It stood where the Duke of York's column now stands, in Waterloo Place, and faced towards Pall Mall. "Carlton House Terrace" and "Carlton House Gardens" are named after it.

Carlton House was built originally by Henry Boyle, Baron Carleton, on ground leased in 1709 from Queen Anne, described as "parcel of the Royal Gardens near St. James's Palace." The lease was for thirty-one years. Lord Carleton died in 1725, when his title became extinct and the house went to his nephew, Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington. In 1732 this nobleman gave the residence to his mother who in the same year sold it to Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George the Third: that heir to the throne who was killed by a cricket ball, and of whom it was unfeelingly said by a heartless wit that

"Since it is only Fred who is dead
There is no more to be said."

It was in 1751 that he ended, at Leicester House. His widow, the Dowager Princess of Wales, was agitated at the prospect of being turned out of Carlton House by her husband's creditors; but that did not take place, and she died there in 1772.

OXFORD CIRCUS.

The original mansion was of red brick, but it was later cased in stone by Robert Taylor. In 1783, George, Prince of Wales, who had just been given a separate establishment, was allotted Carlton House, to which he added two wings, by Holland, and a colonnaded screen of the Corinthian order, facing a courtyard and secluding it from Pall Mall. There, in his palace of Carlton House, appropriately enough behind his Corinthian columns, the Prince and Prince Regent, as he became, lived his splendid "Corinthian" career, the idol of all the Corinthian Toms and Jerrys and the Cythereas of the age: the "First Gentleman in Europe." Here magnificently he entertained the Allied Sovereigns come to celebrate in August, 1814, that peace which was thought to be final and definitive, only to be broken for a space by the escape of Napoleon from Elba. Here he received his guests in a spacious twenty-four-sided apartment especially constructed in the gardens by Nash, the newly risen architect already designated for the work of planning that grand new thoroughfare which was to extend from this town palace of the Prince to his proposed country palace in what, up to that time, were "Marylebone Fields," presently to be laid out as "Regent's Park." This great reception room was subsequently removed to Woolwich Common, where, as "The Rotunda," it yet remains, and houses an interesting collection of warlike trophies and ancient armour.

At this time the Prince and his old friend, Beau Brummell, were still friends. As the arbiter of fashion, George Brummell was to the Prince an important personage, and he allowed the Beau a great deal of licence; but when it came to Brummell, dining at Carlton House, saying "George, ring the bell," the limit had been reached, and overstepped, and they parted in anger. A temporary reconciliation was broken by the unfortunate remark of a lady whom Brummell was escorting, who asked, seeing the Prince, "George, who is your fat friend?" knowing perfectly well that it was the Prince, who deeply resented his growing fleshiness being noticed.

Brummell, heavily in debt, retired to Calais, and died in 1840, aged sixty-two. His patron died ten years before him, but in 1821, when the King, as he had then become, was at Calais, he might well have called upon his old friend or bidden him to his presence; he passed by, instead.

It was by Act of Parliament, 53 George the Third, c. 120, 1813, that the land was purchased for the construction of Regent Street, and that the famous street came into being. It originated at the close of a great war; even as the new Regent Street is being built at the conclusion of another.

At that period London was a capital city without any streets to do it credit. The main thoroughfares were little more than lanes which had casually become important (as indeed we see that the narrow New and Old Bond Streets—virtually lanes—have become) and kept their ungainly and squalid character. The Prince Regent was scandalised that London should thus lag behind the capitals of Europe, and be, outside the City, a vast and formless village; and he determined to remedy the defects of the capital; if not by rebuilding the old and settled parts of the metropolis—a measure not within his competence—at least by seeing to it that London in its westward march should acquire at any rate one stately thoroughfare.

At that time London extended westward as a series of estates that had been developed, or left idle, according as the energy or the shiftlessness of their owners determined. Rocque's map of London, 1741–45, shows us that a good deal of building had gone on, along Oxford Street, toward Tyburn Turnpike; and that Bond Street already was in existence. It was built, in fact, in 1686. But where we now see the Marble Arch, at the corner of Park Lane and the junction of Oxford Street, the Bayswater Road and the Edgware Road, it is on record that wildfowl in general, and snipe in particular, could then be shot by the sportsman; and when the new developments by Nash and the Prince Regent were taking place, old Londoners held up their hands in astonishment, declaring the growth of London to be marvellous, and remembering that about 1761 a fox was shot on the site of Hanover Square.

There could be no grander conception than that of the Prince Regent, already referred to—to construct a way of the first importance, between his palace of Carlton House and his projected rural palace in what had been Marylebone Fields, and was now to become Regent's Park. The boldness of the scheme was the greater because to effect this real "town-planning" it was necessary to perform a good deal of the clearing away of a congeries of altogether unworthy streets that had by degrees accumulated between Pall Mall and Oxford Street. They were not old, but already they were what we call "slums"; even as, shortly after the development of St. Giles's and the entire "Seven Dials" region in 1696, that part declined so greatly as to become a byword for squalor and misery.

Facing the princely splendours of Carlton House, and extending to Oxford Street were, in succession, the paltry streets and questionable alleys of St. Alban's Street, St. James's Market, and the long line of Swallow Street, which was in parts rather in the nature of a lane. Londoners did not like Swallow Street; it was dangerous; and it was known that highwaymen stabled their horses in the outhouses of some of the low boozing-kens and in the ill-favoured mews in and about its purlieus.

Nash's street plans made for the sweeping away of much of this. Starting from Pall Mall and cutting through these mazes to Piccadilly, the new street came obliquely into Swallow Street; beginning, and thence followed the line of it to Oxford Street. Across that main road the problem was in some respects easier; but it was complicated by a quarrel with Sir James Langham, the owner of Foley House. Nash had purchased that mansion and its grounds for £70,000, intending to continue Regent Street in a straight line with the already-existing thoroughfare of Portland Place. But the disagreement caused the property to be re-sold, and necessitated that awkward change of direction by which that part of Regent Street, instead of continuing straight ahead, goes in a curve which is not only awkward, but results in completely spoiling that ideal of a noble, uninterrupted royal route to Regent's Park which was in the mind alike of the Prince Regent and of his architect.

We may here pause awhile to show that while no whit of the credit due to Nash for his great plan of Regent Street and Quadrant should be abated, the idea of what, for convenience we may style a "town-planning" scheme, did not originate with Nash. Already, in 1793, the Treasury had offered a premium of £1,000 for the best plan for developing Marylebone Fields, and in 1796 Fordyce, at the head of the Government department, the Land and Revenue's Office, had prepared and advertised plans for a new and direct road; and in 1809 he had deposited further plans with the Treasury. Shortly afterwards he died, and the Lands Revenues Department was then merged with the Commission of Woods and Forests, which administers Crown property. This took place about 1811, and Nash was appointed Architect and Surveyor to the Commissioners, with Messrs. Leverton and Chawner in consultation; and he secured the premium of £1,000 offered by the Treasury eighteen years earlier.

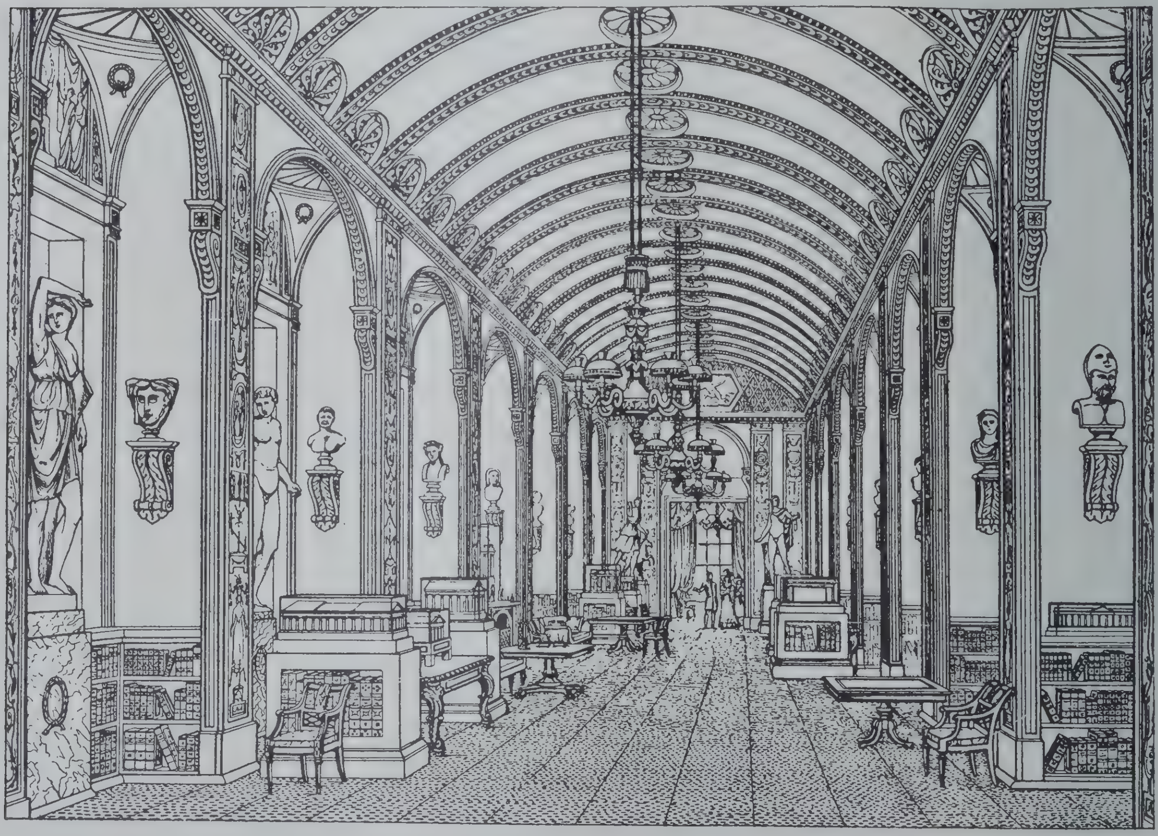
All these matters synchronised with the termination in 1811 of the Crown lease of Marylebone Fields, held by the Duke of Portland. It was not renewed, for the Prince's great idea of his palace in a park to be laid out there entirely altered the aspect of affairs.

Regent Street, from Pall Mall to Piccadilly, was completed by 1817, and as a whole by 1820. Nash, appropriately enough, built for himself a town residence in the great street he had designed. It stood until its partial demolition in 1923 on the east side of Lower Regent Street, the south side of it with a return frontage to Carlton Street. The house was a dignified mansion, recessed behind a railed-in courtyard. There Nash collected together statuary and a library and works of art, in what he considered to be a stately interior. By 1835 he was dead, and in 1838 his house became the offices of a firm of auctioneers. At a later period it was a place of entertainment, the German Reed's "Gallery of Illustration," and then the Raleigh Club, and finally the showrooms of a firm of motor manufacturers. The interior was not quite so stately as Nash supposed it to be, and it was dark, and the planning extremely awkward. But the colonnaded rear to St. Alban's Street was very picturesque, and strongly resembled some of the dignified old parts of Bath. A poignant contrast is afforded at the present time by the appearance of what remains of the old building beside the newly completed lofty block at the Carlton Street corner which occupies the site and the south wing, and displays in one glance the vast difference in scale between the buildings of to-day and the architecture of a century ago. What then was considered stately is by mere juxtaposition seen to be humble.

Nash's Piccadilly Circus was one of his successes. His task there was not easy, for he had to effect, with what demolitions of old haphazard streets he could, a change of direction that should not be obviously an eyesore. He had also to deal with a rising site. We cannot now perceive with what genius he did in fact effect this, for his Circus, that marked the new direction, has been destroyed.

From that Circus set forth the famous Quadrant, the only logical recourse, but one which could have occurred to no other. The line of the Quadrant is there for all time, but now how altered!

The original stucco-fronted premises of the Regent Street Quadrant cost each about £1,000. The total cost of Regent Street, including land and sewers, was £1,533,582 16s. 10d.



NASH'S HOUSE, LOWER REGENT STREET.

Art Galleries and Exhibitions.

The New English Art Club is holding an exhibition in the old L.C.C. offices at Spring Gardens. Part of these premises have been converted into an excellent gallery, the former Council Chamber supplying an ideal setting for pictures.

The present exhibition is of a retrospective character, incorporating a period of nearly forty years. Many notable men and women are exhibiting, and art patrons have lent their treasures for the purpose of making the exhibition representative. It would be impossible to deal with even the very best pictures that are hung in anything like an adequate manner. The value of such an exhibition as a whole is invaluable. To some it may prove how dull and sombre the past work has really been, and how delightful the present appreciation of talent, how free from set rules of fashion. To others the exhibition will be an infinite pleasure ground, to pass many pleasant hours renewing old acquaintances, seeing again pictures that on their first appearance delighted and charmed our senses.

Students of twenty years ago can realise the passage of time. The works they admired in their youth are again exhibited for judgment. The exhibition is no resurrection. It is not a representative collection of the unsold in the studios. The promoters and selection committee are to be complimented on gathering together a truly fine collection of modern work. With such an exhibition before us we can find understanding in the modern movements that have sprung into existence.

Whilst the extremists are still bordering on the impossible—and for that matter always will—they even shed a beneficial light upon the Art by virtue of the comparisons they make possible. The exhibition contains a Walter Sickert, No. 11, "The Misses Lloyd," placed close to No. 13, "Harmony in Red Lamplight," by J. McNeill Whistler. Mr. Sickert was a pupil of Whistler's. From a comparison between the two pictures the judgment must be that the pupil learnt nothing or only very little. Mr. Sickert's picture is an impression; most will be able to realise his meaning and intention. The artist may reason that if he has made his meaning clear, there is no need for elaboration. Others may contend that it is a pity that a good beginning has not been carried further. But on the subject of Art and painting there is a definite answer to every argument—every opinion is merely a matter of personal taste. In Art each individual has a perfect freedom. He may paint as he pleases. If others can be found to admire his work, and through their pleasure purchase the same, it is a matter in which they exercise their entire personal freedom. Those who do not see the merit pass on, and possibly find pleasure and satisfaction in a different style. Mr. Sickert is exhibiting etchings at the Leicester Galleries. In this show Mr. Sickert shows a number of very slight etchings illustrating life in Paris and London. He has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and those interested in Art matters have a unique opportunity of seeing his work at the two exhibitions.

Mr. G. J. Muckle is now holding an exhibition at the Gieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond Street, W.1. Mr. Muckle is well known in the Decorative Art world. He has made a very careful study of animals and birds, and all his pictures exhibited are treated in a very simple manner. Each picture seems to illustrate a definite story or episode in the artist's mind. The decorative character is much in evidence. About six exhibits illustrate poultry subjects and barn-door life. The drawing and action is truly masterly. The pictures illustrating horses and cattle show that Mr. Muckle possesses an intimate knowledge of these creatures. The colouring is simplicity itself. The artist relies almost entirely on his drawing to obtain for him a living representation of the animals in all kinds of natural actions and attitudes. On the other hand, it is, perhaps, unfair to appear to belittle the colouring, because it has been so simply applied. But those who know will readily appreciate the technique that so eminently answers the artist's purposes.

The decorative panels should not have been included in the same exhibition. They are so entirely different in spirit and character. When an artist exhibits in the West End he should realise for what interests the locality stands. It matters not what style or mannerism that an artist adopts provided he submits to certain unwritten laws. To introduce a trade element, even if it be a kindred craft, is not a happy combination. The panel over the fireplace offends us most. And when one contemplates the flower and animal pictures one cannot avoid a sense of disappointment that the artist, who has produced such fine spirited pictures, paintings so rich in decorative suggestions, should so singularly fail to grasp the vast possibilities that his talents seem to indicate.

London Vistas.

To anyone who has visited the big cities on the continent, the magnificent vistas that present themselves must be one of the most pleasurable memories brought home again.

London, the greatest city of them all, is sadly deficient in these views, and this is no doubt partly due to the fact that Wren did not have his way in the re-planning of London after the Fire. Had his layout been adopted, some very fine vistas would have graced the city, not the least of which would have been one of his own masterpieces, St. Paul's, an adequate view of which it is impossible to obtain at present. In Paris for example, the vistas that one enjoys are numerous. There is that great one along the Champs Elysées to the Arc de Triomphe, or along any of the doyen roads that converge on the Place de l'Etoile with this wonderful arch as the centre. In London there is only one vista that has any resemblance to these and that is the view of Buckingham Palace along the Mall, which is a very poor substitute. However, the bold laying out of straight streets in modern Paris was not due altogether to the æsthetic principles of those responsible. Revolutions had been frequent, and disastrous for the Monarchy. Now guns can fire straight down streets more effectively than down twisted ones, and so Paris was given her vistas for reasons not entirely separated from cold logic and military strategy.

In London, if one wishes to see things from afar one has to search for these views, and it is very pleasant to come upon them suddenly and unexpectedly. The vistas of London are not laid out generously like those of Paris, for all to see. They are hidden away and reveal themselves only to those who watch, and keep their eyes open, ready to catch a glimpse of a tower here, a dome there, for these glimpses are often short, especially if one is on the top of an omnibus, for much can be seen from such a "coign of vantage."

There is a real pleasure to some who study the face of the London of to-day in recognising landmarks in the form of familiar buildings in unfamiliar aspects, and often one is surprised to find from such an unexpected place a well-known tower, dome, or even chimney can be seen at all.

In going towards Piccadilly Circus along Shaftesbury Avenue, if one looks to the left down Wardour Street, Big Ben can be seen, and, if the day be clear the time can be made out. Another vista is that to be seen from the top of a bus going south-east down Park Lane, past the palaces of the patricians, past Vulliamy's Italian Villa design for Dorchester House, where, framed between the high walls of the Lane as it runs into Piccadilly, stands the great campanile—Bentley's masterpiece, the work he never lived to see completed.

Of a very different category is the glimpse one gets from Piccadilly of the top of Doulton's tall chimney at Lambeth, down St. James's Street, over St. James's Palace, and over the river beyond.

A little further down Piccadilly, just before Hyde Park Corner, the copper covered dome on the tower of the Imperial Institute looks like a green bubble against the sky.

It is impossible to enumerate all the vistas of London. One is always finding new ones. A view that is particularly pleasing and suggestive is that to be obtained from somewhere in the neighbourhood of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Let the reader find it for himself. Looking south-west from the top of a 'bus, over the roofs of the houses, out of the pearly mists which make London so beautiful, the figure of a man stands out against the sky. Apparently just below him, spread about his feet are the wireless wires of the Admiralty. It is Lord Nelson—the man who "exalted the glory of our nation," presiding over the affairs of the navy which he did so much to make pre-eminent over the world.

A happy chance in positions thus tricks one's eyes and in finding these vistas one realises more than ever what a beautiful place London is with all its mists and colours, and how little one really knows of this great city of the west.

E. Leslie Gunston.

Correspondence.

A Mistaken Tribute—The Facts About Plastic Wood.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—A Berlin message widely quoted in the British Press states that the "latest invention," apparently in Germany, is a plastic wood which is sold in tin boxes. It is said that this plastic wood can be moulded into any shape, when it sets firmly, and can then be carved and polished in the manner of ordinary wood. It is impervious to water when set and is not influenced either by heat or cold.

These statements appear so accurately to describe the qualities of plastic wood as prepared by one of the constituent companies of Nobel Industries that there can be no doubt they refer to the British product. In common fairness, therefore, to British scientists and British laboratories, we feel it is our duty to state the true position.

Plastic wood has been made for some time past at our factory at Stowmarket. It has attracted a great deal of attention on the Continent, and that, we believe, is the explanation of the fact that the story of a purely British invention should have, paradoxically enough, inspired a news message from Berlin.—Yours faithfully,

J. C. Stamp,
Director and Secretary, Nobel
Industries, Ltd.

January 17, 1925.

Partnership.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that as and from January 1 instant I have taken into partnership in my practice of Architect and Surveyor, my son, Mr. Eric H. Skipper, A.R.I.B.A., who was educated at the Norwich Grammar School and University College, London, and has had considerable experience in London and the North of England.

The style of the firm will be Messrs. Fredk. W. Skipper & Son, and the practice will continue to be carried on at the address below.—Yours faithfully,

F. W. Skipper.

55 London Street, Norwich,
January 19, 1925.

It Pays to Advertise.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—I was much interested in your writer's article headed "It Pays to Advertise," and also in his letter in your last issue under the same heading. There is a great deal in what he there states, and it might, perhaps, be of interest if I were to refer to some of the advertisements which have recently appeared in your pages. I have been much struck with the great advance which has been made in the past few years in this respect, and I frankly admit that there are advertisements which have effectively attracted my attention by virtue of their interesting arrangement and artistic merit. To mention a few: those of Frederick Sage & Co., Ltd., Setchell & Sons, The Old Delabole Slate Quarries, Kaye & Co., Ltd., etc., etc. Even when dealing with constructional engineering, a subject which does not lend itself to particular artistic display, Archd. D. Dawnay & Sons, Kleine Patent Flooring Co., and several others, seem to have grasped the idea of including effective illustrations of their work. No comment on this subject would be complete without reference to the announcements of H. H. Martyn & Co. These craftsmen obviously appreciate the value of illustrations to a high degree. Lettering plain and simple has decided charm, and the Trussed Concrete Steel Co. and Messrs. Morris of Westminster grasp this fact in their announcements.

I take it that your writer's object in the article is to get advertisers to make their announcements artistic and effective, and it may therefore be of interest to have this testimony to the effect that effective advertising does pay.—I am, yours, etc.,

A.R.I.B.A.

Birmingham,
January 19, 1925.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—In connection with the recent celebration of the bicentenary of Sir Christopher Wren, the Royal Institute of British Architects published a book on Wren and his work (including St. Paul's Cathedral) written by contributors, each intimately acquainted with the aspect with which he dealt.

As the profits of the sale are devoted to the St. Paul's Preservation Fund, possibly many people might consider that a pleasant way to help the fund would be to obtain this attractive and well-illustrated record, of which the title is "Sir Christopher Wren Memorial Volume: 1723–1923." The sale of only one thousand copies of the five guinea edition would enable the R.I.B.A. to hand over a sum of 2,000 guineas to be acknowledged in "The Times" list in the name of each purchaser as a subscriber of two guineas.

The price is £5 5s., and orders, enclosing remittance, should be sent to the Librarian, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.—Yours truly,

J. Alfred Gotch,
President, Royal Institute of British Architects,
9 Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.1.
January 19, 1925.

Thames Bridges.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of a Memorandum upon the above subject, which has been prepared by a Joint Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the London Society, the Town Planning Institute, and the Architecture Club, and submitted to the Special Committee on Thames Bridges of the London County Council.

This Memorandum has been supported by a Deputation which attended before the Special Committee on Monday, January 19 last, at 11.15 a.m. The members of this Deputation were as follows:—Sir Banister F. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. L. H. Bucknell, A.R.I.B.A.; representing the R.I.B.A. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Mr. D. Barclay Niven, F.R.I.B.A.; Sir William Davison, M.P.; representing the London Society. Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. W. Rees Jeffreys; Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A.; representing the Town Planning Institute. Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Ewart G. Culpin; representing the Architecture Club.

The Deputation was introduced by Lord Crawford and the Speaker was Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.—Faithfully yours,

Ian MacAlister,
Secretary.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

January 23, 1875.

The Sistine Frescoes.

Mr. C. Heath Wilson is engaged in an elaborate examination of the frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, for which purpose he has been supplied by the Vatican authorities with a scaffolding of more than 50 feet in height. On the state of the frescoes he writes:—

"I have seen those on the vault of the Sistine under the most favourable circumstances possible, to learn with a conviction settled and immovable that these are the greatest and most perfectly executed works of fresco painting in the world. They have been frightfully ill-used. It is not smoke only which has damaged these immortal works, but rude and barbarous hands have been there. I think that the damage might be remedied. The *Last Judgment* has been so repaired in many parts as to be in no respect—I mean in point of general effect and chiaroscuro—what Michel Angelo made it; but the vault frescoes at any rate have not thus been used; they are for the most part free from barbarous and monstrous retouching; but portions have been scoured, I know not when, by working masons, I suppose, for no other hands could have used them so; but the divine painting, although soiled, is there as he left it, as it came from his hands and mind, in all its majesty, its beauty, and its absolutely matchless technical skill, and reverent hands might remove cobwebs and dust, and might stop gaping cracks and clean away smoke—for the frescoes are hard and sound. I wiped away cobwebs with a silk handkerchief, and a dark accumulation of this from the breast of Adam. As these hung down in dirty festoons, veiling beauties, I could easily with a light sweep, not touching the surface, cause these accumulations of, I suppose, some generations of spiders to fall down in dusty dusky filaments. I am quite persuaded that the picture of the *Last Judgment* was originally harmonised by Michel Angelo with the ceiling with all his matchless skill—its dissonance has been caused by the work of later times, and in some places it ha been mended by hands not trained in knowledge of art at all."

Professional Dress.

Most people recognise the importance of dress, and none more than the great professional societies which are the great pillars of our civilisation. For dress is not only the outward covering of the body but that covering of the mind whose workings are productive of all civilised progress.

Now, among our great professional sartorial institutions there have been for years two whose homes are in the world's metropolis and each of them had distinctive dresses for its members. It is true that in the beginning was but one, of which the second was an offshoot and sometime rival, bent on earning for its members more buttons than those allowed by the State to be displayed on any suit. It is true also that the first, after pronouncing the buttons to be obtained as being a sign of "bad form," did afterwards come to the conclusion that they might be not only obtainable but *tres chic,* and that with this change of view the rival establishments were brought into union and amity, so that at the time we write a colossal combination has been effected, whose word and authority is unquestioned in the lands forming the British Empire.

Now the dresses sanctioned by this supreme authority are divers, and because of the great cost of these dresses no man can buy them outright but must pay annually for the right to wear them. They are as follows: 1st, one dress of the Fella's (this is not to be confused with fellahin).

Now the Fella's dress is one marked by great sobriety and dignity as befits its wearer. The typical Fella is wise and experienced, he has clients and hopes to get more, he can detect the difference between a brick and a stone at a moderate distance, nor does he sanction the making of concrete with sawdust. He has, or should have, many working under him who wield industrious pencils in outlining masterpieces, and he is quick to calculate percentages which all are glad to offer him for his services.

It is true that he is not always regarded with the reverence which was once his alone, for none used in the old time to speak save in a whisper in his presence unless they, too, were of his caste. His dress is rich, chaste and simple, and if any speak to him of changes he refers to the immortality of the Pyramids and the ephemeral nature of the generations of mankind.

Separated by abysses from him and very much under him is the A-Sociate Class who have to be examined by the management of the emporium before being allowed a dress. Their brains were measured and weighed, their past life examined and commented upon, and finally they passed into the fitters rooms where careful dimensions were taken of their mental girth. Their dress is brighter but less imposing than that of the Fellas whom many worked under in happy satisfaction. They were less interested in the Pyramids and more in the ephemeral changes of the generations of man, but most were they interested in what is called building up a career, surely of all buildings the most important to us all.

Yet again, separated by almost inconceivable spaces and depths from the A-Sociates were the Lic-Entiates, about whose admission to the outer portals there was in time past grievous strife. But when those who favoured one new policy gained their way, great hordes of the new comers were shown into a space in the basement. There were they examined in the darkness, and the impressions of the examiner as to their physique were written subsequently and they were given a dress which some of the A-Sociate class considered as being too like their own, nor were the public always certain of the difference between them. They, like the A-Sociates, did what they could for themselves.

Yet it came to pass that many of these various classes cast longing eyes at those who were dressed at the rival emporium, while their mouths watered for its promises of further buttons to be stamped and recognised by the State, and so the union we have mentioned was effected. Many promises are held out of what may happen in the future, while the coffers of the emporium are loaded up almost to bursting with the treasures of its one time rival. And more costumes are there besides the ones we have described, among them the Stu-Dents, nor does the process seem to have any limits until mayhap all men may be permitted to use at least a handkerchief with the crest of the emporium placed thereon.

It is true that the University Emporiums have recently put upon the market an architectural dress which, unlike those we have mentioned, can be bought for a lump sum and really possessed by the wearer. Yet few buy these dresses because of their great cost and also because the Emporium gives to those who pay annually for its dresses divers cunning leaflets dealing with all manner of amusing and entertaining things. Also it holds out to the wearers of its clothing many advantages which they may or may not secure, but which the hopeful wish to acquire.

By these tokens and in this manner we may know that dress is one of the chiefest needs of all men, and the distinctions in the character of such dresses are by no means immaterial or to be disregarded. For though we may say in our pride what is dress but a form and a vain thing, it is nevertheless true that few can judge what is within, while all can detect what is without and clearly visible. It was so when our forefathers lived in swamps and woods and dyed themselves with woad; it was so in the measured age of Louis XIV, and it is so in the present time and will continue to be so in the ages which stretch into the dim future.

But of the outcome of the attempt to secure one State stamped button, of its value to the possessor and of other things, neither we nor anyone else can judge, nor will it profit any if we discuss them.

Legal News.

Institute of Architects Gets an Injunction.

Mr. Justice Tomlin, in the Chancery Division on January 20, granted the application of Mr. Whinney, on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for an injunction to restrain J. W. Hindle from using the letters A.R.I.B.A. in connection with his business or representing himself to be a member of the plaintiff Institute. Mr. Whinney said the man was not a member or connected with the Institute in any way whatever. Plaintiffs had been very lenient. As long ago as 1913 it was discovered he was using a card: "Mr. J. W. Hindle, architect, A.R.I.B.A.," but on the Institute remonstrating with him he gave an undertaking not to use it any more. Later they found he was again using the letters and passing himself off as a member of the Institute. There was a difficulty in tracing him, but last November they received a communication from a gentleman who had given him a situation on the footing that he was a member of the Institute and had passed the Institute's examination. Plaintiffs had received no intimation from defendant except an expression of regret. The Institute decided, that being the third occasion, to take steps to restrain him from doing the same thing in the future. Counsel added that his evidence was that the defendant was not a member of the Institute, had never been a member, and had not at any time passed the examination of the Institute. They also had evidence of the fact that he used the letters "A.R.I.B.A." and led people to believe he was a member of the Institute.

Defendant was not represented.

Trade Notes.

We have been asked to announce that the Venus Copying Pencils, numbers 165, 168, and 167, have been reduced in price to 3d. each, or 2s. 9d. per dozen; the quality of the pencil is maintained in every way despite the reduction.

Boyle's latest patent "Air-Pump" ventilators have been applied to Leysian Mission, City Road, London. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle and Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

Competitions.

The time for the submission of drawings for the Uganda Railway Offices has been extended by one month, and replies to queries are being sent by first mail for distribution.

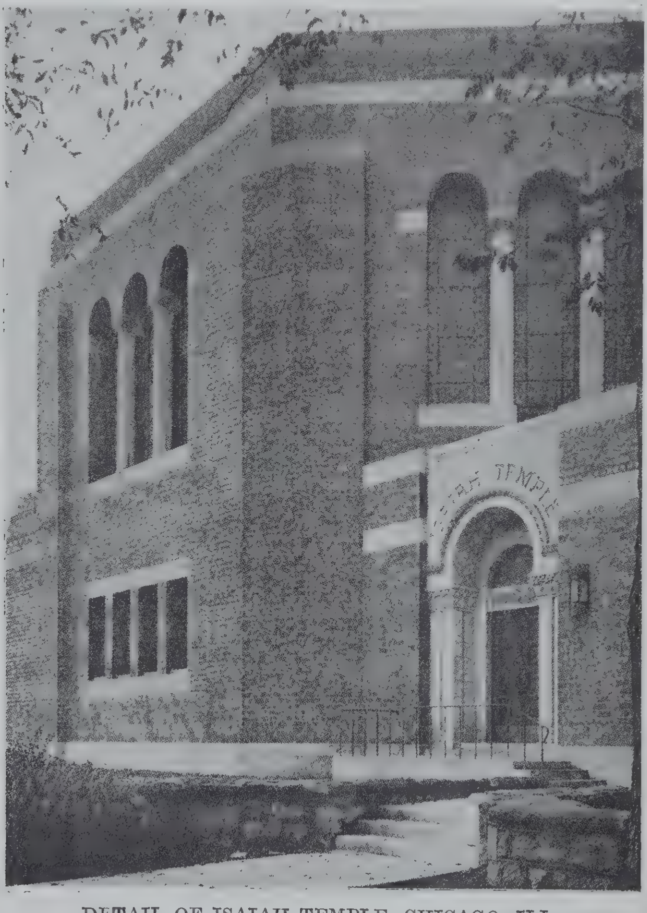
Members of the R.I.B.A. are requested not to compete for the Mold Housing Competition.

Copies of conditions for the Institute for the Blind at Buenos Ayres can be seen at the R.I.B.A.

ISAIAH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL. ALFRED S. ASCHULER, Architect.

Thames Bridges.

[A Memorandum prepared by a Joint Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the London Society, the Town Planning Institute and the Architecture Club for the consideration of the Special Committee on Thames Bridges, London County Council.



DETAIL OF ISAIAH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.
ALFRED S. ASCHULER, Architect.
From "The American Architect."

NOTE.—This Memorandum consists of three statements by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Town Planning Institute, and the London Society. The Architecture Club do not desire to submit a statement.]

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

As it must be taken for granted that the problem of Thames bridges with which the London County Council is faced cannot be separated from that of traffic congestion in London generally, it is essential that the two should be considered in conjunction and that every possible measure should be taken to accelerate the investigations on which a comprehensive scheme can be based. It is assumed that the existing condition of Waterloo Bridge has raised the problem of the cross-river traffic between Blackfriars and Vauxhall Bridges in its present acute form. The Royal Institute therefore propose to confine their recommendations in the main to this part of the river only. The problem appears to fall under three heads: Waterloo Bridge itself, the stretch of river between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges, and that between Waterloo and Vauxhall Bridges.—*Waterloo Bridge.* As regards Waterloo Bridge itself, the possibility of underpinning having been referred to the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute, while believing that it will be found possible to preserve a structure of such outstanding artistic merit, desire to express their confidence in the judgment of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Whether the eventual decision be to retain the present bridge, to widen it or to reconstruct it, the conflict between its traffic and that along the Strand is typical of the main difficulty underlying the problem of Thames bridges as a whole, namely, the impinging of the cross-river routes on the great volume of traffic running parallel to the north bank of the Thames. It would be most desirable if in this case a north and south route could be devised at another level from that of the Strand.—*Waterloo Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge.* The existing inadequate provision for north and south traffic, and the great inconvenience at present experienced during the "rush hours" by workers in the City of London who reside south of the Thames, point to the need for a new bridge at a point near the Temple Station. The construction of a double-decked bridge at this point is therefore suggested, together with a tram subway from the Embankment under the eastern arm of Aldwych, utilising that in Kingsway and continued northward under Southampton Row. This subway, it is suggested, might pass under Euston Road and the Metropolitan Railway and emerge in Seymour Street. In this way the Camden Town Tramway System may be linked up directly with that of South London by a line crossing the lower deck of the suggested bridge near the Temple Station to the Surrey side and emerging into a road leading to a point in front of the Old Vic Theatre. Should the Institution of Civil Engineers report in favour of underpinning Waterloo Bridge, and the

London County Council decide in favour of that step, it might be found possible to deal with the traffic in this area without widening the latter bridge at all. It could be used for northward traffic only, and the Temple Bridge for southward traffic, and thus a complete circuit would be formed on a line *via* the Old Vic—Waterloo Road—Waterloo Bridge—Aldwych and southwards over the bridge at the Temple to the Old Vic again.—*Waterloo Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge.* Without venturing to advocate any one of the many schemes which have been suggested for a new bridge at Charing Cross, the Royal Institute reiterates their conviction that there is a need for a road bridge at this point. A detailed study of the approaches to such a bridge, both on the north and south sides of the river, is of the utmost importance, and on no account must the traffic which it carries be allowed to debouch upon the Embankment or the Strand. It must be carried either above or below these thoroughfares in order to avoid adding to the present congestion at Charing Cross. With regard to Lambeth Bridge, it appears essential that the main approach from the west must be south of Victoria Station.—*St. Paul's Bridge.* The attitude adopted in February, 1924, by the R.I.B.A., the Town Planning Institute, the London Society and the Architecture Club with regard to the proposal to build a bridge at a point opposite St. Paul's is unchanged. The reasons for their opposition to this project were widely published at the time. It is not desired to reiterate on this occasion the many objections to it; but the four Societies concerned oppose and will continue to oppose the execution of such a scheme. Finally it is desired to urge the great importance in any bridge scheme of expert architectural treatment in regard to the design of the bridge itself, and of expert planning in regard to its approaches. The traffic which a bridge will attract, the methods to be employed for its disposal, and its effect upon the development of surrounding areas are problems which the skill of the town-planner has set itself to solve. Nor, in regard to the design of the bridge itself, is it enough for the engineer and the architect to work in water-tight compartments, the former concerned only with questions of construction and safety, the latter with those of superficial decoration and too often called upon merely to "ornament" a structural design already complete. A bridge is beautiful only if its artistic form is a true expression of its construction; and it is therefore essential, if London's bridges of the future are to be worthy of her great river, that æsthetic considerations in their design should be taken into account at the very beginning and should mature, *pari passu,* with the structural.

The Town Planning Institute.

The Town Planning Institute have given careful consideration to the question of London Traffic and Thames Bridges, and are of opinion that the provision of new bridges cannot be properly considered apart from the general question of London Development, and they desire respectfully to emphasise the necessity for the preparation of a comprehensive plan, on which the systematic improvement of London can proceed. Such a plan should deal with both town planning and zoning. They would emphasise that the principles to be adopted should be (*a*) to avoid unnecessary traffic that at present arises through lack of zoning, (*b*) to relieve the existing congested centres and thoroughfares of all except necessary traffic originating or terminating in the immediate locality.

They therefore suggest:—That all through traffic should be as far as possible provided with a by-pass or alternative route. That as the greater part of the existing congestion is due to blocks caused by cross traffic, all important crossing places should either provide (*a*) for circular regulation of traffic, or (*b*) where possible the two streams of traffic should cross at different levels. Confining their recommendations, however, at this stage, to the question of Thames Bridges, they would point out that from the Tower Bridge to Kingston Bridge, both inclusive, a distance of 21 miles, there are only 16 road bridges and that, owing to the loss of Lambeth Bridge, there are exactly the same number of road bridges across the Thames as existed 50 years ago, when the population was considerably less than half its present size.

The provision of additional road bridges across the Thames is therefore an essential part of a development plan for London. The new bridges proposed on the Chertsey Road will provide additional bridges at Chiswick and Richmond, but although this will provide a valuable outlet in a south-western direction, it will not appreciably affect the congestion in central London. The Town Planning Institute therefore favour the construction of such further new roads, embankments and bridges as will enable through traffic to proceed to its destination either in the centre or beyond London with the least possible hindrance.

The Town Planning Institute support the following:—The completion and linking up of the north and south circular roads. The extension of Chelsea Embankment to Putney Bridge. The construction of a by-pass south of King Street, Hammersmith, to connect the new Chertsey Road with Fulham Palace Road. The construction of a new road over the District Railway in continuation of the above and connecting with the west end of Cromwell Road. The construction of a new road over the West London Extension Railway from the new Western Avenue at Shepherd's Bush to Battersea and connecting *via* Clapham Common with the South Circular Road, involving a double deck bridge over the river at Lots Road, A new road from the eastern end of the Great West Road at Chiswick High Road to Barnes Railway Station, with a new bridge about one-sixth mile north-east of Barnes Railway Bridge. A new bridge over the river from West Hill, Wandsworth, to Hurlingham connecting with the new embankment on the north side. A new road from Wandsworth Bridge to Trinity Road, Wandsworth. The rebuilding of Lambeth Bridge, and a new road south of Victoria Station *via* Page Street, Vincent Square and Warwick Street. A new high level bridge at Woolwich (in preference to a road tunnel) passing over the river and Albert Docks and connecting Woolwich Common with the new Barking By-pass at Becton, reaching ground level at the northern outfall sewer. A new bridge across the Lea at Canning Town and new approaches to the Docks as recommended by the Ministry of Transport. A new road tunnel between Purfleet and Dartford as recommended by the Ministry of Transport. It will be seen that the above proposals, in addition to the two new bridges and road tunnel already proposed by the Ministry of Transport, will eventually involve the construction of additional embankments and four additional road bridges, as follows:—A double rail and road bridge at Lots Road. A new road bridge at Barnes. A new road bridge at Hurlingham A high level bridge at Woolwich. The rebuilding of Lambeth Bridge and new approaches on west side. A new road connecting Wandsworth Bridge and Trinity Road. They also support:—A new bridge at Charing Cross. A new bridge at the eastern end of Aldwych.

The London Society.

The London Society consider that there are two separate problems for which solutions must be found:—(1) The long distance traffic between the counties lying north and south of the Thames; (2) cross river communication for local purposes between North and South London. With regard to 1, the Society are of opinion that this traffic should be diverted from the London area by the improvement of arterial roads, and the provision of new bridges and tunnels, outside this area. This is an additional and conclusive reason against the project of a bridge at St. Paul's. With regard to 2, the Society believe that the development of the south side of the Thames (so well commenced by the example of the London County Council) can never be realised until additional and improved communications across the river are provided by the erection of a traffic bridge at Charing Cross in place of the existing railway bridge, and of the new bridge at Lambeth. The Society are also of opinion that, if possible, Waterloo Bridge should not be altered from its present form, although it may be necessary to have further increased bridge accommodation for the South of London. We look forward to the complete abolition of railway bridges in the central area and the substitution of electrified under-river communication for railway traffic; further, for the provision on road bridges of moving platforms for foot passengers, as these are now within the realm of practical engineering. In our opinion, discussion concerning these Central London Bridges cannot serve any useful purpose unless a plan for the development of London south of the Thames (including proposals for the future of the railways) is considered at the same time. If this is not done, any piecemeal dealing with the problem will only be a palliative for the present situation, without regard to "London of the future."

Woking.—The Urban District Council have decided to erect 52 houses and 8 maisonettes.

Whitley.—Plans passed: 30 houses, Paignton Avenue, for Messrs. H. & S. Alderson; 8 houses, Paignton Avenue, for Messrs. Alderson; 12 shops and houses, Cauldwell Lane, for Mr. J. Hogg; 6 houses, Eastfield Avenue, for Messrs. A. & J. W. Potts.

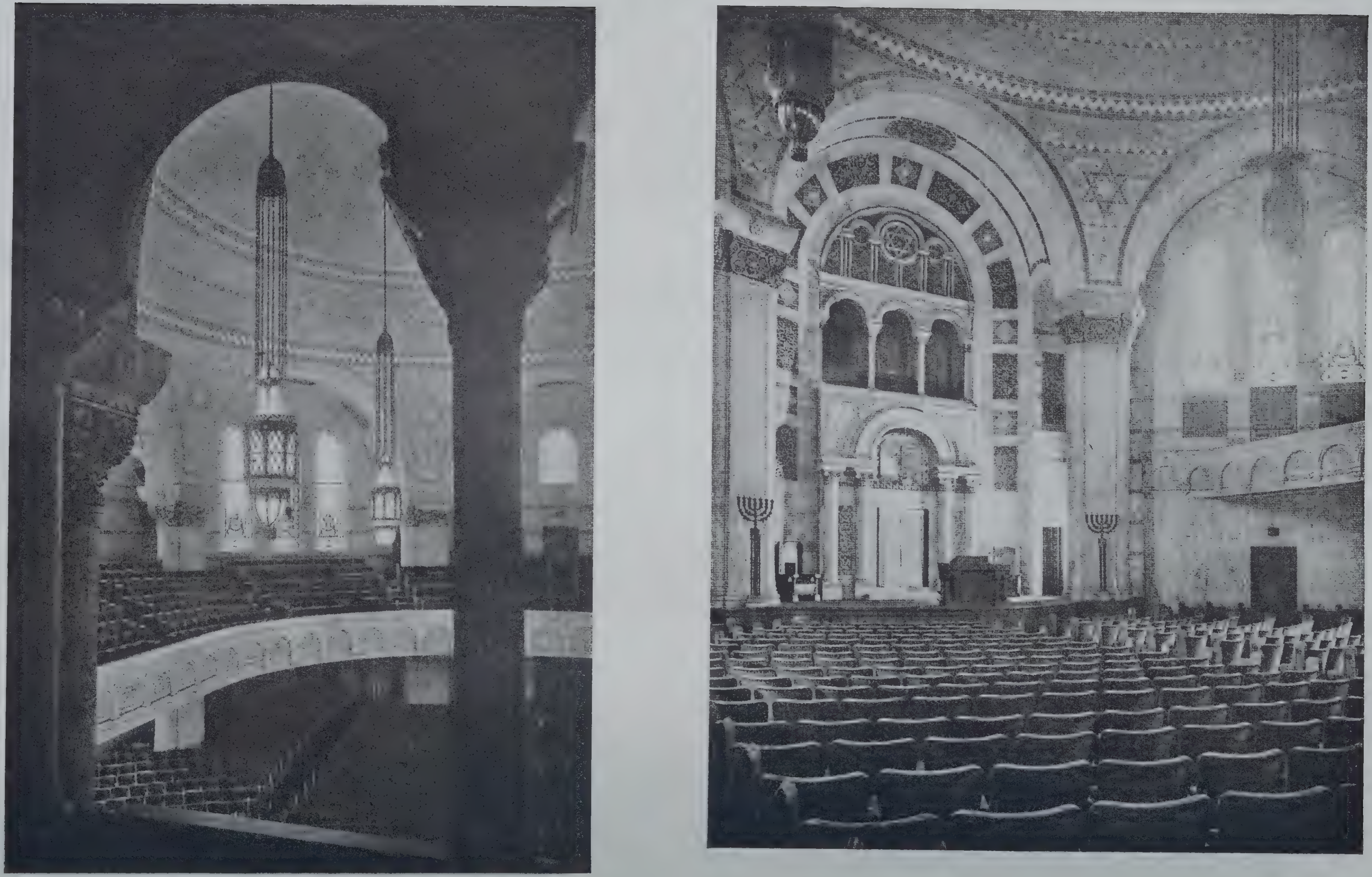
Wath.—Temporary extensions are to be made at the secondary school at a cost of £3,500.

Truro.—The Territorial Force Association propose the erection of a drill hall.

Thrapston.—Northampton Education Committee are purchasing a portion of the Thrapston House property for secondary school purposes.

Conisborough.—A site is being purchased for the erection of a middle school.

Bentley.—A site is to be purchased by the West Riding Education Committee for the erection of a middle school.



ISAIAH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL. ALFRED S. ASCHULER, Architect.
From "The American Architect."

What are Slums?

Slums are dwellings where, in the first place, the landlord neglected to do the most ordinary and necessary repairs. The landlord very possibly cannot be blamed for anything more than a lack of personal interest in his own property. Slums, that is, the real slums, were created many years ago, and have been allowed to remain in existence not because anybody wished to retain them, but because many circumstances stand in the way of their destruction. In the 'eighties and 'nineties of last century, and before that, these dwellings were allowed to get into disrepair, with the result that the standard of tenant became lower and lower until the utterly indifferent and careless inhabited the property. As generations have followed each other the indifferent ones have remained whilst those who desired better accommodation, by virtue of the inborn craving after better things, have gone elsewhere. The only method by which an improvement can be accomplished is by their complete removal. But the re-housing of these tenants is a question fraught with considerable risks. If people have been brought up in a style that makes them unable to appreciate clean and tidy houses the new abodes will soon take on the character of slums. But in spite of this danger the slums should be removed and the tenants given a chance to regain the comforts of life under the most favourable circumstances. In a daily newspaper of not so long ago we read that slums were being created every day.

Sir Howard Frank, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., recently wrote an article on "London Slums" in the *Daily Telegraph.* We would remind him of the dangers of the ever-increasing valuations of property. He mentions a case where a family occupy two rooms and pay 10s. to 12s. per week for this accommodation. This rental means either £26 or £28 12s. per year. The houses contain fourteen rooms at the very least. This will bring the yearly rent for the whole house to £200. When they were built they were designed for a single family, and commanded a moderate rental. Speculators started converting the interiors, the local authorities increased the rates, with the result that the subdivision continued until the present state of affairs came into existence. Primarily the local authorities are responsible for the creation of slums to-day. There is nothing against the conversion of big West End properties into flats with reasonable middle-class accommodation, but to estimate the value of a house which provides a single family with a reasonable number of rooms on the same basis as a house in the neighbourhood which has been converted into a tenement consisting of five separate two-roomed flats, is both unfair and a very short-sighted policy. Local authorities are concerned with the welfare of their districts rather than the increase of their rateable valuation.

Property that a few years ago was of a middle-class standard has now sunk to a cheap and doubtful lodging-house quarter. This is the outcome of the ever-increasing rates. We are about to have London properly revalued. This will mean that a further section of the public will be placed on a higher valuation, with the result that they will have to curtail their personal accommodation and let off certain rooms, which possibly may be sub-let by the new parties, until the house and the neighbourhood join the ranks of slum areas. You cannot herd families together without lowering the moral standard of living. Because a speculator has purchased three or four houses, and by a conversion scheme has constructed eight or twelve small dwellings which produce a good financial return for the capital invested, is no reason why the landlord who prefers to let his property to a tenant with a family and a desire to live in a moderately decent way should have his property valued on the same basis as the speculator who has no care for the community, and only thinks of the immediate present. The cry all over the country is for houses, but those members of the public who have families have the greatest difficulty to keep a roof over their heads, or to secure one at all.

Of course, a higher valuation should mean lower rates and give relief, but it is too often used as a means out of which municipal expenditure is increased.

Book Reviews.

Clubs.

We have just received "Clubs" for 1925 (the 33rd annual edition), edited by Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, and published by Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd. This book contains a list of 3,950 clubs frequented by the English—or, should we say British—all over the world. It gives in tabular form particulars of every club included, such as the name of the secretary, address, entrance fee, subscription, date of establishment, and sometimes the objects for which the club was founded. London, the Provinces, the British Empire, and the rest of the world all contribute to the list. The volume is well bound in red cloth, and costs 7s. 6d. or 7s. 10d., post free.

The Concrete Year Book, 1925.

Edited by Oscar Faber and H. L. Childe. Published by Concrete Publications, Ltd., 20 Dartmouth Street, S.W. 2s. 6d. net.

This is the second year of publication of this excellent little manual which contains a mass of useful information on a subject which is of yearly increasing importance to the building world.

Its chapters cover the following subjects: Concrete, essential factors in making good concrete, quantity of water required for making the best concrete, quality of water for concrete, tables of reinforced concrete design, concrete floors, sewers and conduits, concrete roads, cottages, green concrete tennis courts, surface treatment of concrete, fire resistance of aggregates, memoranda for concrete users, bibliography of concrete, professional institutions and trade associations. To these are added a directory and a catalogue section, the former of which is divided into convenient sections of various parts of a building, and also the localities arranged alphabetically in which aggregates and sands are available.

The book supplies a need which has been long felt of summarised information on a new and important field of building work, and nothing that the most careful attention could supply has been left undone to render it complete.

Incorporated Church Building Society.

At the monthly meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society, held at 7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, on Thursday, the 15th inst.—the Hon. Sir E. P. Thesiger, K.C.B., in the chair—grants were made towards building new churches at:—Grimscar, S. Cuthbert (Huddersfield), £300; Newport, SS. Julian and Aaron (Mon.), £200; Towards rebuilding the church at Haslingden Grane, S. Stephen, £250. Towards enlarging, reseating, or repairing the churches at Blanchland, S. Mary, £30; Burleydam, S. Mary and S. Michael, £40; Cheddington, S. Giles, £40; Clacton-on-Sea, S. James, £60; Friezland, Christ Church, £150; Harlton, S. Mary-the-Virgin, £20; Llithfaen, S. Beuno, £30; Melverley, S. Peter, £75; Ribchester, S. Wilfred, £100; Shangton, S. Nicholas, £30; Southborough, S. Thomas, £30; Stydd, S. Saviour, £40. From the Mission Buildings Fund a grant was made towards enlarging Pontypool, S. John the Divine, £150. The following grants were also paid for works completed at: Aston, S. Giles, £35; Barnwell Abbey, £40; Caerfallwch, S. Paul, £30; Clacton-on-Sea, S. James, £60; Goadby Marwood, S. Denys, £15; Llandudno, Holy Trinity, £50; Newport, S. Andrew (Mon.), £50; Paddock Wood, S. Andrew, £15; Plymouth, S. Gabriel, £180; Pontypool, S. John the Divine, £100; Rhostryfan, £40; Shotton, S. Ethelwold, £100; South Lancing, S. Michael and All Angels, £200; Southsea, S. Matthew (making in all £1,000), £250; Spitalfields, Christ Church, £75; Tichborne, S. Matthew, £50; Widcombe, S. Matthew, £30; Worthen, All Saints, £130.

In addition to the above the sum of £498 was paid towards the repairs to 28 churches from Trust Funds held by the Society.

Nearly £9,000 was granted during the past year. What the Society can do this year will depend upon the help it receives. It is dependent upon voluntary support.

Permission has been granted for the erection of 60 wooden houses on the slopes of Langdale Pikes, Cumberland. The Westmorland County Council has refused to improve the footpath from Langdale Village at the foot to where the buildings are to be erected.

The death is announced of Major William Bakewell, F.R.I.B.A., on January 14 at "Green Heys," St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Kent, aged 86 years.

The late Mr. George Hill, of Homend, Ledbury, Hereford, builder, left £22,459, net personalty £14,486, and Mr. Alexander Thompson Pringle, builder, of Little Dane, High West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, £10,787.

Extracts from the Report of the Council of the Society of Architects.

The Council has pleasure in submitting to the members of the Society the following report of the work of the Council and its Committees during the year commencing November 1, 1923, and ending October 31, 1924.

Amalgamation and Registration.—On November 7, 1923, in response to an invitation from the R.I.B.A. Council, the President of the Society, Mr. E. J. Partridge, accompanied by Mr. A. J. Taylor, of Bath, a Vice-President, and the Secretary, Mr. C. McArthur Butler, attended an informal conference at the Institute to discuss the situation created by the R.I.B.A. general meeting of January 29, 1923, declining to consider the draft Registration Bill until the other professional bodies interested had been consulted. Mr. J. A. Gotch, the President of the R.I.B.A., Major Harry Barnes, and Mr. Keen, the Honorary Secretary, intimated to the Society's representatives that the Institute was not prepared to consider any proposal for Federation or other joint action and that any Registration measure promoted by the Institute must constitute the Institute as the sole governing body of the profession. The Society's representatives made it clear that as a separate entity the Society would not agree to any proposal for Registration which did not provide for joint administration and control, but inasmuch as the Society had in the past agreed in principle to absorption with the Institute for the purpose of attaining Statutory Registration, the Society would renew negotiations on these lines.

Following this informal joint conference, the Council of the Society in January, 1924, communicated to the Institute Council the lines on which the Society was prepared to pursue the matter further and appointed a Negotiating Committee consisting of Messrs. E. J. Partridge (President), A. J. Taylor, N. D. Sheffield, T. Wallis, C. F. Skipper, L. Sylvester Sullivan, H. Smith, and J. H. Lye, who conferred at the Institute on February 27, with Messrs. J. A. Gotch (President), Harry Barnes, E. Guy Dawber, W. Curtis Green, Arthur Keen, and Maurice Webb. The two Secretaries, Mr. C. McArthur Butler and Mr. Ian MacAlister, were present at all conferences and acted conjointly in carrying the decisions into effect.

The negotiations between the two Councils were marked by a desire to eliminate personal views and interests and to seek the common good and were brought to a close by each body receiving a deputation from the other with power to agree to the final draft of the scheme.

After the provisional amalgamation agreement had been settled by the two Councils and their legal advisors it was submitted to and confirmed and ratified by both general bodies, by overwhelming majorities.

This agreement entailed the obtaining of a supplemental Charter by the R.I.B.A. and revisions to the By-laws which, insofar as they affect the Society, provide generally speaking for the transfer of its members to the R.I.B.A. with the same privileges as they possess in the Society, with the added advantage of membership of a Chartered Institution.

The provisional agreement becomes absolute when the consent of the Privy Council is given to the alterations in the R.I.B.A. Charter and By-laws in the form approved by the Society, and as it is not anticipated that any opposition will be forthcoming it may be assumed that the amalgamation will commence early in 1925, and that the dissolution of the Society will follow within a comparatively short time.

The whole of the work of the Society during the past twelve months having been carried on under the shadow of the approaching amalgamation and dissolution, most of it has necessarily been restricted to the settlement of its affairs and the closing down of those schemes which were in hand for the development and further extension of its activities.

Membership.—The total membership on October 31, 1924, was Fellows, 250; Members, 1,176; Honorary Members, 23; Retired Members, 48; Licentiates, 295; and Students, 141; a total of 1,933, being an increase of some 230 over the previous year. The number of applications for admission and transfers dealt with was greatly in excess of previous years, but only a small percentage qualified for admission, the greatest increase being in the ranks of the Licentiates, to which many applicants for Membership were referred. The Membership and Fellowship classes have only increased by 40 and 48 respectively, thus indicating a continuance of the Council's policy of maintaining a standard of qualification commensurate with the relative standing of each grade of membership.

The Society lost 59 members by resignations, lapses and deaths.

R.I.B.A.

Prizes for Young Architects.

The annual award of the prizes and studentships of the Royal Institute of British Architects was published at the general meeting on Monday, January 19, 1925.

These prizes are keenly competed for by the young architects of the day and the most gifted students of the architectural schools both in London and in the provinces. The names of the successful competitors in the following competitions were announced:—

The R.I.B.A. Essay Silver Medal and £50.—This is awarded for the best essay on a subject of architectural interest which may be chosen by each competitor. Awarded to Mr. Frank Pentland Chambers, B.A. (Cantab.) of Pali, 18 Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.21, for his essay on "The Aesthetics of the Ancients"; and a Certificate of Honourable Mention was awarded to: Mr. Martin S. Briggs (F) of 9 Winterstoke Gardens, Mill Hill, N.W.7, for his essay on "The Architect in History, His Training, Status and Work."

The R.I.B.A. Measured Drawings Silver Medal and £50.—This is awarded for the best set of measured drawings of an existing building, which may be chosen by each competitor. Awarded to Mr. Richard W. Briggs, B.A. (A), of 46 Alexander Road, South, Alexandra Park, Manchester, for his measured drawings of The Pantheon, Paris; and a Certificate of Honourable Mention was awarded to Mr. Jack Antonio Coia (A), of 88 Drumother Drive, Parkhead, Glasgow, for his measured drawings of Chiesa della Salute, Venice.

The Tite Prize and £100 *for Design.*—The subject set for this year was "A Small Museum." The prize was awarded to Mr. D. H. Beaty-Pownall, c/o Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.; and Certificates of Honourable Mention were awarded to Mr. John F. D. Scarborough, of 49 Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.1, and to Miss Alison Sleigh, of 16 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

The Pugin Studentship—A Silver Medal and £75.—For the study of Mediæval Architecture of Great Britain and Ireland. Awarded to Mr. Donald Hanks McMorran, of 34 Butler Avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex; and a Certificate of Honourable Mention and £10 was awarded to Mr. Edwin H. H. Williams, of 136 Lewisham Road, Lewisham, S.E.13.

The Owen Jones Travelling Studentship and £100.—A Certificate and £100 for Ornament and Coloured Decoration. Awarded to Miss Leonora F. M. Payne, of 28 Norbury Crescent, W.11.

The Godwin Bursary and Wimperis Bequest.—A Silver Medal and £130 for the study of works of Modern Architecture abroad. Awarded to Mr. Leonard Holcombe Bucknell (A), of 34 Bedford Square, W.C.

The R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Studentship, Gold Medal and £250.—A Gold Medal and £250 for the study of Commercial Architecture in America. Awarded to Mr. Frank Edgar Bennett (A), of 42A Markham Square, Chelsea, S.W.3; and Silver Medals were awarded to Mr. Frank Edgar Bennett (A), of 42A Markham Square, Chelsea, S.W.3, Mr. Frank Henry Heaven (A), of 39 Coronation Street, Aberkenfig, Glam, Mr. Charles Thomas Bloodworth, of 138 Derby Lane, Stonecroft, Liverpool.

The Grissell Gold Medal and £50.—For the encouragement of the study of Construction. The subject set for this year was "A Dance Hall," and the prize was awarded to Mr. Arthur Edwin Cameron, 18 Eastwood Road, South Woodford, E.18.

The Ashpitel Prize, 1924.—This is a prize of books, value £10, awarded to the candidate who has most highly distinguished himself among the candidates in the Final Examinations of the year. Awarded to Mr. Geoffrey Reynolds Barnsley, of 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for Recognised Schools.—This is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted at the Annual Exhibition by Post-graduate students of the Recognised Schools exempted from the Final Examination. Awarded to Miss Elsie Rogers, of 23 Albert Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.

The Competition Drawings will be on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, from January 20 to February 2, 1925, inclusive.

At a General Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday, January 5, 1925, the following members were elected:—

As Fellows (3).

Lay, Cecil Howard; Lowry, Robert; Wratten, Edmund Livingstone.

As Associates (9).

Dawson, James Stott; Donaldson, Robert Weir, B.Arch., Liverpool; Hiscock, Leslie Robert; Norbury, William Alan, B.A.; Owen, Wilfred Herbert; Shanks, George Ferguson; Silcock, Hubert Spencer, B.Arch., Liverpool; Turner, Ralph Henry, B.Arch., Liverpool; Willis, Reginald John, M.A.

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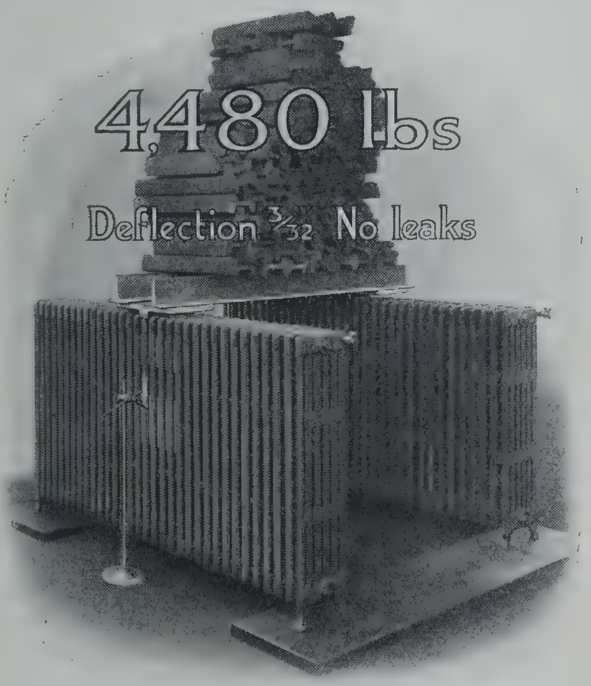

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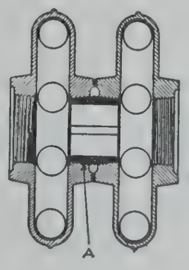

Section through Radiator hub showing tapered nipple (*A*)

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General News.

Barnsley.—Plans have now been prepared for extensions at Kendray Hospital to cost £30,000.—A new bridge is to be constructed over the canal in Pontefract Road at a cost of £15,000.—The Housing Committee recommend that the construction of 50 houses be let to Messrs. C. D. Potter & Son, and 50 to Mr. F. Beaumont, at a cost of £420 per house, to be erected on sites to be allocated by the Borough Engineer.

Blackpool.—Plans have been passed by the Corporation for the erection of eight shops and houses on Bloomfield Road, for Mr. A. Nuttall, builder, 49 Levens Grove, Blackpool, and for a pair of semi-detached houses to be erected off Bloomfield Road and a detached bungalow at Squires Gate, for the Talbot Central Agency, 34 Talbot Road, Blackpool.

Bournemouth.—The trustees of the Wesleyan Church, Pokesdown, has accepted the tender of Messrs. Frederick Hoare & Sons, builders, Wolff Road, Bournemouth, for the erection of the new church and schools, estimated to cost £15,000. The plans were prepared by Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., architects and surveyors, Norfolk Street, Manchester. The work is just commencing.

Carlisle.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Victoria Road, for Messrs. J. & R. Bell.—The tender of Messrs. J. & R. Bell has been accepted for 13 blocks of houses, having three bedrooms, at £1,446 14s. 3d. per block and for eight blocks of houses with two bedrooms at £1,344 7s. 9d. per block.

Haslingden.—The Haslingden Board of Guardians are proposing to erect a new Nurses' Home. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Hemingway, Architects' Dept., Union Offices, Rawtenstall; contracts have been placed for the building with Messrs. T. Brown, Ltd., contractors, of Haslingden; steelwork, Messrs. Robinson & Kershaw, engineers, of Manchester.

Heywood.—The Board of Education has approved the plans prepared by Messrs. T. Gunson & Son, architects, 10 Marsden Street, Manchester, for a new Roman Catholic school to be erected for the Church of St. Joseph's for the Rev. Father Veriker. The accommodation is for 350 children, and estimated to cost £6,000.

Hull.—Two hundred houses are to be erected by the City Engineer at the West Hull site at a cost of about £94,500.—Building workshops are to be erected at Ringrose Street at a cost of £12,000.—Mr. I. Cussins is to erect six subsidy houses off Beverley High Street.

Lewisham.—Plans passed: 11 houses and shops, Bromley Road, for Mr. A. Frampton; 10 houses, Thornsbeach Road, for Mr. T. A. Broughton; 6 houses, Burnt Ash Hill, for Messrs. Eaglen Bros.

Liverpool.—The West Derby Board of Guardians are proposing to erect a new relief station and public hall at High Street, Wavertree. Plans have been prepared by Mr. E. B. Bailey, architect, 9 Cook Street, Liverpool. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Griffiths & Sons, contractors, Liverpool; Messrs. E. Kirby & Sons, architects, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool, are preparing plans for a new hall for a client; Messrs. Shepherd & Bower, architects, Liberty Buildings, School Lane, have prepared plans for a new assembly hall, to be erected at Widnes, for the United Alkali Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Pain & Blease, architects, 51 North John Street, are preparing plans for a client for the erection of a large detached house at Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancs.

Luton.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Dunstable Road, for Mr. W. J. Wells; 4 houses, Lincoln Road, for Mr. N. Hill; 4 houses, Dunstable Road, for Mr. E. G. Bell; 4 houses, Holland Road, for Messrs. James, Ltd.; 6 houses, Colin Road, for Mr. A. Carter; 20 houses, Argyll Avenue, for Mr. H. Tennant; 4 houses, Dane Road, for Mr. A. Butt. Under the town-planning scheme orders have been made as follows—Luton Suburban Estates, Ltd., 86 houses, Argyll Avenue, and 58 in Blenheim Crescent; Mr. Chas. Jeyes, 101 in Old Bedford Road; Mr. W. J. Wells, 9 in Dunstable Road.

Lytham St. Annes.—A scheme for the construction of Lytham Baths is again under consideration. Plans are being prepared in the District Surveyor's Office for a building estimated to cost £25,000.

Manchester.—The Manchester and County Bank, of No. 55 King Street, are proposing to erect new premises in Bolton Road, Irlam o' th' Height, for a branch bank and caretaker's house. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Mills & Murgatroyd, architects, 23 Strutt Street, Manchester, contract placed with Messrs. Hollinworth & Sons, builders, Patricroft. The Architects' Dept. of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester, are preparing plans for alterations, including new shop front to premises 398 Oldham Road, for the Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.; Messrs. Cohen's, Oxford Road, propose to erect another eight-storey office and shop block in Oxford Road. Plans have been prepared by Mr. C. Swain, architect, of No. 12 Exchange Street, Manchester, for a steel frame building of fire-resisting construction, containing shops, offices and billiards hall, concrete floors, central heating, electric light, etc. Contract placed with Fearnley & Sons, builders, Weaste, Manchester. The Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society, Ltd., Downing Street, are proposing to erect 34 houses, semi-detached, brick-built, at Navigation Road, Altrincham, plans by own staff. Messrs. J. Lane & Sons, builders, Swinton, have secured a site on Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for the erection of a large number of houses, semi-detached, brick-built, faced with Accrington bricks; work of making roads is commencing. The Ramsbottom District Council has passed plans for the erection of two houses, semi-detached, to be erected in Holcombe Old Road, for the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, and for the extension to the car shed in Stubbins Lane, to the plans of the District Surveyor.

Oldham.—A new electricity generating station is to be provided at a cost of over half a million.—In connection with a proposal to secure the Graves Arms site as an open space, the town clerk is to negotiate with the Brewery Co. with the object of discussing alternative sites for the erection of their new hotel.—Plans passed: extensions, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Shaw Street, for Trustees; extensions, Stores, King Street, for Co-operative Society; 4 houses, Gainsborough Avenue, for Messrs. Bloor, Ltd.

Oxford.—Plans passed: 31 houses, Botley Road, for Messrs. Kingerley & Sons.

Plymouth.—Fresh tenders are to be invited for the erection of a public school under revised conditions.—Plans have been passed for a Christian Science Church in Cannon Street.—A new street is to be constructed from Moor View to Barton Avenue at a cost of £5,500.

Portsmouth.—The Housing Committee of the Corporation recommend the erection of 300 houses by the Corporation and the subsidising of 500 for erection by private enterprise.—Ports Bridge is to be reconstructed at a cost of £43,000.—The Education Committee recommend the erection of a secondary school for 500 girls.—Plans passed; 24 houses, Baffins Road, for Messrs. S. & C. Brittan; 8 houses, Monkton Road, for Mr. A. W. Browne; 8 houses, Gladys Avenue, for Mr. E. Wright; rebuilding Old Red House public house, Fratton Road, for Messrs. Brickwood & Co., Ltd.; 6 houses, Chilcote Road, for Messrs. Wedge & Fuller; 8 houses, Devonshire Avenue, for Mr. R. J. Winnicott; 12 houses, Lynton Grove, for Mr. H. E. Pitt; 4 shops and garages, Auckland Road, for Messrs. Porter & Son; 6 houses, Idsworth Road, for Mr. J. F. Nash; 21 houses, Chilcote Road, for Mr. W. Ford; 6 houses, Randolph Road, for Mr. E. T. Hughes; 12 houses, Asylum Road, for Mr. J. May.

Preston.—The Lancashire Education Committee are proposing to erect a new assembly hall and extend the playground at the Haslingden Secondary School, estimated to cost £4,774. They also intend to make an extension to the Hulton Grammar School, including the provision of new classrooms, art room, entrance hall, and library, at an estimated cost of £4,573. Plans for both schemes are being prepared at the office of the County Architect, Mr. H. Littler, of No. 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston.

Prestwich.—Details are to be obtained as to the cost of erecting 45 houses on the Wild steel frame system.—The Council are building six houses in Cromwell Road at a cost of £2,825.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Scholes Lane, for Messrs. S. & S. K. Sambrook; 30 houses, Heaton Street, for Moston Brick & Building Co.

Sheffield.—The Corporation propose to proceed with a scheme to cost £160,000 for extension of mains and other waterworks purposes.—At the Special Public Hall Committee, Mr. E. Vincent Harris, the architect, submitted plans showing the proposed provision of three halls beneath the main hall, one to accommodate 780 persons and the other two for 340 persons each, in addition to three small conference rooms, etc. This accommodation is in addition to the large hall on the ground floor to accommodate 3,500 persons and the small hall on the same floor for 500 persons. Mr. Harris estimated the cost of the building, including the suggested additional accommodation, at £225,000. The Committee authorised the inclusion of the additional accommodation in the scheme.—Plans passed: 750 houses, Manor estate, for Corporation Housing Committee; 6 houses, Firth Park Crescent, for Mr. Thomas Pye; 4 bungalows, Hemsworth Road, for Mr. C. Leadbeater; 18 houses, Wadsley Lane, for Sutton Trustees; 6 houses, Brooklands Crescent, for Mr. Thomas Pye; 6 houses, Havercroft Road, for Mr. E. Sivil.

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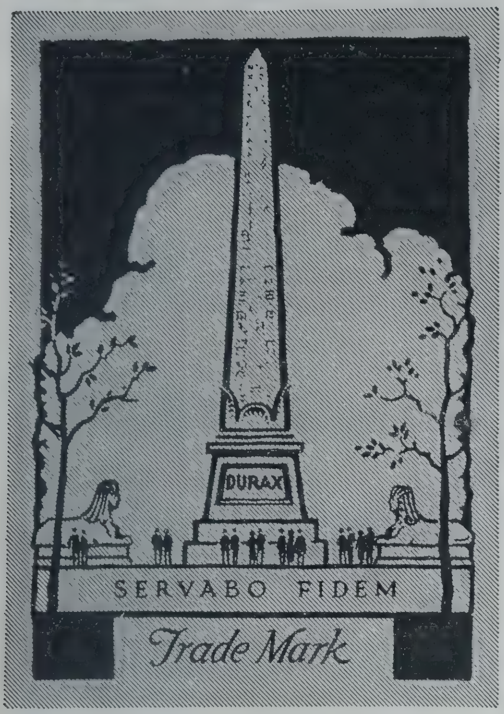

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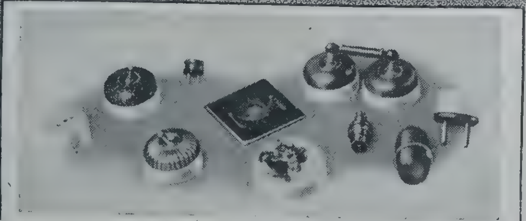

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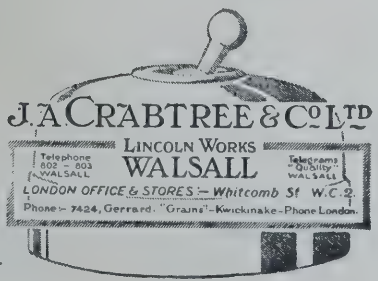

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South Shields.—Plans have been passed for submission to the Ministry of Health for a new hospital at Cleadon Park.—The Ministry of Health have suggested a new hospital for isolation purposes in preference to the proposed extensions at the Deans Hospital.— The High School governors propose extensions to cost £2,500.—Plans are to be prepared for the erection of a handicraft centre at Westoe.—The St. Hilda's Miners Lodge are to erect 102 houses on the Bents estate.—Plans passed: 25 garages in Lawe Road, for Mr. Newby; 12 houses, Wenlock Road, for L.N.E.R.; 8 houses, Wantage Road, for Messrs. Page & Son; alterations, Tivoli Theatre, for Messrs. Morton & Son.

Stainforth (Yorks).—A new elementary school for 600 children is to be provided to serve the parishes of Stainforth and Hatfield.

Thorne (Yorks).—The Grammar School governors have acquired a site for the erection of a new school.

Thornton.—The Thornton District Council has passed plans for the erection of a house and shop in Victoria Road, Cleveleys, for Mr. J. H. Chapman, builder. Mr. Herbert Wade, architect, of 4 Birley Street, Blackpool, has prepared plans for the erection of houses, and a lay-out plan for Holly Road Estate and Trunnah Road Estate, for Mr. E. B. Meadows, builder, Cleveleys. The Thornton Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. E. W. Roskell, Ltd., builders, Thornton, for an additional wing to the Council Offices, estimated to cost £5,000; plans by the District Surveyor, Mr. H. Fenton.

Torquay.—The public conveniences in Vaughan Road are to be reconstructed at a cost of £7,500.—Tenders will shortly be invited for the reconstruction of the Beacon Quay decking. A bathing pool is to be constructed at Corbyn beach at a cost of £2,000.—A building with bathing cubicles and top floor as a café is to be constructed at a cost of £8,000.—The Trustees have prepared plans for the development of the Cockington estate.—Tenders are to be obtained for alternate schemes for improvements at the fire station.—Plans passed: 18 houses, St. Annes Road, for Messrs. Pering & Son; 8 houses, Hill Park estate, for Mr. R. E. Narracott; 12 houses, Windsor Road, for Mr. H. J. T. Cruise.

Wanstead.—Essex County Council have decided to erect a secondary school to accommodate 460 pupils at a cost of £58,000.

Wath.—West Riding Education Committee are purchasing a site for the erection of a secondary school.

Weymouth.—Plans passed by Town Council: 8 houses, Old Castle Road, for Messrs. Jesty & Baker.

Whitwood.—West Riding Education Committee are purchasing land in Four Lane Ends for the erection of a mining and technical institute.

Wigan.—The Royal Hotel premises in Standishdate have been acquired by Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., the bazaar merchants, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, for conversion into a large bazaar store. The Wigan Corporation are negotiating for a portion of the site for street improvements, and it is expected that an agreement will shortly be reached. Mr. Priddle is the firm's staff architect at their head office, Kingsway, London.

Woodford.—The Urban District Council have passed plans for 22 shops in High Road and George Lane and 6 houses in King's Avenue.

Colour in Shop Window Illumination.

"Have you seen Barker's and Ponting's windows at night?" is an inquiry frequently heard just now in the west of London. That something out of the ordinary is to be seen in the magnificently dressed show windows is apparent when one approaches their premises.

These windows have invariably been the means of drawing large numbers of potential shoppers from all districts, numbers that have been very considerably added to since the recent introduction of their new shop window lighting.

The increased attractiveness of these windows is due to the introduction of colour lighting. After exhaustive tests with other means of colour application, Osram colour-sprayed lamps were selected for the purpose, and the result of their use has been most effective. The amber coloured light which now floods the windows is suggestive of bright and warm sunshine.

The scheme has been carried out by placing the Osram colour-sprayed lamps in special trough reflectors which are fitted near the front of the windows, but hidden from view by means of a pelmet, with a spacing of six inches from one lamp centre to the centre of adjacent lamps. Nearly 2,000 Osram colour-sprayed lamps are used in the lighting of these windows.

New Catalogues

Messrs. W. J. Furse & Co., of Traffic Street, Nottingham, have prepared a new lightning conductor list, giving particulars of installation. All the fittings they supply are designed with the knowledge they have gained during upwards of 30 years' extensive experience in fixing on thousands of different kinds of structures. Messrs. Furse have opened offices in London at 9 Carteret Street, S.W.1; in Manchester at 18 Corporation Street; Derby, Leyland Street, Kedleston Road; and Bristol 12 Sydenham Road, Cotham, and are prepared to advise, submit designs and undertake the fitting of lightning conductors, weather-vanes, etc.

Messrs. J. H. Heathman send their lists of steps, ladders, trestles, etc. Mr. Heathman has spent much time and thought during the past 40 years to the improvement of ladders, trestles, and steps, both telescopic and plain, and spent considerable sums in doing so and making the fact known. Many cheaper forms have been placed upon the market from time to time, but Messrs. Heathman rightly exhibit some pride in the fact that workmanship in their goods of the highest quality, and also in the material used, is their first aim; everything sent out from their works at Parson's Green, Fulham, London, S.W., is carefully inspected and tested.

Messrs. Beecroft & Partners, of St. Peter's Close, Sheffield, send us their pamphlets on the scientific waterproofing of cement by their damp-proof powder known as "Semanto." The firm state that they have been supplying large quantities of the material for export.

The Phœnix Engineering Co., Ltd., of Chard, Somerset, have just issued their new catalogue relating to machines for dealing with bitumen and bituminous mixtures for roads, paths and similar work. The list is illustrated, giving full particulars and prices.

A very effective and artistic catalogue is that sent us by the Thames Mills Co., showing examples of their popular "SX" board, the British-made wallboard. It is entitled "Artistic Interiors," and shows examples of how the board may be used with advantage and how it may be decoratively treated. "SX" board is steadily gaining in popularity owing to the simplicity in fixing and the simplicity in decorating, the speed with which a job may be finished and the lasting properties of the material.

Mr. Paul Dieny, of 20 and 21 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.4, forwards us a copy of his leaflet illustrating the "A.R." air filter, which he informs us has met with considerable success in France and Belgium. The filter, which is for application to heating and ventilating plants, is manufactured in four different types to enable it to meet any requirements.

Messrs. Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., of 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, forward us their complete catalogue of their Sankey-Sheldon steel furniture. The catalogue has been carefully prepared, well printed and illustrated, and gives full particulars with dimensions of steel lockers, adjustable shelving, cupboards, storage bins and other metal equipment for old or new buildings.

We have received from Messrs. John Tann, Ltd., of Newgate Street, London, E.C., a copy of their latest catalogue of their Anchor Reliance safes, strong rooms and strong room doors. Messrs. Tann claim that this catalogue is the most comprehensive one that has been issued. Full particulars are given of the firm's manufactures and very interesting particulars of modern security work. Full particulars and tests are given of the results of oxy-acetylene blowpipe attacks on various materials and forms of construction, the safes and strong room doors having withstood all attacks. Messrs. John Tann were established as far back as the year 1795 and are naturally proud of such a lengthy period of service in connection with the industry. The catalogue is beautifully produced, clearly printed, and for convenience of adding to from time to time is on the loose-leaf principle.

Messrs. E. Hill Aldam & Co., Ltd., of Manor House, 93 Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, London representatives of Messrs. Richards-Wilcox, of Canada, send us their catalogue of door hangers, over-way systems, garage hardware, partition hardware, etc., all manufactured at the company's works at London, Ontario, Canada. Messrs. Hill Aldam in a covering letter state that their prices are not only competitive but advantageous, and in many instances show notable economies.

Mr. Algernon Lewin Curtis, of Westmoor Laboratory, Chatteris, has just issued a small illustrated brochure on "Industrial Sands." Mr. Curtis, in his opening, remarks that he has had nearly 20 years' experience with industrial sands, and a perusal of this little work enables the reader to grasp the innumerable varieties which may be obtained.

Irthlingborough.—The Market Cross is to be restored by the Northamptonshire County Council. The Cross is reputed to have been erected in 1280 and is now in a dilapidated condition.

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The R.I.B.A. Prize Drawings.

The drawings on view at the R.I.B.A. Galleries are of good general quality, but it cannot be said that work of very great outstanding merit has been submitted or that the best work shown is equal in quality to similar work in some other years. The competition for the Tite Prize will be admitted to be the most interesting to architects, and the subject set, a small museum to be built on a rocky promontory, on the edge of which are the ruins of a circular temple of Vesta, affords a clear idea of the lines on which competitors might be expected to work. A few have done what was obvious and right, but a majority of the designs indicate very little response to the suggestions made to the students. These suggestions seem to us to involve a treatment in which the temple and museum as axially disposed to one another, while the nature of the site and the size of the suggested building should predetermine it as being a simple and unambitious structure, owing most of its effect to its surroundings.

The winner, Mr. D. H. Beaty-Pownall, has realised these points and submits a design of which the outstanding qualities are simplicity and directness. The building forming a T-shaped block, of which the loggia, with its open end, forms a sculpture gallery in a direct axial line with the temple situated on a lower level. The design is less like a student's composition than a project for an actual building, and this is not the least of its merits.

The only other design on an equal footing of merit is that submitted by "Snowy," and is marked by simplicity of a somewhat more measured and ordered kind. The main building here is a hall, presumably meant for the exhibition of sculpture, surrounded on three sides by galleries at a lower level, and on the fourth by a dignified loggia from which steps lead to the temple below. The proportions and detailing of this design are perhaps better than that of any other submitted.

Among other designs, where the museum and temple have been treated axially, are "Plot," whose museum takes the form of an open square court surrounded by galleries; "Volcita," who submits a good set of drawings of an ambitious scheme; "Sand," a design characterised by good detail, and Cellio.

In a majority of the designs submitted the temple is treated as suggesting a modification of a plan which would be complete without it. This characterises the designs submitted by "Penates," "Brink," "Ave Atque Vale" and others. Some competitors have produced work which would be better suited for an English town building, and most of them are over ambitious. "Fuit Ilium" may be mentioned as an example of work which, though good in itself, is utterly unsuitable, and shows no power of imagination.

The Pugin Studentship is awarded to Mr. Donald Hanks McMorran, who sends some very complete and careful drawings of St. Peter's, Lowick, while Mr. Edwin H. H. Williams, who gains a certificate of Hon. Mention, has made some interesting drawings of St. Botolph's, Northfleet, St. Michael's, Aylsham, Crosby Hall and Holyrood Abbey. The merit of the drawings submitted for this subject can only be adequately judged by a more close and careful examination than it is possible for a reviewer to give.

In the corresponding subject of the R.I.B.A. Measured Drawings Medal, Mr. Richard W. Briggs, B.A., obtains the first place for a very careful set of drawings of the Pantheon, Paris, while a certificate of Hon. Mention is obtained by Mr. J. A. Coia, for a set of drawings of the Chiesa della Salute, Venice. As we have said, it is very difficult to judge of the merit of measured drawings without close examination, but we are a little inclined to think these two awards might be better reversed.

The Owen Jones Studentship goes to Miss Leonora F. M. Payne for an admirable set of colour studies, mostly of medieval subjects. Her colouring is clear and fresh, and our sole criticism is that her subjects are a trifle small in scale.

This criticism cannot be applied to the work of Mr. E. Dinkel, whose study of a mosaic head from Ravenna is masterly. The pillars of carved woodwork from the Victoria and Albert Museum and the heads of St. Michael and St. George from Rushworth Church, are all difficult subjects exceedingly well rendered. We assume that he has not succeeded in gaining the first place mainly because, in the subjects he has selected, colour is not used very freely, because his work in itself is the finest submitted.

Of the Alfred Bossom Scholarship we can say little, for the merit of the work shown can only be appraised by those who have studied it in detail. The winner has made some very careful drawings of a Manchester store. The same remarks apply to the Grissel Gold Medal which has been awarded to Mr. Arthur Cameron for a Dance Hall.

There is less evidence than usual of a desire on the part of competitors to create a *tour de force* of draughtsmanship, a fact we are glad to recognize.

Good draughtsmanship is so important and so necessary that it is apt, unless the student is careful, to become a master rather than a good servant. It is possible to become so imbued with the delights of facile draughtsmanship that the all-important subject matter is relegated to a second place. It is for this reason that we often wish less attention was paid to the colouring of drawings and greater attention to actual draughtsmanship. Nothing will teach the student more in essentials than the hard and slow processes of making measured drawings, which we are disposed to believe is less clearly understood by many than it deserves to be.

The days of the Gothic revival were characterised by the eagerness of architects to measure and sketch our mediæval work, and the direct result is the excellent quality of recent church design.

Our Illustrations.

THE LOGGIA GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PRETORIA. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS' 1925 EXHIBITION.

MAISON JEANNE D'ARC, ROUEN, AND VIEW THROUGH WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON.
From paintings by Laurence Bell, exhibited at the Greatorex Gallery, Grafton Street, W.

Notes and Comments.

Payment by Results.

We have previously commented on the difficulty which has arisen in respect to Lord Weir's proposals to ignore trade union rates, and have stated what seems to us to be the logic of the matter. But we are interested in the storm which seems to be blowing up over Lord Weir's proposals to pay by results. Naturally, if this means an entire reversion to piecework we could understand the workers' objections, but if it means—as it probably does—that the intention is to reward workers who do well by bonuses on the top of agreed wages we should regard the Trade Unions as having made a move that they may have reason to regret. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that an agreed rate of wages is *de facto* a mass proposal to pay by results, for if it cost more to employ and pay men than could be obtained for their work they would not be employed. In other words, they are only paid a fixed rate because on an average the result produced is worth having. It is, therefore, but an extension of the existing system if over and above this men are paid extra for results which are over the average. If those results are produced by working longer hours men expect to be paid, and why in the name of all that is reasonable should organised labour object to their being paid more for better than average results produced during the sacred eight hours day ? This to us has always appeared to be an insoluble enigma.

Traffic Congestion.

Mr. Davidge, speaking at the Town Planning Institute, made some comprehensive proposals for the relief of traffic congestion and the improvement of London, which included a large number of high-level roads for swift motor traffic.

Among the routes suitable for a high-level road limited to motor traffic were from Holborn Circus to Liverpool Street and from Holborn Circus to Aldwych.

An embankment should be constructed on the south side of the Thames from Westminster to London Bridge.

Electric railways would then pass underground near London Bridge, and pass under the river to Cannon Street or Blackfriars, then to Charing Cross and out again at Victoria, thus completing the loop in both directions.

A new Charing Cross bridge should cross the Strand, and its approaches would reach ground level near the Cavell Memorial.

He did not favour the proposed overhead roadway at Oxford Circus, but considered much might be done by high-level roads or motorways and also low-level roads.

The Town Planning Institute suggest that all important crossing places should provide either for circular regulation of traffic or that the two streams should cross at different levels. The construction of a new Charing Cross bridge is regarded as necessary.

As such great changes, even when finally decided upon, would take years to carry out, an interim policy is very badly wanted. This might we think be based on the regulation and diversion of traffic according to its nature, restrictions being made to prevent the use of certain thoroughfares by heavy goods traffic except between specified hours, while it is questionable whether a revision of the speeds permissible is not now urgently needed.

The Importance of Town Planning.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in addressing a deputation of the London Municipal Society, stated that he had always been in favour of the town planning of built-up areas, which was the only method of securing their most efficient development, and said that a measure to enforce it was part of his legislative programme. We are glad to hear this, but would remind Mr. Chamberlain that important as it is to deal with built-up areas such measures are usually costly on account of the initial mistakes which have to be corrected. In view of this it seems to us of even greater importance to deal with those areas which are not already built-up, and an effective means of doing so would be to make the Housing and Town Planning Act obligatory instead of optional over the whole area of the country. If this is not done in the near future we are simply allowing problems to grow up which will need drastic and expensive remedy in the future instead of the far easier and less costly method of preventing bad conditions from arising.

The Truth about the Housing Question.

We look almost in vain through the columns of the daily press, and we may add the professional press, for an expression of the truth about the so-called housing question. The argument underlying State Housing is that large classes of the population cannot by their own efforts supply their own necessities. If this indeed be true how can the difficulty be met by giving that class dwellings at uneconomic rents ? What is necessary is to promote every measure for increasing profitable and remunerative work in the country, and it might be added by penalising that large class who are too lazy and too shiftless to fully utilise the opportunities open to them. State Housing is another and a worse form of the old Danegeld, an attempt to buy present peace by cowardly concessions, which we know in our hearts are unjustified and unjustifiable. That great pioneer of better housing conditions, that really great philanthropist, Miss Octavia Hill, carried on her work at a commercial profit, and it was an axiom with her to evict those who could not pay their rent. We maintain that the same conditions ought to obtain now—not because we want to protect those who make profits for themselves—but because such a course is, in the end, the best and most humane in the interest of the poor as well as the wealthier classes of the community.

St. Paul's.

All must be greatly impressed by the magnificent public response to the appeal for funds to safeguard the fabric of St. Paul's, and not only is it clear that the sum asked for will be exceeded, but also that if that amount was doubled it would be forthcoming. Under these circumstances it is somewhat disappointing to hear the rumour that the work of reparation is likely to take the form of grouting the great piers of the dome with liquid cement, since even the advocates of that course evidently regard it as a doubtful expedient and have greater faith in the more costly remedy of completely rebuilding the piers with new and sound stone. The authorities should, we think, bear in mind that the public may not always show their present generosity unless they are convinced that their money has been expended with the best result. It is far better to spend twice the amount asked for if by so doing we can effect a cure instead of applying a remedial measure. The occasion is not one for tinkering, but for doing what the best advice considers the soundest course.

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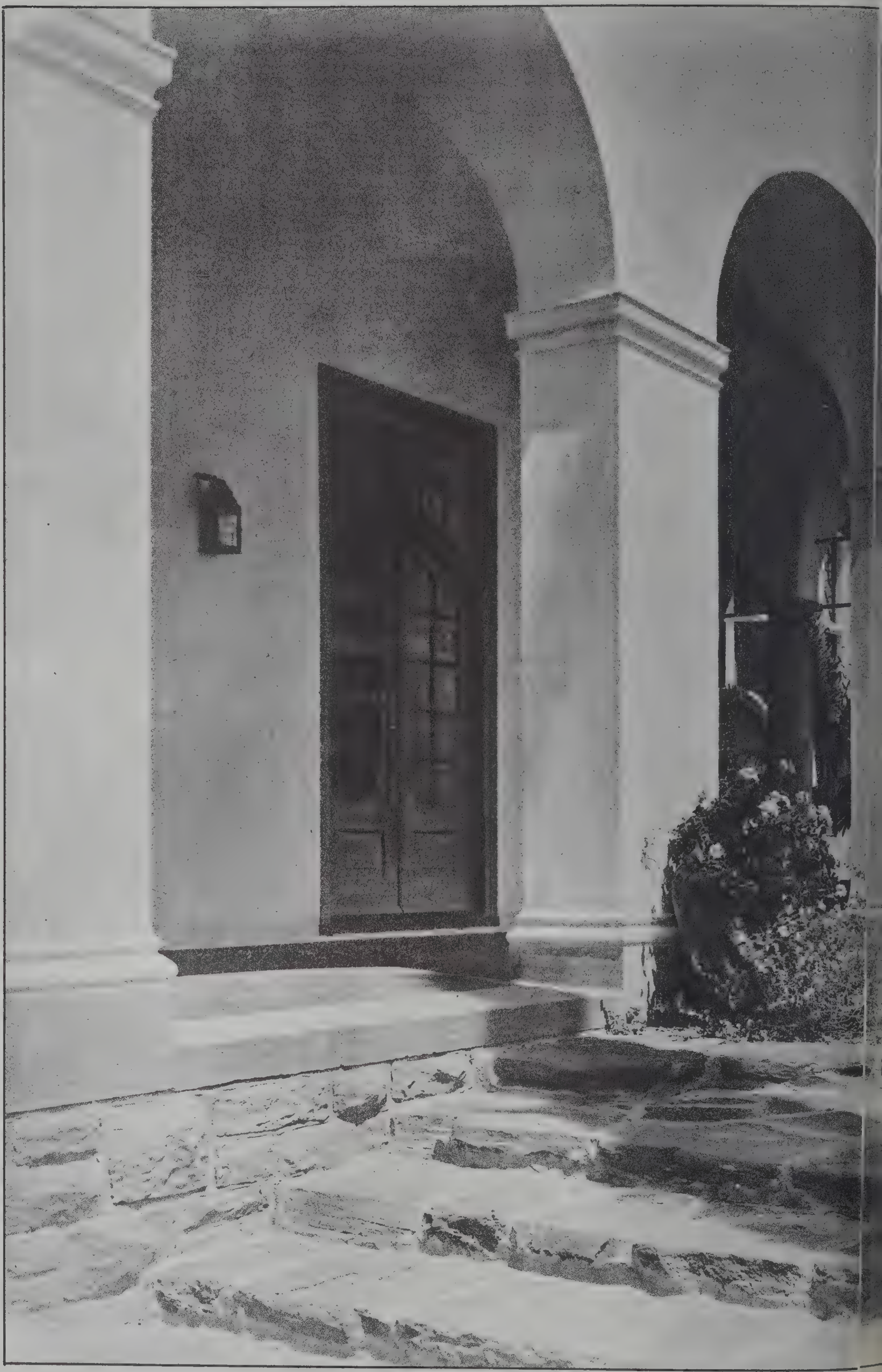

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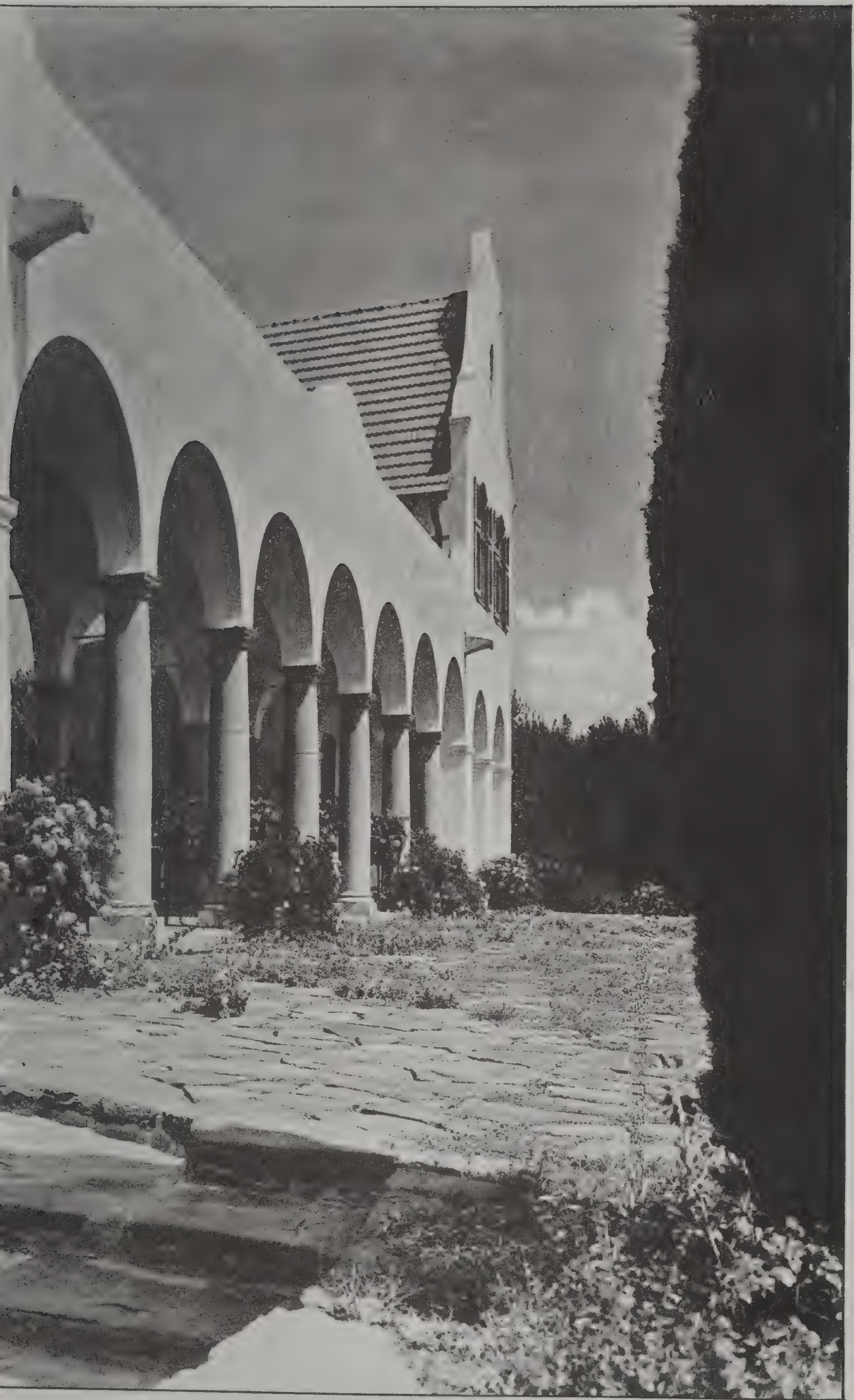

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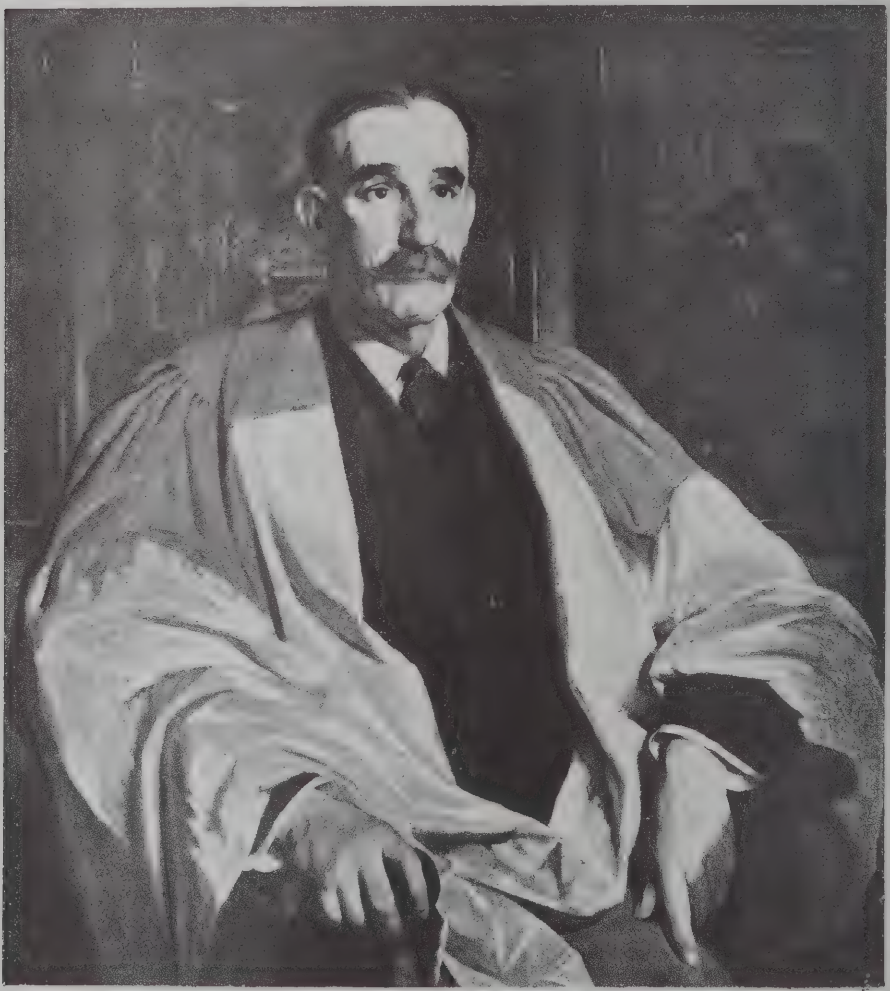
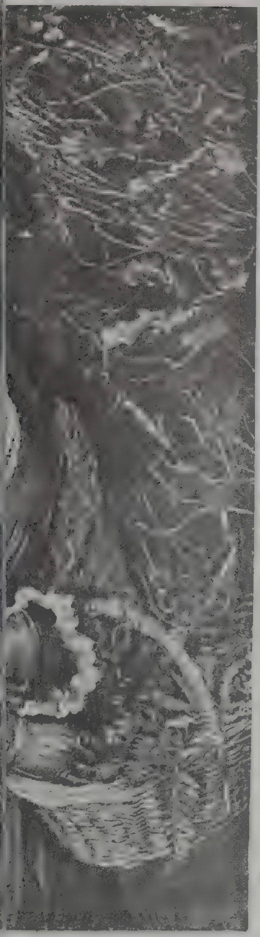


DR. M. J. RENDALL, LATE HEADMASTER OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

BY GLYN PHILPOT, R.A.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRIT



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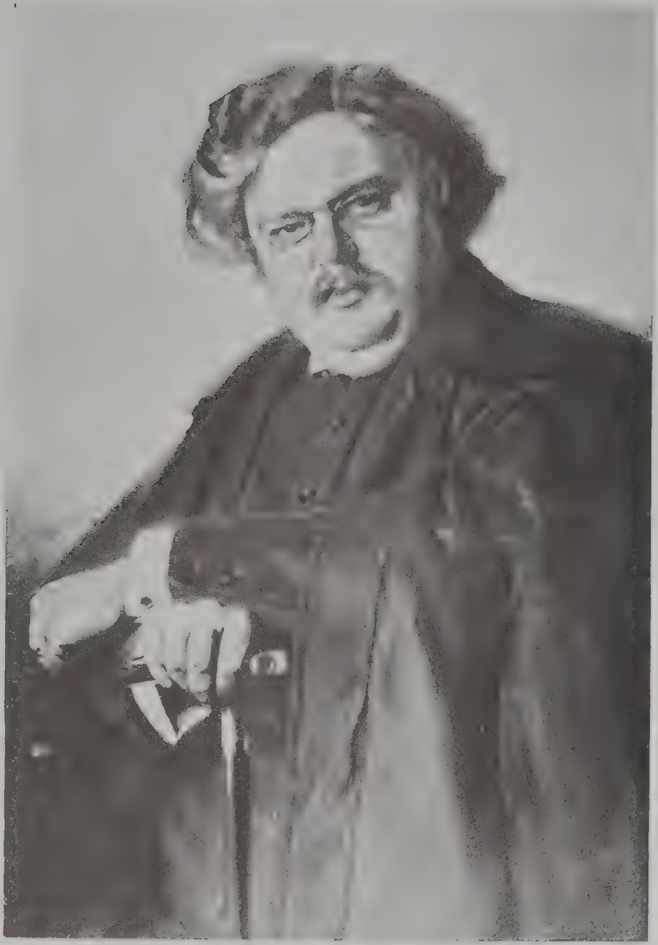
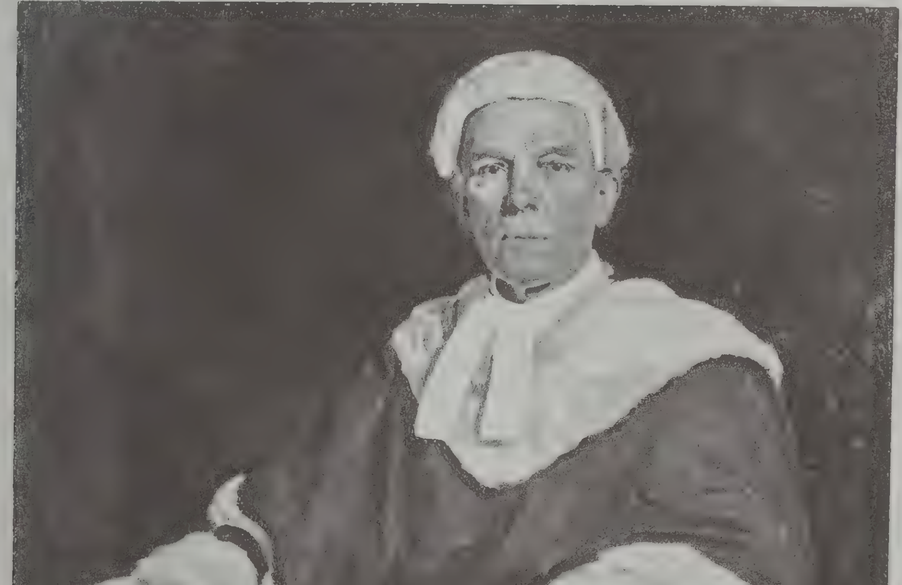


GILBERT KEITH CHESTERTON,
By ALFRED PRIEST.



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PORTRAIT OF LORD DARLING.
By R. G. EVES.

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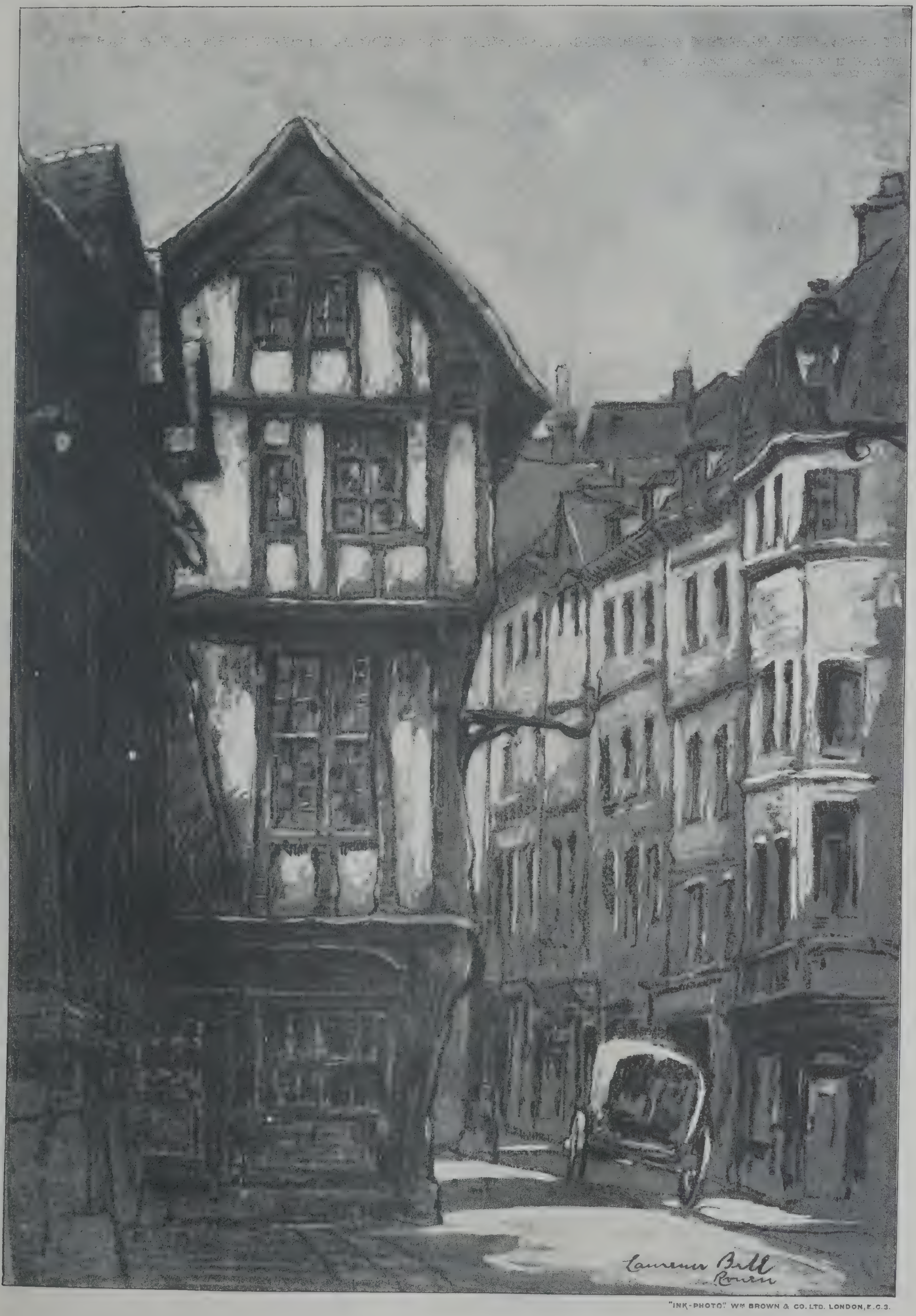

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MAISON JEANNE D'ARC, ROUEN. BY LAURENCE BELL.
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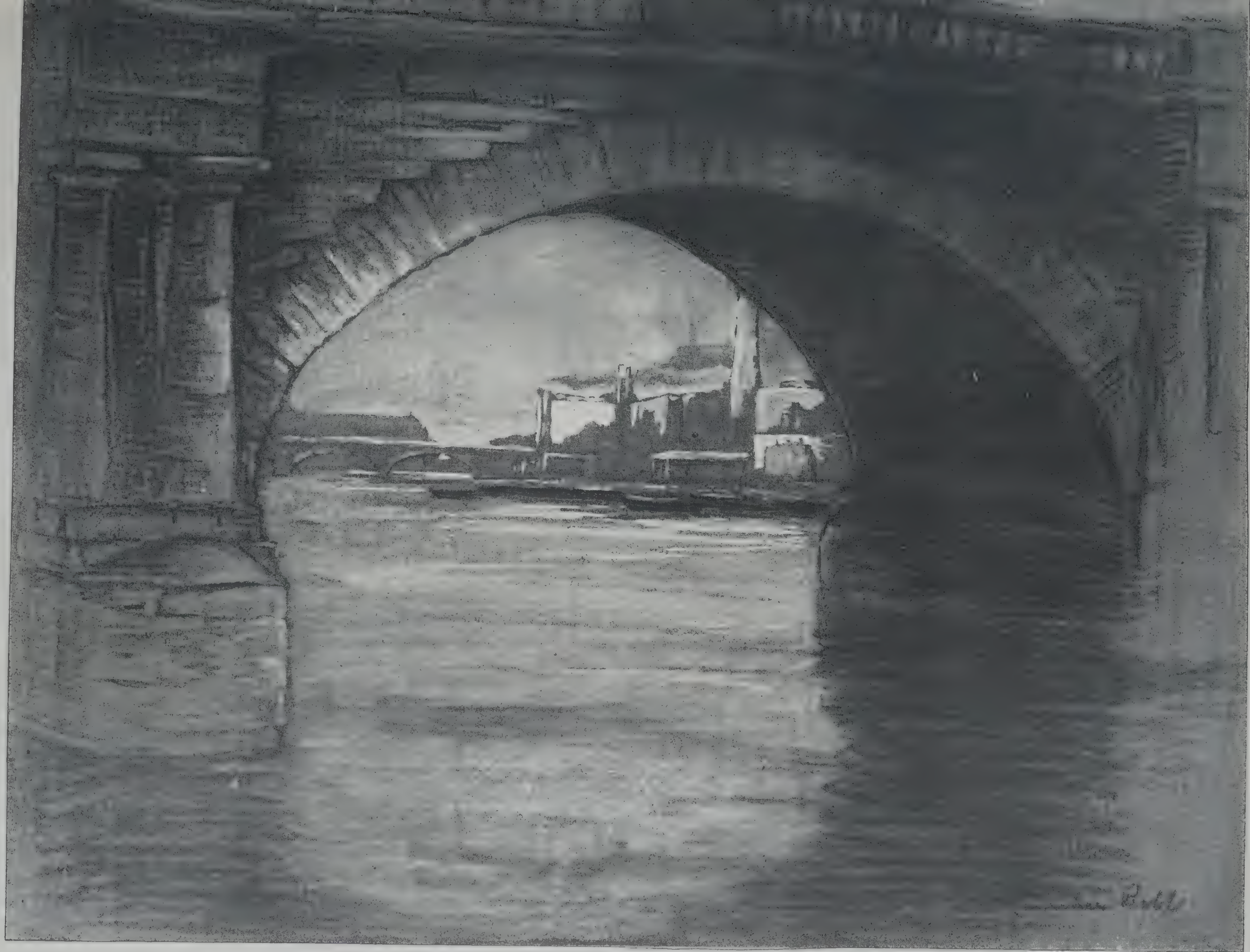

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VIEW THROUGH WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON. By LAURENCE BELL.
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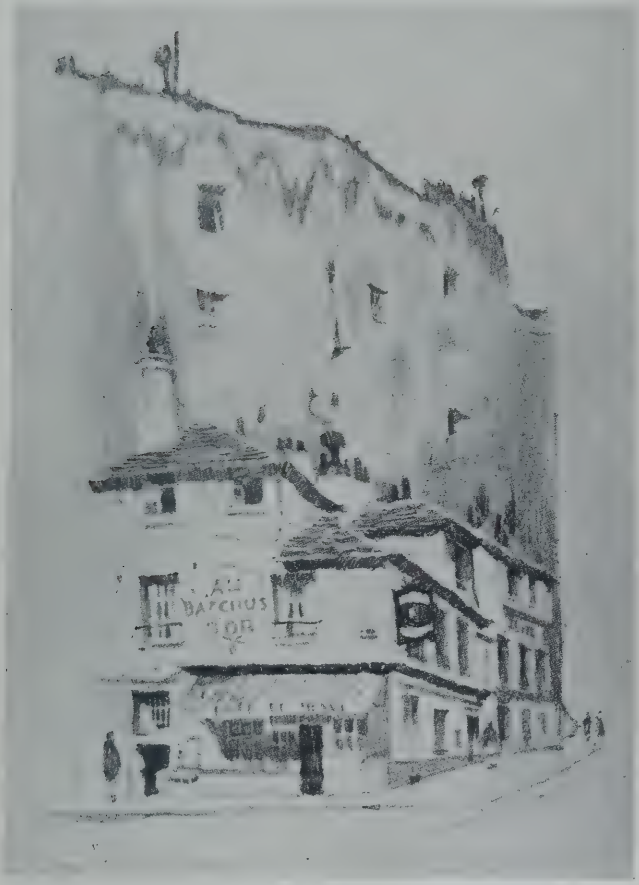
Notes on Old Paris Houses.

By Samuel Chamberlain.

WITH LITHOGRAPHIC SKETCHES BY THE AUTHOR.

From the American " Architect & Architectural Review."



AU BACCHUS D'OR, RUE FREDERIC SAUTON.

The sad extent to which ancient Paris has disappeared under the pressure of an increased population and the needs of this twentieth century can be realised by merely consulting a shop window full of old prints and maps of the city as it thrived before gasoline and electricity and Napoleon caused efficient boulevards to be slashed through its closely packed picturesqueness. The old prints and lithographs reveal that the Paris of other days was far more quaint and imaginative than Rouen ever could have hoped to be.

Every year witnesses the demolition of many landmarks of *le bon vieux temps* until now, although streets and streets of old houses of moderate interest remain, especially in the Marais, the houses of peculiar individuality are rare indeed. The Hotel de Sens is being restored and preserved by the State ; the old Hotel de Clisson forms a part of the Archives ; the Place des Vosges and the Cour du Dragon remain intact and unsanitary, and of course the Hotel de Cluny thrives as a museum. Apart from these there are not many complete reminders of the more pretentious old houses.

But a search for the simpler relics is sure to be rewarded. They abound in the region of the Carnavalet, on famous old streets like the rue des Francis-Bourgeois, the rue Vielle du-Temple or the rue Beaubourg. The Jewish quarter of Paris is here. Hundreds of small scale factories are hidden in the alleys and courtyards, turning forth endless loads of bird cages, dog biscuits, buttons, sealing wax, overalls, carpet slippers. A splendid Gothic house still stands on a busy corner here, and many handsome gateways remain forlornly on unfrequented little side streets.

And occasionally one finds spots which are reminders of old Paris, but of a small town with squatty little buildings and country courtyards. Montmartre is full of them, and remnants can be found near the outskirts of the city, usually camouflaged with modern shop fronts. Such a corner is the tiny rue du Maure, an almost undiscoverable alleyway, cluttered with push carts and sacks of old rags.

Chance has also spared a delightful old morsel on the rambling rue de Vaugirard, almost opposite the Luxembourg museum. The gaunt and hideous bulk of the typical Paris apartment wall behind only serves to set forth its simple charm. It is disdained like any other old house, and is plastered with posters and notices to the effect that someone has a superb trombone to sell second hand. And of course, it houses the inevitable *bistrot*, where a noisy company of plasterers gathers for a three franc lunch. It is strange how many old houses thus adapt themselves to this most worthy and vital of French institutions. Just off the Quai Montebello is a quaint old building, dwarfed by the sooty hulk of another apartment, whose first floor cafe revels under the sprightly name of *Au Bacchus d'Or*. Around the corner are the remains of something so rare as an old half-timbered staircase. It is only a fragment, not even to be compared to the dozens of similar ones in Rouen, but it is a rare bird for Paris. There is at least one authentic and untouched half-timbered house, lost in a maze of side streets near the Grands Boulevards, and it is impossible to estimate how many others are disguised by successive coats of paint and plaster.

What its landlord proudly proclaims to be the highest dwelling house in Paris is found just across the cabbage-strewn roadway around Les Halles. To sketch it, one must develop a constitution capable of combatting the fumes of a million cheeses and left-over vegetables and

HOUSE NEAR THE PANTHEON.

RUE DU MAURE.

HOUSES FACING LES HALLES.

several acres of unclaimed meat. The great Paris market is a scene of desolate and odoriferous waste when once the housewives and restaurant keepers have finished with it and the sweeping up process begins.

One of the oldest and most delightful of Paris streets is just off the quais, rue St. Julien-le-Pauvre. It is neither so minute nor so quaintly named as its neighbour, the rue du Chat-qui-Péche, but it leads to the oldest church in Paris, the grimy little St. Julien-le-Pauvre, whose happy country-church interior is such a refreshing surprise. In the church courtyard is the entrance to one of the few medieval caves remaining visible in Paris. It has been made arty and atmospheric, and portly troubadors bellow sixteenth century roundelays to justify the inflation of the wine list prices. The walls are lined with ferociously awful oil paintings, but even these cannot dispel the fascination of this subterranean dungeon. Despite these two worthy institutions, the rue St. Julien-le-Pauvre remains an alley of frightened cats and slouching Arabs. It has one café, dark and dingy, populated solely by silent and slovenly Africans who continually play cards and dominoes with an ominous solemnity.

RUE DE VAUGIRARD.

A somewhat less alarming neighbourhood is on the gentle knoll which takes the impressive name of the *montaigne de Sainte-Genevieve*. Here, in the vicinity of that most fascinating melange, the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, are many crooked streets and ancient houses. One of the latter is tucked in behind a poster-smeared wall, and glories in an appendage which might well have been a windmill at one time. Here Martin Luther was supposed to have sojourned. Only a glimpse of it can be obtained and the present sketch quite fails to do justice to its simple charm. A very sincere effort was made, however, to record faithfully the array of posters, which have a little intrigue all their own.

If someone were to propose the question: "Which is the most picturesque lump in Paris?" I would be foolhardy enough to answer it and indicate the church of Saint-Nicholas-de-Chardonnet, and the weird old house which staggers up in front of it. Surely there is not a more

RUE ST. JULIEN-LE-PAUVRES.

artist-stricken spot within the city's walls. It has been sketched and etched and water-coloured until no art dealer is without a dozen versions of its soaring eccentricities. The Cour du Dragon is perhaps a worthy second. Its long, damp, malodorous courtyard seems to be better known than the entrance, which is here shown (elbowed in between a bicycle shop and a furniture store). At all events, the Cour du Dragon has achieved such a fantastic state of sanitation that only a blind sentimentalist can whole-heartedly oppose its forthcoming demolition. The house in front of Saint-Nicholas-de-Chardonnet is doomed to disappear also, if it does not actually topple over in the meantime. There are many others on their last legs, patched with plaster, propped up by timbers, lingering on mournfully.

The old houses have almost entirely disappeared from the Ile-de-la-Cite, once the heart of old Paris. Neither does the Ile Saint-Louis possess many intriguing ones. A few can be sought out in the neighbourhood of that most cosmospolitan of streets, the *Boul "Mich."* The rue St.-Jacques is still a favourite, clung to by many artists of past generations. It is relatively isolated and countrified, more rustic and jaggedly picturesque, and filled with country gateways and courtyards, but the house-wreckers are nibbling at it already.

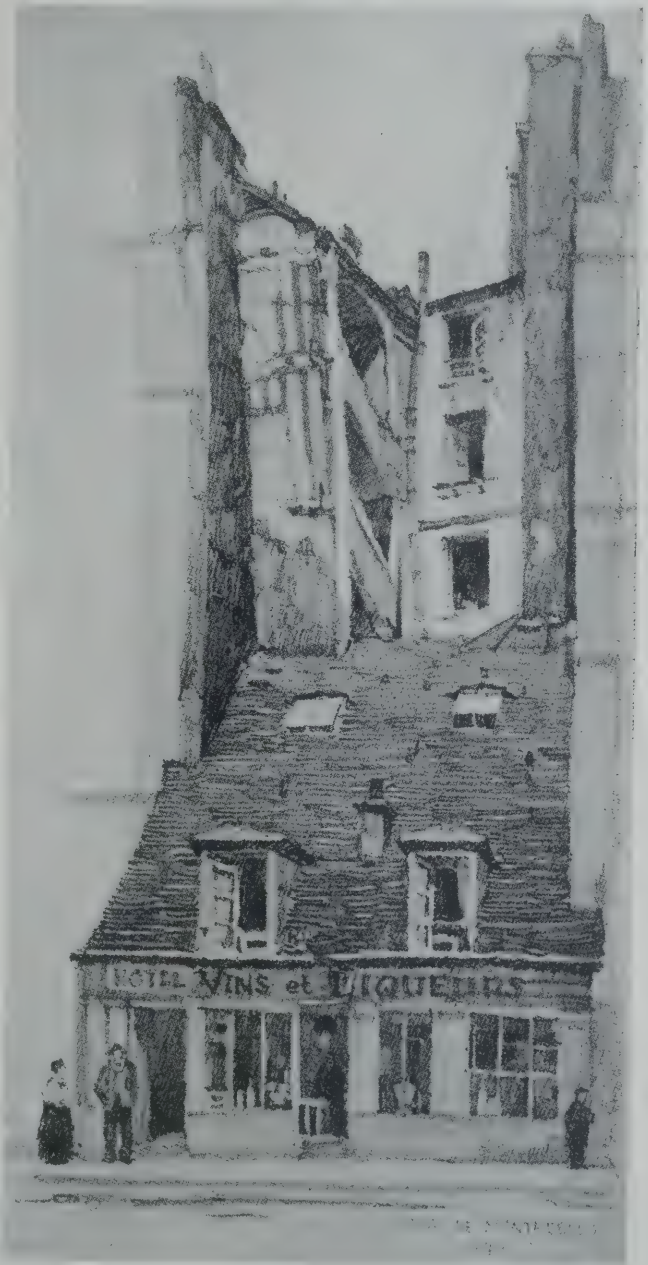
Old Paris is vanishing. More new highways are being planned to help solve the traffic problem, which is quite as acute as in most American cities. More houses are being condemned as unsafe, and the demand for good building locations is becoming greater.

The ghastly spectacle of old dismembered, half-demolished houses is observed on many a Paris street corner, while the equally gruesome vision of glittering *art nouveau* apartment houses is rising up in their stead.

The Northern Architectural Association.

The annual dinner of the above was held on the 23rd. Those present included Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A. (President of the Royal Institute of British Architects); the Deputy Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Councillor T. Arthur Lowe); Canon Ellershaw, Master of Durham Castle; Lieut.-Colonel G. Reavell, F.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President, Northern Architectural Association); Major Harry Barnes, F.S.I. (Vice-President, R.I.B.A.); Mr. Ian MacAlister, M.A. (Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects); Mr. J. T. Cackett, F.R.I.B.A. (Hon. Treasurer, N.A.A.), and Mr. James F. H. Checkley (Hon. Assistant Secretary, N.A.A.).

The toast of "The Royal Institute of British Architects and Allied Societies" was given by Major Robert Temperley (Chairman of the Council of the Newcastle Society). They were, he said, anxious for a perfect revolution as regarded three-quarters of their cities, and a great improvement in the conditions of life. That would not take place without an alliance between the more thoughtful of Britishers and architects. They hoped for ultimate victory over the forces of public ignorance and official indifference, and so to bring about a happier state of things.



QUAI DE MONTEBELLO.

ENTRANCE TO THE COUR DE DRAGON.

Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., replied in humorous vein, saying that with the enormous increase in the number of architects there had also been a great improvement in quality. There had, for instance, been a remarkable response to the invitations for work which would represent British art at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, not merely from men whose names were household words, but from architects all over the country.

Mr. T. R. Milburn (Past President, N.A.A. Representative on Allied Societies Conference) also replied.

Major Harry Barnes, F.S.I., gave "The Municipal Corporations of the Province," and said that as to housing, there was, he and others believed, nothing equal to brick and tile, nothing equal to plaster, and nothing equal to slate. He thought it would be a most unfortunate thing if municipal bodies were led to believe the opposite, and that anything else would do more than carry them over a difficult period. The things he had mentioned had stood the test of time.

The Deputy Lord Mayor of Newcastle (Councillor T. Arthur Lowe), replying, referring to Newcastle Town Hall as one of the wonders of the world, saying that surely in no other city could municipal government be carried on under more terrible and difficult conditions. He considered that the time had come to create new municipal buildings, and he appealed to the architects to help them to educate public opinion.

It was all very well to talk of building twelve houses to the acre, but the average working man wanted a house near his work—and not a garden. It was up to them to give the people what they wanted, under decent and hygienic conditions.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Reavell, F.R.I.B.A., proposed "Our Guests," and Mr. Henry Bell (President, Northern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers) responded. He said if the men to-day worked as they did twenty years ago they would be building fairly good, commodious houses at £300, but it was now costing a good deal more.

He was sorry that such a spirit had entered into their craftsmanship, for they had got the best craftsmen in the world. They must get hold of some of the surplus youths now walking the streets, and make tradesmen of them—do what they could to turn them into honest and square men doing an honest day's work. That was all that was wanted to retrieve the situation.

Mr. Chas. E. Compton, M.S.A., architect, 35 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon., has recently completed the reconstruction of two large Baptist Churches, one in Duckpool Road, Newport, Mon., and also at Tirzah Baptist Church, Cwm, in the Monmouthshire Valleys, and a Free Church building at Catsash, near Newport, Mon.

Correspondence.

R.A. Elections.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—I have read your Art Gallery notes with considerable interest from time to time. Of late they have a different tone, far more helpful and instructive. They still do not seem to me to go far enough. But perhaps it is impossible to express views freely in any journal.

I recently visited the Leicester Galleries where, as you know, an exhibition of Walter Sickert's work is to be seen.

He has lately been elected an A.R.A. In all the comments I have read in respect to this election I have noticed a restraint, as if the writers were uncertain on the subject.

My judgment must be from an outsider's point of view. Perhaps the Royal Academy desired to attract attention, or perhaps the authority wished it to be understood that its gates were now open to all who make serious aspirations for its honours. In this sense the R.A. would be showing a broad-minded attitude one could welcome.

The R.A. undoubtedly stands in the minds of many as the national authority on modern British Art. To have a work accepted and hung at its annual Exhibition has always been a much-coveted honour. And in spite of many other opportunities that artists have to-day for exhibiting their work to the public the May R.A. show still holds the first place. The public attribute a certain "hall mark" to pictures, etc., that have been exhibited on these occasions. Artists, in spite of their assumed indifference, do appreciate the honour, and the accepted work is spoken of in future years as "having been hung in 1924."

If the election of Mr. Sickert is based on the desire of making the list of members as representative of all styles as possible, I feel that the R.A. has selected the best representative of a certain style in their choice of Mr. Sickert, and they are undoubtedly to be congratulated on their wisdom.

Those who follow the impressionistic school have now the comforting knowledge that they are represented at the R.A. Those who feel that nothing else matters, so long as the artist has placed on record his impression of a thing, or theme, can take courage. A valiant knight is now in the very select company. What does it matter if the public do not understand the scratchings on the paper, so long as the artist sees and realises the inspiration that moved him to record the joy that filled his soul? I have frequently attended private views and have listened to the artists' conversations. They not infrequently endeavour to explain in words the hidden meaning they have attempted to express in their pictures; their efforts are mostly as vague as their pictures. Friends have called me a materialist, a person without any imagination or soul. Perhaps this is correct, perhaps not. If the belief that Art and Painting is a business like most others is evidence that I possess no soul, then it must be so. I see in the artist, the painter of pictures or the modeller of forms, an individual who by virtue of the peculiar talents he possesses seeks to earn an honest living like all other people. All the mannerisms that have been hung around the exponents of these talents are the outcome of years of tolerance on the part of the public. The community, ever ready to appreciate real talent and merit, has no means wherewith to truly express its feelings. In the passage of time the tolerance and admiration of peculiar characteristics in the artists have been the methods by which the public have shown their emotions. Artists, being mere human beings, have, for the most part, taken kindly to these privileges and lived up to them. It is further my firm belief that no picture has ever yet been painted that in any adequate manner represented the real artist's inspiration. Everything that has ever been painted is just a feeble groping after an ideal. Being mere mortals and faced with a stern necessity, the artist, having inwardly realised his failure, proceeds to make the most of his effort, taking encouragement from the applause of the world and registering a resolution to make another effort to reach the ideal he so keenly desires to express. Believing these things, though being unable to understand or appreciate Mr. Sickert's work, I feel that his election is very possibly based on the verdict of men who have a clearer vision in such matters.

Trusting that this expression may find you and some of your readers in sympathy, I am, yours, etc.,

WALRUS.

The Whitby Urban District Council have let the first tender of their sewerage scheme. This comprises crossing Whitby Harbour with two sewers. Messrs. John Gill, Ltd., are the successful contractors, their tender being £12,500. Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham, are the engineers.

Architectural Association.

An ordinary general meeting of the Architectural Association was held at the Association Offices, 34-36 Bedford Square, W., on Monday evening last, when, in the absence of the President, Mr. J. Alan Slater presided. There was a gratifying attendance and supper was first served.

At the conclusion of the meal, certain formal business was first transacted. Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins referred to the fact that since the last meeting the Association had suffered the loss of five of its members, namely, John Slater, Paul Waterhouse, Sir William Emerson, William A. Hodges, C. F. Norman. He moved a vote of condolence with the families of the deceased gentlemen, and asked that the same should be recorded on the minutes. The vote was passed by the members respectfully rising from their seats.

Some twelve nominations for membership were announced. The election of five new members, of which notice had been already given, was formally agreed upon, as follows :—Mr. H. E. Lee, Mr. H. A. Hambling, Mr. A. E. Wintle, the Hon. Willoughby Bullock, Mr. W. Brandt.

The following re-instatements were likewise approved :—R. M. Butler (1904), R. S. Wallace (1910), B. H. Jackson (1909).

Following the routine business, the Chairman called upon Miss Margaret Jourdain to deliver an address on the subject, "The Architect as Designer of Furniture," illustrated by a series of lantern slides, in the course of which she said :

MISS JOURDAIN'S PAPER.

Furniture is about us all day ; we cannot escape from it. It is generally true to say that up to the early years of the nineteenth century (with some interludes) furniture is extremely sensitive to current feeling in architecture, and certain pieces of furniture (such as cabinets) reflect architecture in miniature ; and that up to this date a considerable amount of thought had gone towards the making of furniture.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a body of informed public interest in architecture, decoration and furniture, and a consensus of opinion by which it was possible for the layman intent on building to form some sort of judgment. The result was that the decoration and furniture—even in remote parts of the country, where little or no assistance in designs could be procured—do not sink below a certain level. Solecisms and deviation from the "regular" and "modern" were laughed down by people of taste, who saw to it that they got what they wanted and imposed a fastidious standard. It has been objected that in art the limit of eighteenth century vision was defined and exclusive ; within it all was precise and brilliantly illuminated, without, the outer darkness. "Measure" and good taste were sought with endeavour ; but by a seeming contradiction, a certain amount of eccentricity might be allowed, perhaps because England (it was said) affords a greater variety of characters than the rest of the world. The English practise therefore tempered convention with individuality.

The success of the cabinet maker depended on his clients' taste, as we see when we compare a normal chair with one of the rich chairs provided for the chief officials of corporations, guilds, societies and Masonic lodges, very expressive of big-wiggery. For the client, in the latter case, had not the advantage of the schooling in taste of the leisured classes. There is a quality which is described later as the "æsthetic abstemiousness of the English gentleman." Hogarth, who in his "Analysis of Beauty" has the last word, speaks of the moderns as having carried simplicity "convenience and neatness of workmanship to a very great degree of perfection, particularly in England where plain good sense hath preferred these more necessary parts of beauty, which everybody can understand, to that richness of taste which is so much seen in other countries and so often substituted in their room."

Decoration during the whole of this period was the province of the architect ; and as late as the early nineteenth century Farington noted the "uniformity in all the parts of the furniture according properly to the general design of the whole" in Madame Récamier's house in Paris, which was furnished "evidently not in the way which any upholsterer would propose, but from the design of an architect of high and cultivated taste."

The architect also designed furniture, such as built-in cupboards, presses, and side-tables ; as is evidence by the extant designs by William Kent, Paine, Wyatt, and Robert Adam. The correct scale and refinement of architectural detail in the wainscotting and plasterwork of the complete house depended upon the direction of the architect, and followed the lines of architectural development, through the late Stuart, the middle or Palladian period, and the formal classic period.

A second factor in the efficiency of English furniture of the eighteenth century was the thorough training of the cabinet maker, which would surprise those who hold that craftsmen before this mechanical age worked under the stress of almost direct inspiration. The craftsman, joiner, plasterer, carver, cabinet-maker, subscribes to the architectural works published in the second half of the eighteenth century, and Batty Langley assumes that the rules of architecture are "so easy as to be acquired at leisure times when the business of days is over by way of diversion." That is not now the chosen diversion of our wood-workers and cabinet makers. At the same time, a knowledge of the orders, the basis of architectural training, as a passport to taste was conspicuously displayed at the beginning of the furniture makers' catalogues by Chippendale and Sheraton.

Furniture and finishing was considered so important that models were sometimes prepared for interiors as well as of the exterior, and in old houses odd pattern and trial chairs are sometimes found ; for it found that "trial and error" was the best method of arriving at a good result. The author of an amusing analysis of late eighteenth century architecture (who wrote under the assumed name of Mac Packe) when recommending a complete though plain model to be made of his house by the intending builder, with the "several stories to be contrived so as to lift on and off at pleasure," adds that it is also advisable to procure a few blocks of wood, cut out by the scale of the model to the proper general dimensions, the shapes of the bedsteads, tables, chairs, and other common pieces of furniture, the placing of which in the apartments of the model "will be of considerable use in judging of the conveniences of the design."

I am now showing a certain number of pieces designed by architects, or architects' designs. Earliest in date is a cabinet by one of the greatest English architects, Inigo Jones. Unluckily, as in some of his decoration, he has adopted too readily the current overladen French and Flemish ornament for his cabinet.

The best-known architect of the early Georgian period, who is also known as a designer of furniture, is William Kent, who worked for a Venetian and monumental effect in furniture, which is distinct from his sober architectural Palladianism. A good deal of it is dull, gross, and ostentatious, and suffers from the chief defect of architectural design in furniture, ignorance of wood technique. He was Italian-trained, accustomed to the furniture of Italian palazzi, and saw his designs in marble or plaster. It is characteristic that his furniture is often painted and gilt ; a great deal of his ornament is unconstructional and added, it might be assumed, to the framework.

The next defined phase was the rococo, borrowed from France, in which the serious architect, it seems, had no hand, though there are examples in Batty Langley's publications. The rococo is really a very interesting experiment, employing and enjoying active movement in somewhat the same manner as the baroque. It seems to call up in anyone seeing it feelings of energy, or an active sensation of equilibrium. A great deal of the designs of the rococo furniture makers are clever experiments in balance. Chippendale's work before his association with Adam is rococo, and in spite of Chippendale's preface upon the five orders, his work is not so architectural as Batty Langley's, and architectural detail was treated as ornamental devices, to be combined at will with fashionable vogues.

The last of the architect designers, Robert Adam's only defect is insensitiveness to material. He has at first, at any rate, very little knowledge of wood technique, and must have left the skilled cabinet makers of the day to translate his designs into practical terms. Apropos of a design for a harpsichord inlaid with various coloured woods, executed in London for the Empress of Russia, Adam adds that "the design was considerably altered by the person who executed the work."

The devotion to detail shown by Robert Adam is characteristic of the French or Scotch rather than the English temper. At Osterley the somewhat over-trimmed, doomed and garlanded state bed was worked out in every detail after Adam's own designs, and a special carpet was made, the drawing for which in the Soane museum shows the exact position of the bed columns or posts upon the carpet.

The brothers desired and succeeded (as they wrote) in seizing with some degree of success the beautiful spirit of antiquity and *transferred* it with novelty and variety through all our numerous work. It will be noticed that the novelty and variety of the interpretation is as essential a claim as the seizure of the classical spirit. Adam's work was a variation upon an old theme; and the variation of a vital designer to whom richness of detail came readily. His mastery of constructional detail becomes evident in his later designs for chairs, such as those for Osterley.

Outside the circle of the eighteenth century—that great finished issue and realised pattern (as Mr. Geoffrey Scott calls it) there is little interest, though there is a certain respectable "abstemiousness" and single-eyed reliance upon the classic in the English Regency, at a time when scholarships aimed at an exact and subservience of the ancient world.

The amount of archæology that furniture can carry is but small; there is something unnatural in the brusque severance of practice and tradition in the designs of Thomas Hope. Here is a chair in the style of Hope on which the meaning of the metal mounts upon the arm is known only to Egyptologists. How many can interpret it? Such a use of Egyptian detail is socially as uncomfortable as pedantry. A fire-screen is tricked out with the Thunderbolt of Zeus; the panel is exactly shaped like a Roman shield, and it is evident that Hope (whose early life was spent out of England) had fallen under the influence of the intense pedantry of the Percier and Fontaine school. This archæological pre-occupation was not only caught by serious students and dilettantes like Hope. Early in the nineteenth century the upholder became a very important person; it produced a type which is caricatured by Mrs. Edgworth in *The Absentee* in "Mr. Soho." I must read you the scene in which he forces upon the Irish Lady Clonbrony some decorations past their first freshness.

"The first architectural upholder of the age, as he styled himself, and was universally admitted to be by all the world of fashion, then with full powers given to him spoke *en maitre*. The whole face of things must be changed—there must be new hangings, new draperies, new cornices, new candelabra, new everything."

"Your la'ship sees—this is merely a scratch of my pencil. Your la'ship's sensible—just to give you an idea of the shape, the form of the thing. You fill up your angles here with *encoinieres* round your walls with the Turkish lent drapery—a fancy of my own on apricot cloth or crimson velvet, or *en flute*, in crimson satin draperies, fanned and riched with gold fringes, *en suite*—intermediate spaces, Apollo's head with gold rays, and here, ma'am, you place four chancelières with chimeras at the corners, covered with blue silk and silver fringe elegantly fanciful, with my Statira canopy here—light blue silk draperies—aerial tent, with silver balls—and for seats here, the Seraglio ottomans—superfine scarlet—your paws—griffin—golden—and golden tripods, here with antique cranes—and oriental alabaster tables here and there—quite appropriate, your la'ship feels."

"An Egyptian hieroglyphic paper with the Ibis border to match," Sphinx candelabra and Phœnix argands are also recommended by the first architectural upholsterer of the age, who estimate the selling value of a name. . . .

The significance of the *Absentee* is that there was an overwhelming taste for antiquity—Greek or Egyptian; and the air was dense with classic sentiment—and that this sentiment was exploited as a fashion by the ancestor of the modern decorator.

During the last hundred years, the architect gradually deserted interior decoration and furniture, and it is only in the last ten years that he has begun once again to regard it as within his province. In the middle years of the nineteenth century, the public went to the series of great Exhibitions, from 1851 onwards where, by the evidence of the laborious catalogue, design had become a mirror to literary preferences. Because Scott's "Kenilworth" was a readable novel, its main incidents were carved upon a massive sideboard. At this time the architect does not seem to have had a hand in this immense conspiracy of the manufacturer to determine and pervert the taste of the middle class. The furniture and objects of art produced were so monstrous that it is to be supposed that there was no demand for it elsewhere; but a curious thing about these exhibitions is that the products of Germany, Italy and even France, which were far less industrialised, were just as bad.

In the Victorian period, there is no simple furniture; it was the day of the cheffonier composed of four thousand different pieces and eighteen different kinds of foreign woods, representing the Queen and Prince Albert. Now the art of this time had two defects: it was needlessly elaborate, and it was not sure of itself.

The articles exhibited at the 1851 exhibition presented, we are told, evidences of a large expenditure of time and money; and many of the decorative objects appeared "better to become the apartments of a palace than those of persons in the ordinary walks of life." There was also a running after styles; and chairs and tables were founded on the *cinque cento*, or on the Alhambra; but there is, in all this misdirected scholarship, no intent to persuade the buyer that he is purchasing an authentic work of the Italian *cinque cento*, not an improved version by an enterprising Victorian tradesman. After this medley of design, there came reaction and an emergence of the styles, catalogued and established, and ticketed. A comparison with these classic styles, "dead" as the classic languages, and modern experiment was to precipitate a distrust of modern effort. In a novel of de Morgan's, a character expresses it, "as for quality, you couldn't expect that; these old beggars all had time on their side, and we poor moderns were helpless in the hands of contemporaneousness."

Sequence—the historical relation of style to style—now was studied, when sequence itself had ceased to be.

The South Kensington Museum in 1892 marked the beginning of the new dispensation by buying six pieces of oak furniture (some of it dated) all spurious. There were also the efforts of William Morris in certain crafts, but in furniture his influence did not amount to much. In William Morris' Red Lion Square days, he and the architect Philip Webb designed furniture, which was described by Rossetti in a letter as "intensely mediæval—tables and chairs like *incubi* and *succubi*." Some of the furniture, notably a canopied sideboard of Gothic type designed by Philip Webb, was painted. Morris's theory was that furniture was of two kinds, one part being chairs, dining and working tables and the like which was to be well made and well proportioned but simple to the last degree, say, "if it were rough" (he adds) "I should like it the better, not the worse." But besides this severe and archaic furniture in oak and stained ash, he saw the possibilities of what he called *state* furniture, such as sideboards and cabinets, which he wished to be as elaborate and elegant as possible, inlaid, painted and carved. There was only a limited demand for these early "Gothic" pieces, in which the painted decoration seems to me clumsy, and the inlay inserted.

A modern disciple was the late Ernest Gimson, who built some houses and had had an architectural training. His furniture and that of his disciples, in spite of his real knowledge of woodwork, looks like the expression of a lonely sect, a peculiar people.

His method *was* a lonely one as a biographer writes of his friend: "His tenacity of purpose all through his life and the impossibility of bending him aside from his chosen way drew him into a certain loneliness that was yet not without grandeur." This deliberate isolation seems somewhat absurd and uncalled for, very unlike the eighteenth century print of a cabinet maker enjoying his drinking-time seated by an open window, and enjoying the conversation of an undesirable visitor. This appears as the frontispiece of Mr. Oliver Brackell's interesting book on Chippendale.

Fine furniture-making has always thriven in towns, the finest in central parts of London.

Mr. Gimson spends his time avoiding exuberance and avoiding ornament until his work expresses nothing but primness. "It is a good thing" (a friend of mine reports him to have said) "to round off angles of a table so that you don't hurt yourself by falling against it." That is carrying timidity too far; it is only for exceptional cases that the padded room is arranged.

If there is something unsatisfactory about the work of a skilled and honest craftsman, like Gimson, working with a free hand, what can be said of machine-made furniture? There is no reason, according to a very able critic, why it should not be good "in a secondary order, shapely, smooth, and strong, well-fitting, useful; in fact, like a machine itself." But machine work tells you quite frankly that it is the child of the machine.

It has been proposed to eschew ornament and *the styles* and to give our minds to *functional design*, and try to imagine a beauty in the office desk and chair and filing cabinet, as well as in the telephone and the steam engine; objects produced certainly without artistic aim. Personally I do not see any beauty in these, any more than in certain utilitarian factory buildings.

Our position is that there is very little modern furniture made of modern design; and we are therefore impelled towards buying "old" furniture—real or reproduced—for we are no longer in the position of Wycherley's Miss Flint, who says roundly (in a post-Restoration comedy) to a victim, "Don't you think we'll take up with your old Queen Elizabeth furniture, as your wives do."

In a case in the Law Courts, in which the actual date of certain pieces of furniture is in question, the furniture was said to be either "old," that is, dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (the earlier furniture is almost unobtainable, the later, negligible) or, in the words of a witness, "of no age, that is, made within the last twenty years."

The romantic attitude towards furnishing has passed through a period of marked antiquarianism. "The glamour of the past, and the romantic veneration for it, are very naturally extended to the minutiæ in which the past so often is preserved." But the fault of the antiquarian spirit, in architectural thought, is precisely that it attaches an undue importance to detail.

Style exploitation is, I am afraid, our refuge, in which the close copy is as it were, a cast taken from the once living style.

These copies are required close; on the assumption that furniture design is now and for ever a "finished issue," a realised pattern to which our taste must at all costs conform, and that because certain forms were used in the past, they must be used without alteration in the future, a view that is clearly inconsistent with progress.

It is a natural extension of the architect's work to design the "immovable furniture" of the room, the alcoves, niches, recesses which can so pleasantly diversify the uniformity of walls and surface, and the bookcases in which a library is housed.

From the bookcase it is a short step to the cabinet and other stationary furniture, and it is to be hoped that in these small monuments, if the architect would become familiar with wood technique, some quality of disinterested simplicity and order might be given which would affiliate them to eighteenth century design.

A healthier position is to use the old forms as a theme to vary, a resisting substance to mould, a form to alter and preserve, a base of supplies to which to retreat when inspiration flags. The chairs which I am showing are a variant upon early eighteenth century design, but they are silvered. It is a design "in period" more or less, but with the variations that Robert Adam recommended.

In proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, Mr. J. C. Goodison paid tribute to Miss Jourdain's great work on the subject of applied arts in general, and furniture design in particular, and said she was undoubtedly one of the greatest living authorities on the subject, though some of her best work had been done very largely in association with another gentleman, who recently died. Without wishing to detract from the enormous value of the latter's work, there was no doubt that a lot of it was only rendered possible by the research of the speaker that evening. The proposer went on to express regret that he had not been privileged to see amongst the specimens of furniture pictorially illustrated that night any of those admirable specimens by Wren, which he was sure Miss Jourdain must be aware of, and one of which was the charming bookcase that Pepys gave to Magdalen College, Oxford. Another was the fine table in the Chapter House at St. Paul's. At the same time, he defended the specimen shown that evening as the work of Inigo Jones and said it must surely have been merely a drawing from the pattern book at the time, and not the actual design. Mr. Goodison went on to refer to the work of Ripley, who had designed a most delightful mahogany cabinet, now housed at the Admiralty, and said that, despite the attitude of the speaker, he still had the greatest admiration for Wm. Kemp. He regarded the general ensemble introduced in some of Kemp's houses as wonderfully fine, and there was a most remarkable co-ordination of design and background. Amongst the architects of the eighteenth century, there were some who in his opinion, undoubtedly did very fine work. He had personally come across work of that period which displayed some of the greatest knowledge of wood technique in the world, and he only hoped that if ever the Architectural Association forsook the monumental railway stations and other forms of purely large work, and considered the decoration of furniture—the part of the birthright of architects which they now seemed to have surrendered—they would look back to the work of the seventeenth and eighteenth century with respect. Miss Jourdain was one of the discoverers of the fact that England could hold up its head with any Continental nation when it came to architecture of furniture, and some of the English interiors were the most wonderful in the world. Architects of the present age must consider their actual right to design the interior of the building, as he contended that such a matter was purely the province of the architect.

Captain Gregory, in seconding the vote, said he found himself entirely in opposition to the last speaker with regard to Wm. Kemp and others. He called attention to a bookcase designed by the gentleman named, now in South Kensington, and said he would defy anyone to open it who did not previously know how to do it. The speaker noticed with great satisfaction that one of the buildings that Wm. Kemp designed—Devonshire House—was now disappearing. That building, to his mind, had been an eye-sore to every traveller on a bus along Piccadilly for the last 30 years. He regarded certain architects of that particular period of the eighteenth century as "particular nuisances" for the reason that, getting the ear of George I. and becoming the fashionable people, they designed all sorts of things, such as furniture, pottery, pictures, glass, women's dresses, and even boats and barges. It was obvious from the fact that the great historian of the period, Horace Walpole, never once mentioned furniture designers and makers in any of his letters, that they must have been "very small potatoes" indeed in those days. He would not say anything much about modern architects, but he would suggest that architects never had done very much for the design of furniture. In the first place, architects could not draw. Obviously, to him, the function of architecture was to provide the roof, and he saw no connection between a building and the furniture. Architecture was something permanent and stable, whereas furniture was portable. What was required in a furnished house was at least harmony, which was the satisfactory striking of several different notes, and that was what architects had not done.

Mr. Robert Atkinson defended the architect in furniture design and said if fashions or architects were to be condemned, then the present-day furniture designers were equally to be condemned, because they were going back to the eighteenth century for their tradition. Personally, he was an admirer of Kemp's and he considered that as this architect's work now commanded the highest price on the antique market, it must be some criterion of the value of the design. He thought the present generation ought to be very proud of the architects of the eighteenth century, as, without them, there would be no fine English furniture at all.

Mr. Phillip Tilden reminded the members that to-day architects were very seldom allowed to design interiors at all. Mr. Goodison had referred to the position as that in which the architect had given away his birthright. As a matter of fact, the architects were having a law-suit to get that birthright back, and although they had not yet succeeded in their task, they were fighting. To his mind, the basic problem as to who should design furniture had never been solved. Certain architects had designed bookcases, etc., but they were isolated examples to suit particular settings. There were quite a number of articles of modern furniture in the designing of which the services of the architect could be enlisted. There were such things, for instance, as cabinet gramophones, which were now made by the million on one or two solitary and terrible designs, and such an essentially English thing as a billiard table. He could say, for his part, that architects were longing to get the making of furniture back into their hands, because the modern architect was quite capable of designing furniture, even if he "played for safety," and that was what they were doing at present because their clients wanted them to do so. They were only designing furniture on the simplest lines. With regard to the remark that architects could not draw, as a matter of fact drawing had nothing much to do with the design result in architecture. Some of the drawings of Batty Langley, for instance, did not look very fine in the design, but they were magnificent in the result. It was for the architect to put his ideas into the mind of the man who could work with his hands.

Mr. Winton Newman said he should like to ask Captain Gregory who he thought should design furniture if not the architect?

Mr. Gilbert Jenkins said the architect of the nineteenth century simply put up boxes and then "put the lid on." They had had nearly 100 years of architects taking no interest in the inside, and the results were patent, and as soon as architects went back and took more interest in the interior the better for the houses and the furniture and everything else inside. He thought the time was coming when the architect would be allowed to break away from tradition. Since the war, architects were tending to look forward rather than back. They wanted a sympathetic understanding between the architect and the craftsman, but they must have someone who sat down and tried to produce ideas, and it was because those ideas had not been produced all through the nineteenth century that they had got the most appalling tradition that reached a climax in the 1851 Exhibition. If clients would only now allow architects to attempt to design them something entirely new, and off the old lines, he was of the opinion that they would soon be having fine furniture which would reflect the spirit of the times, just as it did in the eighteenth century.

Mr. A. H. Moberly said the question had been asked, who was competent to design furniture? His opinion was that neither the architect nor the designer was yet capable, as neither seemed to be able to produce anything out of the blue. There was probably no tradition in the design of furniture at the present moment. He thought the architect of to-day should start on something simple, perhaps a kitchenette, and gradually evolve a tradition that might grow into something new. He quite realised that it was a very difficult task.

The chairman, summing up the discussion, said as to whether the furniture of the future was going to be hand or machine made, depended, as far as he could see, largely on the question of price. At the present time, he gathered, hand-made furniture was extremely expensive, whilst machine-made was correspondingly cheap, and he saw no reason why functional designs should not be carried through in furniture as well.

The vote of thanks to Miss Jourdain was then formally put and carried in a cordial manner.

Stamford, Lincolnshire.

Résumé of lecture delivered before the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, at the University, by Mr. H. F. Traylen, F.R.I.B.A., on January 8, 1925.

Stamford is on the Great North Road, the A1 of motorists, to which is linked up at certain points that great Roman highway Ermine Street, and which passes about 1 mile to the west of the town on its way north. About 89 miles from, and the first important town north of London, it possesses all the ancient features, domestic and ecclesiastical, of a mediæval town.

A plan of the town showed that the river Welland divides the town into two parts and separates the two counties of Lincoln and Northampton, Rutland lying about ½ mile from the town proper on the west and east.

On the north bank of the river exist the remains of the Norman Castle; three arches of the Court House exist to this day of the fourteenth century date after the demolition of the older buildings. An interesting small postern gate is to be discovered in the old walls giving access to the river.

To the east of the town be the Grey Friary and the White and Black Friarys, remains of which can be seen to-day in the gateway to the Infirmary exhibiting a shield with the arms of England and France of Edwardian date. On the site of the Black Friars in 1909 was discovered the body of a friar, identified as Friar John of Stamford, wrapped in waxed strips of cloth and enclosed in a lead shell closely fitting the shape of the body; on his chest was found a parchment illuminated and giving him permission to choose his own confessor.

The King's Mill near the Castle reminds us of the days when bakehouses and the production of bread were in the hands of the Lord of the Manor, who was then and for centuries after responsible for the repair of the bakers' ovens in the town, very strict regulations governing the production of the staff of life (wholemeal).

Turning to later times and the troubled life of Charles I, he spent his last night as a free man in Stamford in a house on Barn Hill, escaping therefrom through a gate in the old walls and so up the North Road to meet his doom from the Parliamentarians at Whitehall after meeting the Scottish Army.

An interesting arch of late Norman date exists on St. Mary's Hill, and calls to mind the days when pack horses were used to convey goods on their backs from the termination of the canal, leaving traces of their journeys in the grooves to be seen in the arch.

In St. Paul's Street is to be seen a house bearing a device of scales and a hand-in-hand, possibly used to identify the house from others in the same street before the use of numbers compulsorily applied in these later days of law and order.

The ancient Collyweston slates add greatly to the beautiful colour of the stone buildings quarried about 3 miles from the town in an interesting manner, the stone being raised from underground workings exposed to the frost and split by the insertion of a cold chisel shaped by expert hands, being then ready for the roofs.

The Town Hall is of late date, but includes in its treasures a very fine collection of Corporation regalia, silver gilt, and a silver mace given by Edward IV to the Corporation. Many beautifully illuminated charters granted by various Kings exist also giving various privileges to the town, one to possess its own mint, and for other purposes.

Slides were exhibited of beautiful street views of stone, Queen Anne, early and late Georgian architecture, double dormered roofs and overhanging cornices of varied design.

Woodwork was represented by slides of sheraton shop fronts of beautiful detail and serpentine on plan.

As regards the ecclesiastical architecture, general and detailed views were given of St. Mary's Church, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, possessing a magnificent tower and spire with noble belfry, windows and ornamented with arcading in its lower parts, and figures of the four Evangelists on the spurs of the spire.

St. Martin's Church contains the tomb and vault of the great Lord Burghley, Treasurer of England in Queen Elizabeth's time and the ancestor of the present Marquess of Exeter, who lives at Burghley House in a finely timbered park on the outskirts of the town.

Underground Stamford was represented by a slide of a crypt on St. Mary's Hill and representative of many other like places. Under the lecturer's house exists a thirteenth century crypt of eight ribs meeting at a centre and springing from curved stone bosses.

The town has examples of good ironwork knockers, hooded door heads, etc.

As an educational centre Stamford was near being a serious rival of Oxford as students from Oxford seceded to Stamford and settled here at Brasenose College, a late thirteenth century doorway of which still exists, the old knocker of the College now being in the hall of Brasenose College, Oxford, and much treasured by the authorities and purchased by them within the lecturer's memory together with the property.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was afterwards proposed by Mr. J. R. Wigfull, seconded by Major C. B. Flockton, and supported by Mr. W. J. Hale.

The India Office.*

By Katherine Esdaile.

The public has, as a rule, little idea of the treasures of art and history concealed in the India Office, or of the curious and amusing war waged between Sir J. Gilbert Scott and Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt over the building itself. They would be well advised to invest half-a-crown in this admirable Catalogue, in reviewing which we cannot hope to do more than indicate a few of the many admirable or interesting works of art which it contains. First-rate portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney may well excite the enthusiasm of the student of art; those which deserve comment in an architectural journal are often of a humbler order.

First in interest come the relics of the East India House, from the pen and ink drawing of the original building by Vertue dated 1711, fifteen years before it was pulled down, to its larger and more elaborate successor, which was itself destined to be in great part destroyed in 1798-9, when the enormous front and portico, with its sculptures designed by Bacon, were added—the East India House as Charles Lamb knew it. We have paintings of the interior by that invaluable recorder of vanished London, T. S. Shepherd; we have a charming exterior by T. S. Malton, and a yet more interesting one representing the building as it was before the portico was added; we have brush and architectural drawings of the details, side by side with designs, accepted and rejected, of the India Office, its successor. The history of the headquarters of our Eastern Dominions, in short, can be traced from 1700 to the present day; and the India Office itself has far more of its predecessors about it than might have been expected of a mid-Victorian building. The furniture of the principal rooms—magnificent mahogany tables, chairs, bookcases and desks in the style of Kent and Chippendale—has been preserved with care, and the mahogany doors and marble mantelpieces are most fortunately in existence. The finest of the latter is a really magnificent work signed by J. M. Ryshack, with a great panel above representing Britannia receiving the Riches of the East; the bearded terminal figures supporting the mantelpiece itself are among the finest in the world.

In works of art the India Office is rich. These, as is natural, vary greatly in merit as well as material, and range from sketches, often of vanished buildings, by amateurs in the service of the East India Company from the middle of the eighteenth century onwards to masterpieces—portraits as a rule—by some of our greatest painters and sculptors. Topographically, the greatest curiosities are the set of pictures representing scenes in and on the way to our Eastern Dominions—the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Tellicherry, Fort William (Calcutta), Fort St. George (Madras), and Bombay, which were paid for by the Company as early as 1732, the architectural portions being, it is suggested, by Hogarth's friend George Lambert, the sea and shipping by his other friend Samuel Scott, whose work is well represented both at the National Gallery and the Foundling Hospital. A picture of St. Helena, executed nearly ninety years before Napoleon went there, is of extraordinary interest, and shows the stress laid on the possession of the island by the pioneers of the East India Company; architecturally speaking, however, those of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras are the most important of a very interesting series, whose evidence grows yearly more valuable as these cities depart further from their prototypes here represented.

Among the sculptures are the statues of Major-General Stringer Lawrence and Sir George Pocock by Scheemaker, referred to in The Architect for December 9, 1921, and the third and most interesting of the series, Lord Clive. The three, all voted by the Company, cost £605 10s., and if the "eminent and signal services" of all deserved commemoration, one may wish that it had come in a less Roman form. But if we abstract our minds from the cuirasses and greaves of these pseudo-classical warriors, with their incongruous Ribbons of the Bath, we realise the great value of the only portrait in the world for which Clive ever sat, and the enormous force of character in the bullet head and resolute mouth and chin of the man whom Pitt described in the House of Commons as "a heaven-born general."

Another Indian hero, Sir Eyre Coote, is commemorated by an admirable statue by Banks representing him in full uniform, his hand on his sword. In its present position, in a niche opposite the main staircase, next to Bacon's statue of Lord Cornwallis, the statue gives an odd impression of a warrior about to draw his sword on his neighbour, who holds out a spray of olive as if in deprecation of his anger, but this is a chance juxtaposition, and each statue is good in its own way.

Warren Hastings is honoured by many portraits, including a superb one recently identified as by Romney; by a statue by Flaxman, a bust by Banks, and by a singular engraving of a now vanished Temple in Melchet Park, erected in 1800 and dedicated "to the genii of India . . . particularly to the immortal Hastings, who in these our days has appeared the saviour of those regions to the British Empire." Truly Hastings did not lack his admirers in his own day; and recent research has established the truth of the inscription on the vanished temple—far more completely than our Macaulay-ridden ancestors would have allowed.

The cut of Thomas Daniell, R.A., the designer of this temple, like that of his rather earlier brother artist William Hodges, R.A., is well represented at the India Office. Daniell's work is famous chiefly from the admirable aquatints in his "Oriental Scenery," in which he was assisted by his nephew William; the originals of a few of these plates are in the India Office. Their archæological value is incomparable, and the colouring unexpectedly good for the age before English landscape painters had thoroughly escaped from the somewhat timid colouring of the "tinted drawing" on the one hand and the brownish tones of Wilson and Zuccavelli on the other.

It is hard to pause in the enumeration of the treasures of the India Office. Native pictures—often large and important—have not been touched on; nor the pictures of Hindu manners and customs by European amateurs; nor the many fine portraits of Indian heroes of more recent days. Enough has been said to show that this Catalogue is of the highest historical and artistic interest. Our one quarrel with it is that the numbers of the fascinating series by Scott and Lambert are not given, and as they are necessarily not consecutive, it would be worth while in a future edition to indicate that Nos. 35, 37, 40, 45, 46, and 48 make up this unique and admirable group of works.

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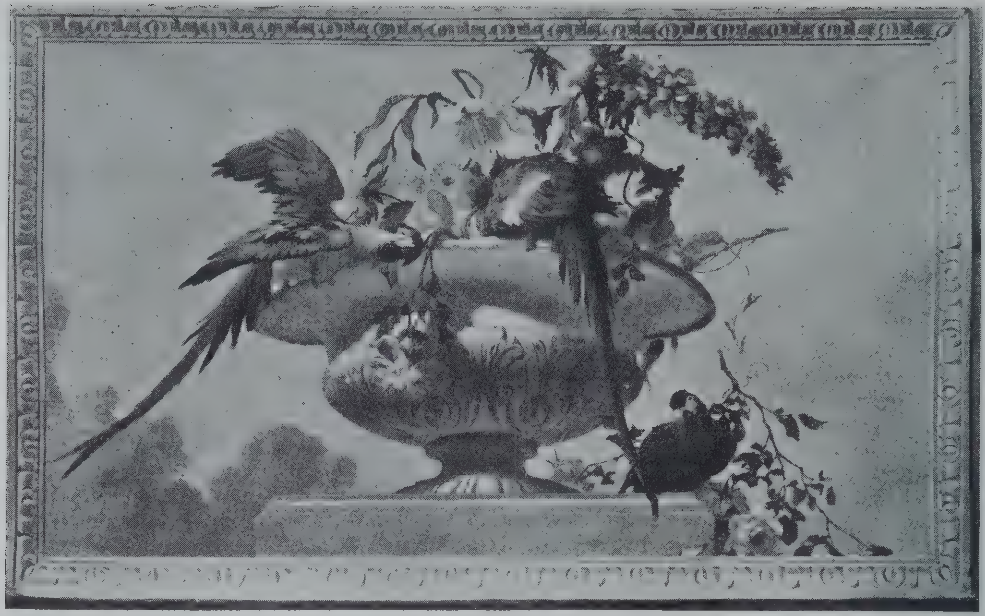
* "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, etc., in the India Office." By William Foster, C.I.E. Fifth edition. H.M. Stationery Office, 1924. 2s. 6d.



WALL DECORATION. By G. J. Muckle. Exhibited at the Gieves Art Gallery.

Royal Society of Portrait Painters.

Exhibition at the Royal Academy.

Those who visit this exhibition will be struck by the exceptional quality of the portraits hung on the walls. Whilst frequently as years pass by in their ordered journey, and exhibitions follow one another, critics indulge in comparisons: the exhibition under review is either far and away better than its predecessors, or it is a poor show by comparison with those of the past. The 1925 exhibition will rank as a very fine effort on the part of the artists and organisers. Examples of the works of past artists of fame are included, and these lend to the collection an additional interest. The style of to-day shows the influences which have played upon the minds of our artists. John S. Sargeant, R.A., has contributed two masterly portraits of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught. When we reflect on and visualise some of the royal portraits that have been hung on these walls, the public verdict will unanimously be in favour of expressing Mr. Sargeant's paintings as splendid. Consideration must be given to the difficulties which surround such paintings, and it has been due to these difficulties that many paintings of royalty of recent times have been poor in quality. We can quote the "Morning Post" critic and second his summarisation of the pictures. "This work is distinguished by sincere respect for dignified presence and personality, and the quiet assurance of a master craftsman, qualities which are emphasised in the very beautiful portrait of the Duchess." A reproduction of Millais's portrait of Mrs. Myers, No. 55, is given with others on one of our inset plates. The beauty and simplicity of this picture make an instant appeal. The others illustrated are by contemporary artists, and include portraits of well-known personalities.

We read with interest the opinion of Mr. Walter Stoneman—the photographer for the National Portrait Gallery Record—on the exhibition at the Royal Academy.

We are surprised that a photographer should express such an opinion which we feel is somewhat in opposition to the facts. With the exception of perhaps a few expert camera men the bulk of the public are supplied with pretty representations of themselves. Complexions are invariably retouched so as to present even textures. Wrinkles and other blemishes are removed, "The lens of the camera is faithful," but the studio work carried out without the sitter cannot ever be anything but unfaithful. Mr. Stoneman considers "that the average first class photographer can pose a picture better than an artist." This is a very happy confession, for quite a long time photographers have made extravagant claims with regard to themselves and their work. It is their wish that photography should be named as one of the Arts and they themselves be included under the title of Artists. Now we have the assertion that a photographer can pose a better picture than can an artist. We take it that they are satisfied with their title, and considering themselves superior to the artist in his own sphere and they no longer aspire to his title.

The artist has always lived in a privileged atmosphere with regard to portraiture. Sitters have recognised that the painter will produce a picture representing themselves as he sees them, the prices paid for the portrait painters' work have so far been far and away greater than those charged by the photographer. The public generally is given two to three positions by the photographer and after some days these are sent to the clients and they make a selection of the one they prefer best, by this process or custom the clients' wishes more or less influence the photographer's work. The artist on the other hand produces his portrait with a complete independence. The clients must accept the result whether they like it or not. How any picture which is produced in a studio without the sitter can be compared with the work of an artist who has the client constantly before him, it is difficult to imagine. How a claim can seriously be made on behalf of black and white representations in comparison with colour is also difficult.

Photography has advanced with great strides and many truly beautiful pictures are produced by photographers and the camera, but so long as they are unable to command the services of unlimited colours they must be at a disadvantage. At a recent exhibition of camera portraiture held in Russell Square, some splendid pictures were to be seen, but visitors were obliged to pass judgment without comparing the pictures with the originals. Public men are made familiar to the public by virtue of the camera and the press, but frequently when they appear in public the originals cause a sense of surprise and not infrequently that of disappointment, the photographer has idealised or retouched his pictures. We possess photographers who make it their business to offer sittings to rising men and women, but these photographs are highly finished retouched pictures of the originals, whereas the artist produces his impression of the sitter, he catches perhaps a fleeting expression which is very characteristic but not always present.

Hackney.—Plans passed by Borough Council: Factory, Downham Road, for Mr. H. E. Jones; structural alterations 333 Mare Street, for Messrs. Woolworth, Ltd.

Lewisham.—Plans passed by Borough Council: 45 houses, Embleton Road, for Messrs. Sawyer & Son, Ltd., ; 18 houses, Brightling Road, for Mr. A. J. Glock.

If One Only Dared.

Youth is always full of courage and hope, and yet how surprising it is that we do not progress faster, whilst during the past fifty years progress seems to have been very rapid if we take a retrospective glance. But when we inquire into real facts we shall discover that every movement has been a great fight against opposition, mostly fortified by the terrible wall of traditions. Individuals do not grow old in mind, they fossilise by the process of stagnation. For a certain period the ambitions of youth will carry all before it, in spite of the most vigorous opposition. "Youth will not be denied." But being mortal the battles sap our strength, and as the opposition is mostly of a stupid, narrow-minded character, and not that of an active mental nature, the vast majority grow weary and realise that they in their turn had better be content with the conditions as they are. How many tens of thousands have been broken by our government officials will never be revealed. "The circumlocution office," of which Charles Dickens wrote in such an eloquent manner, is still with us. Inventors, people with good ideas, still wander from department to department, until they discover themselves in the entrance vestibule. Every now and again some worn-out patriot takes his ideas abroad, and journalism slings mud and vituperation on his head. It is much simpler to resort to this method than to look round and try and find the real reason. For to do so means that one is obliged to join the ranks of inventors and men with ideas and submit to the gruelling which is always their lot. Three conditions exist: fighting, obstruction, passivism. Unfortunately the majority are obliged to adopt the last attitude towards national matters. But in our daily professional and private duties we can take an active and progressive view of all circumstances.

Only the few maintain and cultivate the gift of real vision. With regard to the late war the majority are willing and content to adjudge that horrible catastrophe as a complete waste of time and energy. Yet many traditions were thrown overboard during 1914–1918. Thousands, in fact millions, gained a freedom of thought and expression. For many, our country has been made a home fit for heroes. It is not always just or correct to judge results from a materialistic point of view. As such the late war very possibly was a complete waste of time and energy. But the upheaval brought about drastic changes which otherwise would have taken generations.

If we could only maintain the atmosphere that dominated everything during those sad days. Obstructions were not allowed to exist, and if traditions stood in the way of progress they were ruthlessly thrown on one side. Our nation was keyed up to a high pitch of discipline. Every active brain was in demand. Youth was encouraged to develop on natural original lines. A good idea was recognised regardless of its origin. Old men became young again, and many who had given up hope of ever having their inventions recognised received a generous welcome. It was a period when the world had no use for the obstructionist and for those who demanded to be suitably approached. Many of our national institutions and traditions toppled and fell, never to be rebuilt, but alas, many have remained.

All exclusive institutions encourage inactivity, lack of progress and contentment. Youth and thought become stultified where no competition exists; where original methods are discouraged, retrogression reigns supreme.

Degrees are but the hall-marks of ordered education. They stamp individuals according to a fixed standard of thought and training. Whilst civilisation must possess these standards it is inadvisable to permit them to govern all circumstances. The gate should always be wide open for the natural genius.

All thinking minds know that the attitude of labour in respect to dilution is primarily the cause of our present housing conditions. Certain organisations refuse to swell their membership with men possibly not trained in accordance with the traditions of the past. The result is that an ever-increasing section of the public, greatly in need of houses which these craftsmen produce, has to live for a generation or more in discomfort. The unfortunate part of this whole attitude is that those most affected belong to the class of the community from which the majority of the craftsmen originate. The battle cry of labour has for many years past been based on the conviction that everybody should have an equal opportunity. In the present attitude of labour in respect to housing they are depriving millions of their own class, with the primary necessities which would enable them to secure a reasonable chance, of having an equal opportunity with other members of the community. Wherever and whenever families are reared under lamentable conditions in respect to accommodation the minds of the children must be adversely influenced. It is more difficult to eradicate habits and impressions than to instil the correct attitude and balance towards our present civilisation.

Finance plays only a secondary part in this housing difficulty. Without the workmen to erect the houses no financial arrangement however generous will supply the necessary needs.

The lessons we can learn from this experience should set our minds against all combinations which tend towards the creation of monopolies of any character.

With regard to architectural design, many of our best men lack courage and the result is that the evolution of architectural design is slow and runs in fixed grooves. Originality is hedged in with difficulties. To seek to convince the client, the local authorities, and many others, is an undertaking from which the bravest shrink. The stern necessity of earning a living forces numbers to conform willingly and gracefully to the existing order of things.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JANUARY 30, 1875.

ONE MORE PANACEA FOR ARCHITECTURAL DISTRESS.

Not many weeks ago there was a discussion at the Institute of Architects on the intricate scientific subject of vaulting; and on that occasion Sir Edmund Beckett made, amongst other pungent remarks, this very remarkable statement. He had happened that afternoon to meet Mr. Fergusson, who, as a voluminous writer on all architectural topics, ought apparently to understand vaulting as well as any one. He had sounded Mr. Fergusson, therefore, upon the point, asking him in fact what he ought to say on the subject. The reply was as authoritative as conclusive. "There is nothing," said the great writer, "to be *said* about it at all; if you want to build a vault, *go and do it!*" No doubt the meaning of this somewhat oracular observation lies, as Mr. Bunsby would say, in the application of it; but certainly the wisdom here concealed may fairly be taken to be of a similar order to that which is contained in the proposition that the architect is not an artist but only a designer of buildings. That he is a designer of buildings let us cheerfully admit; but why he is not an artist let us still enquire. If you want to build a vault "go and do it" by all means, but why it should not be done upon some principle that can be intelligently talked about is not at once so manifest.

We thus arrive readily enough at the real issue between Sir Edmund Beckett and the architectural profession. It is not a mere question of words whether the architect is an artist or no. Neither is it a visionary task to seek to improve the art of designing, or the science of constructing, by critical precepts as distinguished from empirical experiments. The term "artist," we cannot help thinking, is by no means to be confined, or even to be properly applied at all, to the "man or woman who executes." The cook is never an artist. Neither is the perfumer; nor the shampooer; nor the gentleman who brushes your hair by machinery. If indeed the dancer or the singer is an artist and not a mere performer, it is by virtue of a certain vital individuality, or individual vitality of expression thrown into the dance or the song. This is *design*; and so it is that the cook designs not, but only compounds like the chemist, while the hairdresser, occasionally claiming to design, is chiefly laughed at for his pains. "You are artists in respect of your drawings, but not in respect of the buildings made from them;" that is to say, the architect executes his drawings, but someone else executes his buildings; a perfectly idle distinction to those who actually know what it all turns upon.

Building Labour Productivity and Costs.

From the "Architectural Forum."

In the November, 1924, issue of the "Monthly Labour Review" appeared an article by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, describing in detail the findings of an extensive survey of building labour costs. This information will undoubtedly interest architects, as it has definite value in estimating and checking building costs.

Early in 1923 the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics began an investigation of labour productivity or efficiency in certain occupations in the building trades. Preparatory to this survey a conference of large building contractors and construction engineers from various cities of the United States was called. Elaborate questionnaires were devised as the result of the conference, covering a large number of specific occupations and types of work.

The field investigation was conducted principally by Special Agent Paul H. Moncure, of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, assisted occasionally by others of the bureau's staff.

The investigation was started in Atlanta, with the idea that it could be begun early in the year in a southern city. Atlanta was therefore the "try-out" city. This explains the large number of schedules from there as compared with other localities. The conference agreement was that not less than five schedules should be secured from each city on each of the sections of the study.

This being pioneer work, it was not expected that all the details called for by the conference questionnaire could be readily secured from every building contractor, but making all allowances for this, the try-out was discouraging. Only new work was considered. At the very outset carpentry work on frame buildings had to be abandoned, as there was no well defined unit of production.

As the investigation progressed from city to city it was found that in almost every line local styles and types of materials used made it necessary entirely to abandon certain points of inquiry. For instance, while bricklaying was covered in 15 cities, roofing was scheduled in only 10 localities, and painting in only four. Painting was abandoned because it became more and more difficult to follow up new work and because the various colour schemes on the same house prevented the agents from getting adequate samples of straightaway work. Composition roofing was found to be much used in some cities and almost unknown in others, with the result that it was necessary to confine the study practically to bricklaying and pick up such other information from time to time and place to place as could be obtained.

Notwithstanding the persistence of articles and interviews in newspapers and trade journals about the relative inefficiency of labour as compared with former years, this bureau was unable to find a single building contractor, superintendent or foreman, who had a record of work done per man-hour on the jobs in progress or upon any former job. It was necessary, therefore, for the agents of the bureau to locate building projects just begun or just about to be begun, and then to make arrangements with the responsible contractor to have the actual time of the men kept for the purposes of this report, and not only that but to follow up each job day by day to see that the record was being kept.

Whatever interest the subject may have for interviewing purposes, it must be admitted that the men coming in direct contact with building work have very little interest in the time cost by occupations or trades in the building industry. We are publishing the material collected by the bureau for what it is worth as representing the pioneer attempt to secure the actual facts through impartial sources.

BRICKLAYING.

The instruction to the agents was to secure the bricklayer time and labour cost per 1,000 common bricks laid in a straightaway wall without openings. This would seem to be a simple matter, but it was found that brick houses, so common a generation ago, are very difficult to find. Structures of hollow tile, of cement and framework, and of steel are being faced with "face brick," but obviously these are so particularised in their plans, especially as to the brick finishing part, that this work cannot be considered as ordinary bricklaying; and solid brick walls are very difficult to locate. In other words, the bricklaying to-day is for the most part very different from that of 20 years ago or even 15 years ago. Methods of using brick have changed.

However, it was possible to find at least five new buildings in each city visited where common brick was being laid in straightaway walls of sufficient dimension to justify schedules being taken for them. The original questionnaire covered the question as to whether the bricklayer had to build his own scaffold, but as this was not found to be true in any case it has been eliminated from the tabulation. Another question referred to the placing of the brick and mortar for the bricklayer as, for instance, foot level, waist level, etc. As the bricklayer was required to pick up the brick from his own foot level in every case scheduled except two, this has also been eliminated.

The highest labour cost per 1,000 bricks in the wall ($14.47) was found in Indianapolis, where an average rate of $1.37 per hour resulted in a labour productivity of 95·7 bricks per man per hour. It should be understood that this money cost is for the bricklayer only. The costs of bricklaying vary greatly.

The lowest average cost per 1,000 bricks in the wall was found in Birmingham, where an average pay of $1.16 an hour resulted in a productivity of 241 bricks per man per hour.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND COST IN BRICKLAYING, BY CITIES.

City.	Average rate of pay per hour.	Number of bricks laid — Per hour.	Number of bricks laid — Per day of 8 hours.	Cost of laying 1,000 bricks.
Atlanta	$1.05	185·3	1,482·4	$6.30
Birmingham	1.16	241·0	1,928·0	4·82
Chattanooga	1.46	226·1	1,808·8	6.85
New Orleans	1.01	203·5	1,628·0	5.11
Norfolk	1.37½	231·8	1,854·4	6.38
Boston	1.25	97·7	781·6	12.94
New York	1.76	157·6	1,260·8	11.69
Philadelphia	1.53	123·3	986·4	12.65
Chicago	1.57	156·8	1,254·4	10.60
Cincinnati	1.43	131·5	1,052·0	11.47
Cleveland	1.50	147·8	1,182·4	10.55
Denver	1.50	212·4	1,699·2	7.58
Detriot	1.54½	154·0	1,232·0	10.44
Indianapolis	1.36⅘	95·7	765·6	14.47
Minneapolis & St. Paul.	1.21⅒	193·2	1,545·6	6.84

The matter of trade union application of the workmen is shown, where such conditions were found, in the detailed table. Unionism appears to have had very little influence in a given trade in a given locality so far as bricklaying is concerned. For instance, eight of the establishments covered in Atlanta used union labour only. The average rate per hour was $1.20; the average productivity on these eight jobs was 243·9 bricks per hour, with a money cost of $5.50 per thousand bricks in the wall. There were nine non-union jobs, with an average of 97 cents an hour, a productivity of 142·9 bricks per hour per man, and a labour cost of $6.90 per thousand bricks in the wall. There were six mixed groups—that is to say, both union and non-union men on the same job—at an average hourly

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND COST IN PAINTING, BY CITIES.

City.	Number of coats.	Rate of pay per hour.	Number of squares painted per day of 8 hours.
Atlanta	3	$0.68	2·72
Birmingham	2	.63	4·56
Chattanooga	2	.75	3·84
New Orleans	3	.83	2·00

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rate of $1.05 per man, a productivity of 169·4 bricks per man per hour, at labour cost of $6.44 per thousand.

In Chicago 10 union jobs were scheduled, paying an average of $1.56 per hour,with a productivity of an average of 161·9 bricks per man-hour and a labour cost of $10.28 per thousand bricks in the wall. Three strictly non-union plants were scheduled paying $1.52 per hour and having a productivity of 128·6 bricks per man-hour and a labour cost for bricklayers of $12.15 per thousand bricks in the wall. There were 11 jobs scheduled operating under the Landis award. The average pay was $1.60 per hour, the productivity was 159·7 brick per man-hour, and the labour cost was $10.48 per thousand bricks actually in place in the wall.

PLASTERING.

The schedule called for screeded and commercial plastering, two-coat work, the time to be shown on gross and net area. In the summary given here by cities the distinction between commercial and screeded work is not considered, as there is no uniform difference in the output per man per hour.

The net area per man-hour as between union and non-union plasterers did not vary greatly in the same locality. Twelve schedules taken from union firms in Atlanta give a net area output per man-hour of 5 square yards. Seven non-union jobs have an average of 5½ square yards. The non-union plasterer's cost per square yard was 19 cents and the union plasterer's cost 25 cents, but this difference is accounted for in the difference in the wages paid.

PAINTING.

Painting is shown for only four cities. Five schedules on three-coat work were obtained in Atlanta, and four schedules on three-coat work were obtained in New Orleans. For the other two cities data are shown for two-coat work. In most cases the work was done by a so-called bucket painter, a man working for himself who may or may not employ assistants. The schedule called for straightaway work on new buildings. To obtain this information it was necessary for an agent to locate the jobs and watch them until first and second coats had been put on and had time to dry.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND COST IN ROOFING, BY CITIES.

City.	Rate of pay per hour.	Number of squares covered per day of 8 hours.
Atlanta	$0.90	6·24
Birmingham	(*)	8·00
Chattanooga	.68	2·48
New Orleans	.92	4·96
Norfolk	.81	3·20
Boston	1.10	4·24
New York	1.15	3·92
Philadelphia	.87	5·28
Cincinnati	.89	2·64
Indianapolis	.92	6·16

(*) $1. per square.

The tabulation on productivity per man-hour in roofing is included and submitted only for what it is worth and with an idea that it may be helpful for comparative purposes should future investigations along these lines be made.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND COST IN PLASTERING, BY CITIES.

City.	Rate of pay per hour.	Square yards plastered per day of 8 hours. Net area.	Cost of plastering per square yard. Net area.
Atlanta	$1.040	41.4	$0.23
Birmingham	.957	47·1	.17
Chattanooga	1.134	51·4	.19
New Orleans	1.000	36·4	.24
Norfolk	1.283	47·8	.22
Boston	1.438	36·3	.33
New York	1.875	43·4	.39
Philadelphia	1.643	62.4	.21
Chicago	1.792	49·2	.30
Cincinnati	1.578	57·5	.23
Cleveland	1.500	49·0	.27
Denver	1.500	52·9	.23
Detroit	1.563	51·2	.26
Indianapolis	1.322	47·7	.23
Minneapolis	1.70	58·6	.18

Art Galleries.

A very interesting exhibition of paintings is being held at the Greatorex Gallery, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W., by Mr. Laurence Bell. The artist has made a special study of the use of body colours, and his pictures are undoubtedly very clever. He has introduced through his media a quality of strength that adds charm to the pictures. We illustrate two views in our inset plates. The Waterloo Bridge view is a real gem and will in time be unique, seeing that the present bridge is to be replaced. The distance under the arch has been well painted, and forms a delightful contrast to the sombre colouring of the bridge's masonry. The exhibition is not very extensive, but Mr. Bell has preferred to include only those which he personally considered his very best.

Competition News.

RUGBY U.D. COUNCIL HOUSING SCHEME COMPETITION.

The Plans and Building Committee of the Rugby Urban District Council are prepared to receive from architects, designs of houses known as Type B, *i.e.*, parlour type, to be erected upon their Eastlands Estate, in pairs, blocks of four and six.

The designs are to be in conformity with the Ministry of Health Housing Act 1923 (Circular 388a) having a superficial area of not more than 950 square feet. Competitors must forward complete plans, sections and elevations, together with specification and cost. The price per house must not exceed the sum of £550, excluding land, road and sewer work. The Committee will pay the usual architect's fees for any plans approved and accepted by them. The Committee also reserve to themselves the right to erect more than 1 pair, 4 or 6 houses, without further fees. Plans, etc., must be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at his office not later than 12 noon, Saturday, February 21 next, endorsed "Competition." John H. Sharp, M.I.M.Cy.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Benn Buildings, Rugby, January 26, 1925.

R.I.B.A. Examinations.

The following are the dates for the R.I.B.A. Examinations in 1925:—

Intermediate Examination.—May 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28. (Last day for receiving applications, April 24th.) November 20, 21, 23, 24 and 26. (Last day for receiving applications, October 17.)

Final and Special Examinations.—July 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16. (Last day for receiving applications, May 8.) December 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10. (Last day for receiving applications, October 30.)

Examination for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning.—July 1, 2, 3 and 6. (Last day for receiving applications, March 1.)

EVERARD J. HAYNES,
Secretary,
Board of Architectural Education.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation are to invite tenders for the erection of a public washhouse at Moston for which purpose a loan of £21,700 has been sanctioned.—Plans have been prepared for extensions to the Municipal College.—The Board of Education have approved proposals for the erection of secondary schools for boys and girls at Levenshulme.—A site on the Blackley housing estate has been approved for a new school.—In connection with the proposal to invite tenders for houses on the Blackley estate an opportunity is to be given to specialist firms to quote for the substitution of their systems of construction in lieu of the usual specification.

MILDMAY PARK.—The managers of St. Jude's School propose to build a new elementary school for about 360 children in King Henry's Walk.

ROSSINGTON.—West Riding Education Committee are to erect four houses for teachers at a cost of about £3,176.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—The elementary school is to be enlarged by 250 places.—A new Roman Catholic school for 200 is to be provided.

SWINTON KILNHURST.—The elementary school is to be enlarged by the West Riding Education Committee at a cost of £1,840.

NEWBURY.—Plans passed by Corporation: Two houses, Lamb Gardens, for Mr. A. E. Rawlings.

SHOREDITCH.—The Borough Council are considering a scheme for the erection of buildings for the maternity and child welfare department, at a cost of £5,250, and for a future extension to provide accommodation for nurses at a cost of an additional £4,000.

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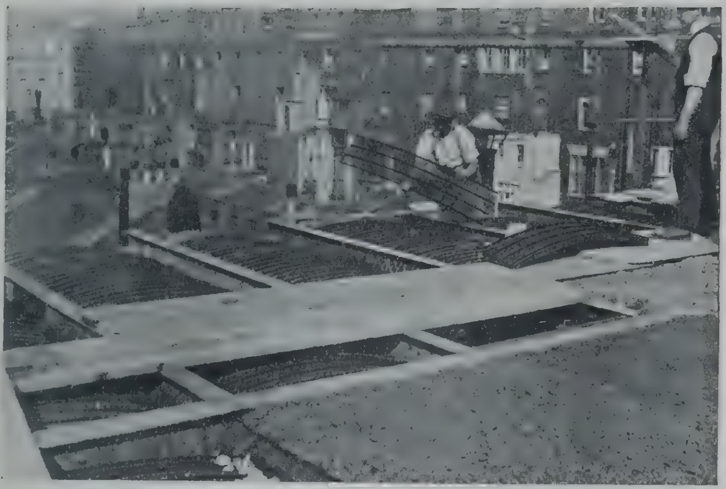

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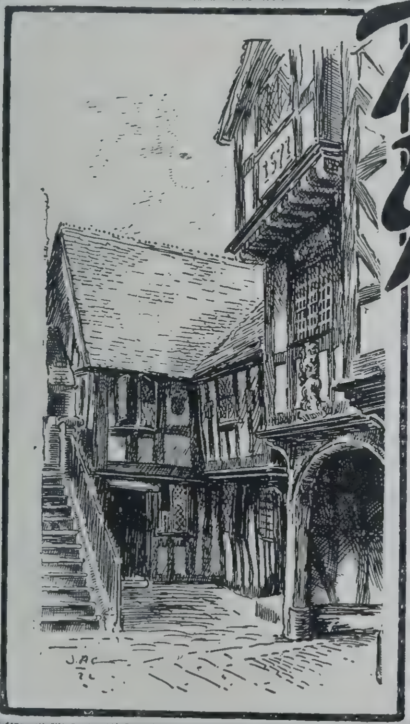

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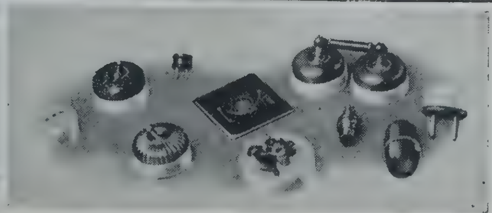

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General News.

Askern Sutton.—West Riding Education Committee propose to provide additional school accommodation for 255 children.

Battersea.—The Borough Council have, on the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, prepared revised plans for the erection of a tuberculous dispensary and maternity centre in Latchmere Road. This scheme will effect a reduction of £5,000 on the original estimate.

Blackpool.—Mr. Herbert Wade, architect, Bisley Street, Blackpool, has in hand a scheme for the erection of a new elementary school at Hindley Green. The estimated cost is £20,000. Plans are also to be prepared for the parishioners of St. Mark's Church, Layton, who propose to erect a new church.

Cheadle.—Messrs. David Foxwell and Sons, engineers, are erecting large engineering works near Boundary Bridge, facing Stockport Road. The contractors are Messrs. T. Gaskell & Co., builders, Wilmslow Road, Withington. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Graves & Ellerton, architects, Manchester.

Coventry.—The Corporation have prepared a scheme for the development of the Radford housing estate.

Dover.—The Education Committee are inquiring as to a site for a new school to replace Christ Church girls' school.—Plans have been prepared for an open air school, the building of which will cost £1,160.—Drainage works are to be undertaken at a cost of £11,341.—Sanction is to be sought for a loan of £3,500 for the proposed covered shelter at Granville Gardens.

Gosport.—The Town Council are to erect a new central school.—Subsidies are to be given for another 25 houses.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Gordon Road, for Messrs. White & Sons; 4 houses, St. Andrew's Road, for Mr. G. Osgood; 6 houses, Brockhurst Road, for Mr. J. Jenner; additions to Christ Church, for Churchwardens; additions to Fox public house, North Street, for Messrs. Long & Co.

Gravesend.—The Southern Railway are preparing plans for improving the railway station.—The G.P.O. are to enlarge the post office.

Keighley.—A new bridge is to be constructed across the river Aire at a cost of about £40,000.

Lytham St. Annes.—Plans for a new Sunday school, the building of which will be commenced in a month or two, have been approved by the officials of the Fairhaven Wesleyan Church. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., architects, 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester.

Manchester.—Messrs. Fogarty & Co., builders, Tyson Street, Cheetham Hill, have secured a site in New Hall Lane, Broughton, where it is proposed to erect ten houses, semi-detached and brick built.—Mr. E. W. Taylor, architect, 143 Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, has prepared plans for a garage and offices to premises in Lapwing Lane, West Didsbury.—Mr. A. Steinthal, architect, 78 King Street, Manchester, has prepared plans for additions to the Princess Christian College, 26 Wilbraham Road, Fallowfield, for the trustees.—Mr. H. Booth, architect, Chorlton Road, Hulme, has prepared plans for the extension and alterations to the Billiard Hall, Percy Street and Russell Street, for Messrs. Burgons Extensions, Ltd.—Mr. F. Fenn, architect, Chapel Walks, Manchester, has prepared plans for four houses in Spring Gardens, Didsbury, for Mr. T. W. Evans. —Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, A.R.I.B.A., has prepared layout and plans for 182 houses to be erected on Mount Road, Sutton Road, Darras Road, Trust Road, and Balmain Avenue, Gorton, for the trustees of W. R. Sutton.—Messrs. J. H. Maybury & Son, architects, Chapel Walks, have in hand preparation of plans of two houses in Devon Avenue, Burnage, for Mr. J. McMorran. —Mr. A. V. Roberts, architect, 113 Great Cheetham Street West, Manchester, has in hand the plans for the conversion of house into shop and house at Carlisle Street, Bradford, Manchester, for Mr. F. C. V. Holt.—Messrs. J. Berry, Son, & Stephenson, architects, John Dalton Street, Manchester, are preparing plans for conversion of premises into shop and workshop at 475 Oldham Road, Newton Heath, for the Deans and Canons of Manchester.—Plans have been approved by the Salford Corporation for a new sanitary conveniences and store at Dye Works, Ordsall Lane, for Messrs. J. & J. M. Worrall, Ltd. Plans by Messrs. Potts & Hennings, architects, Manchester, contract placed with Messrs. W. Gornall, Ltd., builders, Bolton.—Alteration to offices at Percy Street, Pendleton, for the Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., plans by own staff. Contract placed with Mr. H. Hall, Church Street, Pendleton.—Extensions to premises, Cheltinham Street, Pendleton Industrial Co-Operative Society Ltd. Plans by Mr. W. A. Johnson, architect, Co-Operative Wholesale Society, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. H. Southern, architect, 15 Cross Street, Manchester, for alterations to the Adelphi Lads' Club, for converting premises for cinema purposes for the trustees.

Andover.—A new secondary school is to be provided at a cost of £11,432, and in this connection Wykeham House is to be purchased for conversion into a hostel for the school.

Bournemouth.—The Corporation have decided to subsidise another 50 houses.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Burleigh Road, for Mr. J. Smith; 5 houses, St. Luke's Road, for Mr. W. Moore; 4 houses, Belle Vue Road, for Mr. G. Peters; parish hall, Victoria Road, for Church Council; 6 houses, Barrie Road, for Mr. F. Moorman; school, Highfield Road, for the Managers.

Glasgow.—Mr. James Wright is to erect under subsidy 30 houses in Albert Road, Langside.—The Congregational Union of Scotland are securing a site at Bellahouston, for the erection of a church.—The Corporation are negotiating for 95 acres at Ruchill, as a site for housing people from slum areas.—The Master of Works reports that the works required for the repair of Kirklee Bridge will cost £7,500.—The Housing Committee have decided to arrange for the erection of experimental houses as follows: two composite houses by the Glasgow Steel Roofing Co.; 2 composite houses by the Kelvin Construction Co.; 2 timber and concrete cottages by Messrs. Cowieson & Co., and blocks of concrete houses by the Balshagray Building Co. The Corolite Construction Co. is to be invited to quote for the erection of two blocks of their special concrete construction.

Newcastle.—The City Council have decided to invite tenders for 70 houses at the Pendower estate.—Property at the corner of Market Street and Pilgrim Street is to be acquired at a cost of £37,000 for improvements and also for the erection of extensions to the police court.—Premises in Wharncliffe Street are to be purchased for £950 for the purpose of maternity and child welfare work.

Newport (Mon.).—Office accommodation for the Corporation is to be provided in premises at the rear of the Town Hall in Dock Street, at a cost of £5,000—The G.W.R. are to erect 50 subsidy houses at Mendalgief.—The Allied Building Corporation have submitted a scheme for building 1,000 houses in the next two years at a subsidy of £110 per house, for letting.—Plans passed: 8 garages, Durham Road, for Mr. R. J. P. Hodge; 4 houses, Allt-yr-yn Road, for Mr. J. Matthias; 12 houses, Keynsham Avenue, for Mr. T. J. Hill.

Oldham.—The Education Committee of the Borough Council are considering plans for the erection of a new Council school to be erected on a site in Ward Street, to the plans of Mr. F. Thorpe, Union Bank Chambers, Oldham. An early start on the building operations is anticipated. Under consideration is also a scheme for the erection of a new school, Ascroft Street, and the extension of the Technical School.

Poplar.—The Ministry of Health have consented to the erection of 72 houses on the Manchester Road site.—The Earl of Warwick public house, Chrisp Street, is to be rebuilt by Mr. J. Parsons.

Prestwich.—The Urban District Council have agreed to give the subsidy to the Moston Brick & Building Co. in respect of the proposed erection of 16 houses in Heaton Street.—Plans passed: subsidy houses in Cedar Grove, for Messrs. W. & S. Bradshaw 4 houses off Poppythorn Lane, for Messrs. Ambler & Waite.

Seaham Harbour.—Lord Londonderry, who has erected 250 houses and proposes to erect more, is seeking the co-operation of the Urban District Council in getting old houses put into proper habitable condition.—A site for a municipal lodging house is being obtained.—Plans passed: 7 houses, Princes Street, for Mr. F. Kirton.

Westminster.—It is proposed to continue the widening of Berkeley Street, at a cost of £16,555.—Mr. A. R. Conder, F.R.I.B.A., has been selected as architect in connection with the rebuilding of Marshall Street baths.—Messrs. Young & Hall, architects for the Middlesex Hospital, have now prepared plans for the conversion of the Cleveland Street workhouse, as the hospital authorities are anxious to occupy the buildings as soon as possible.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. D. O'Brien on the 21st inst. To many of our readers he was well known as the founder of the Columbian Fireproofing Co., Ltd., and those who came in personal touch with him appreciated his business abilities and warm generous character.

Trade Note.

Messrs. George Mills & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester, have asked us to announce that they have received the following letter from the Maco Spinning Co., Ltd., cotton spinners, Wellington Mills, Turton, Lancs, respecting a fire which took place at their mills on December 30 last:—"23rd Jan., 1925. *Re* Darby Mill. We had a small fire at the above mill on December 30 last, and we are pleased to say that your 'Sprinkler' acted very satisfactorily."

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The Bricklayer.

Last week we gave some statistics compiled by the United States Commissioner on Labour Statistics, consideration of which will prove how utterly wrong-headed labour in the building trades is in its attitude here. We will take the bricklayer to illustrate our points.

The statistics are taken from data examined in 15 cities in various parts of America which show that the American bricklayer lays on an average 1,363 bricks in a working day of 8 hours. Averaging the cost paid in wages in these 15 cities the amount paid for laying 1,000 bricks works out at $9·50. We may assume that a fair average productivity in this country would not be found to exceed 500 bricks in a day of eight hours. In other words, it takes the English bricklayer a little more than 2½ days to lay as many bricks as the American bricklayer lays in one eight-hours day. Taking the bricklayer's wages at a rate of 1s. 9d. per hour and converting his pay into American currency, we shall find that he is paid $7·00 in England for laying 1,000 bricks as against $9·50 in America.

The difference, taking into consideration the much higher living costs of America, will indicate that English labour in the bricklaying craft is paid at a higher rate than American labour. We may be informed that American bricks are thinner and lighter than those used here, but we do not think that the difference accounts for the fact that the bricklayer here only does a fraction of the amount of work of his American colleague.

On the question of cost there is, however, a further point to bear in mind. It would pay any builder far better to double the rate of pay if the amount of work done in the time were doubled, because it would materially lessen overhead charges, while the difference to the bricklayer would be a weekly wage of £7 14s. instead of £3 17s.

Knowing that many disputes and strikes are concerned with differences amounting to a few pence or even a penny per hour, such a consideration is well worth weighing by the working man.

We believe that many of them are still obstinately convinced that by doing more in a day they are both shortening their jobs and keeping other men out of employment, but the reverse is the case. The very slow rate of building since the war discourages many from building at all, and coupled with high costs of building directly injures the workers' chances.

More than this, in the case of the bricklayer it is causing a disposition to substitute other materials for brickwork, a movement which will in the end very much injure the interests of the craft.

We have recently heard much of the emigration of bricklayers to the United States, attracted by the high wages obtainable there, but, as we have shown on the evidence of figures, there is no reason why the bricklayer should not be as well or better off here as in the United States if he will but exercise his reason. America is no place for either the lazy or incapable, as many have found to their cost, and the worker who crosses the Atlantic very soon finds that he has to leave the prevailing ca' canny spirit behind him as it is not tolerated by shrewd Americans. The rule in America is to give good wages, but only for a *quantum meruit*, whereas it has become the custom here to see how little service will be accepted by employers, and how far they can be obstructed in their efforts to get work done. It is disgraceful that such a thing should be in a country which is usually considered to be in the forefront of the world's civilisations.

It is admitted by competent authorities here that 1,000 bricks a day can be laid on straightforward work by any capable bricklayer. It was an average reached in the past, and if we argue that the work of the American bricklayer is lighter than that of a similar man here, it would not be unreasonable to allow of 365 bricks per diem for the difference in effort needed here as compared with that necessary under American conditions. There is an admitted shortage of bricklayers here, but that shortage would tend to disappear if the average man doubled the amount of work done in a day, while his increased pay would put him into a favoured position.

Useful as the unions have been under past conditions, their actions are rendering their name anathema to every thinking man here, for in the long and weary records of labour disputes in recent years there is hardly the smallest indication that they are willing to face unanswerable facts.

The so-called workers, often another name for those who are most unwilling to work, are rapidly qualifying for the title of the "drones of the community," a body endlessly on the search for the means of converting a once prosperous country into the likeness of the modern Russian paradise. We wish that Labour delegates, instead of visiting Russia at the expense of their organisations, and being shown carefully camouflaged scenes by their hosts, who supply them with facts and figures which no one believes, could be sent for a term of years to work in that free and progressive community!

An end must be put to the exactions of a class who seem unable to realise the advantages they possess and quite incapable of understanding their own real interests.

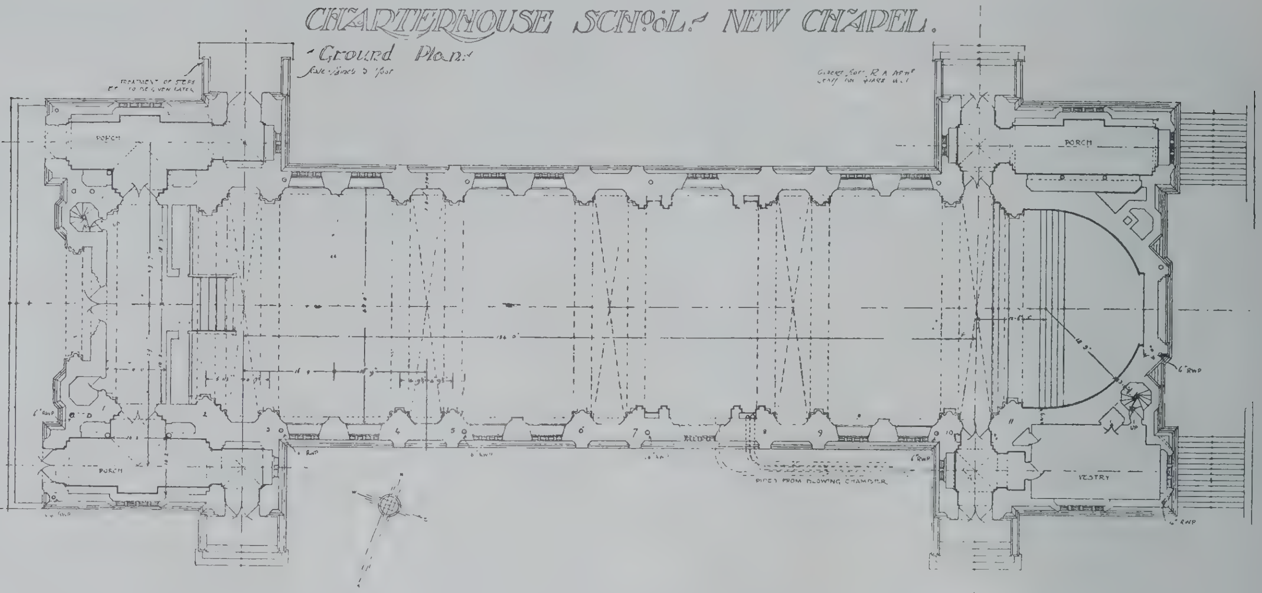
Men may be paid too little for their own comfort at the same time that they are paid far too much for the value of the services rendered by them to the community, and the high cost of living is the direct outcome of the fact that almost every section of labour, while seeking the utmost for themselves, is in turn exploited by other sections of labour who are pursuing a similar policy. The poor man wants housing, and the building trade makes it impossible to obtain it except on unreasonable terms, but at the same time those employed in the building trade find through the action of other branches of labour its living expenses increased.

The evils from which we are all suffering cannot be ended by Government grants, but can only be remedied by common sense and by goodwill, and in our opinion much of the money expended on social legislation could be saved to the advantage of the workers themselves, while the wheels of industry would automatically be freed of the grit which is rendering it almost incapable of working.

Our Illustrations.

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL NEW CHAPEL SECTIONS AND DETAILS.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN: CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL NEW CHAPEL. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect.

War Memorial Chapel, Charterhouse School.

This building, which is now well advanced, occupies a commanding site, a little to the south-east of the main block of school buildings. From the east end of the Chapel the ground falls very steeply towards the Charterhouse Road, which leads to Godalming, and from this road a very striking view of the building will be obtained.

As regards the general character of the design, the Chapel relies for its effect on simplicity, bigness of scale and carefully considered proportions. The building is roofed in one span, there being no arcades.

A striking feature of the interior will be the treatment of the windows. These are in the form of great lancets, carried well up into the vault, thus producing a very lofty effect.

The Chapel is spanned at intervals by big transverse arches, grouped in pairs. In other words, the building is divided by these arches into alternate long and short bays. The long bays have a pointed barrel vault, while the short bays are groined; the big lancet windows occurring in the short bays, where the groining provides the opportunity for carrying up the windows, as alluded to above.

The collegiate form of seating will be adopted; that is to say, the boys will sit in rows facing each other across the Chapel, leaving a wide gangway in the centre. Accommodation will be provided for about 600 boys and over 200 masters, staff, visitors, etc.

As regards materials, the building is faced externally with the local Bargate Stone, with mouldings and dressed work of Weldon Stone; though for the plinths and certain string-courses Clipsham Stone has been used. The roof will be covered with quiet, brownish sand-faced tiles. Internally, the walls and vaults will be plastered, but arches, mouldings and quoins, etc., are of Weldon Stone.

Notes and Comments.

Lord Weir's Little Dispute.

We cannot understand the point of all the discussion going on about the status of the workers with whom Lord Weir proposes to erect his houses. If he has to employ those affiliated with any of the building crafts and represented by their unions these men will presumably stand out for trade union terms. If, on the other hand, he is able to make his own bargain with outside labour and work independently of the unions he can do so, but he probably will find himself unable to mix the goats with the sheep. The goats being either the trade unionists or free labour, as we may think most apposite. What we are really interested in is not what either Lord Weir or his opponents say must happen but what will happen, which may be quite another thing. But Lord Weir evidently recognises the true inwardness of the situation, which is that cheaper housing does not so much depend on the system employed as the manner in which that system is worked. We believe we should be right in asserting that there is no reason why a workman's house should not be built, and well built, at a cost of £350 at the present time, and in a space of 3½ months and of ordinary materials if men would work with a will, and no reason why the men employed should not earn good pay at the present rates and yet allow a profit for their employers.

Rapid Bricklaying.

Bricklaying contests may in time become as popular as cross-word puzzles. Mr. C. Hull, of Treeton, set a record of 809 bricks in an hour, but this was beaten by Mr. Wood, of Scarborough, who succeeded in laying 879 in the same time. Mr. Hull has since tried again, and has succeeded in increasing his record by 35 bricks. It would be interesting and useful if these gentlemen would give demonstrations before meetings of the trade unionists, as some of those present, believing that deeds were better than words, might be disposed to show what they could do instead of the time-honoured custom followed closely of trying to prevent work from being done. As we have said in our leading article, the future of the bricklayer is by no means a rosy one if he persists in his endeavour to make the cost of brickwork unduly costly. Some time or other, however long suffering we are, we get tired of the eternal obstructionist.

St. Paul's.

The difference of expressed opinion as to the safety of St. Paul's is not a subject for surprise. We label a building as being "safe" or "unsafe," but in the majority of cases this is a shorter and more emphatic way of saying "We are not inclined to think from what we can see that

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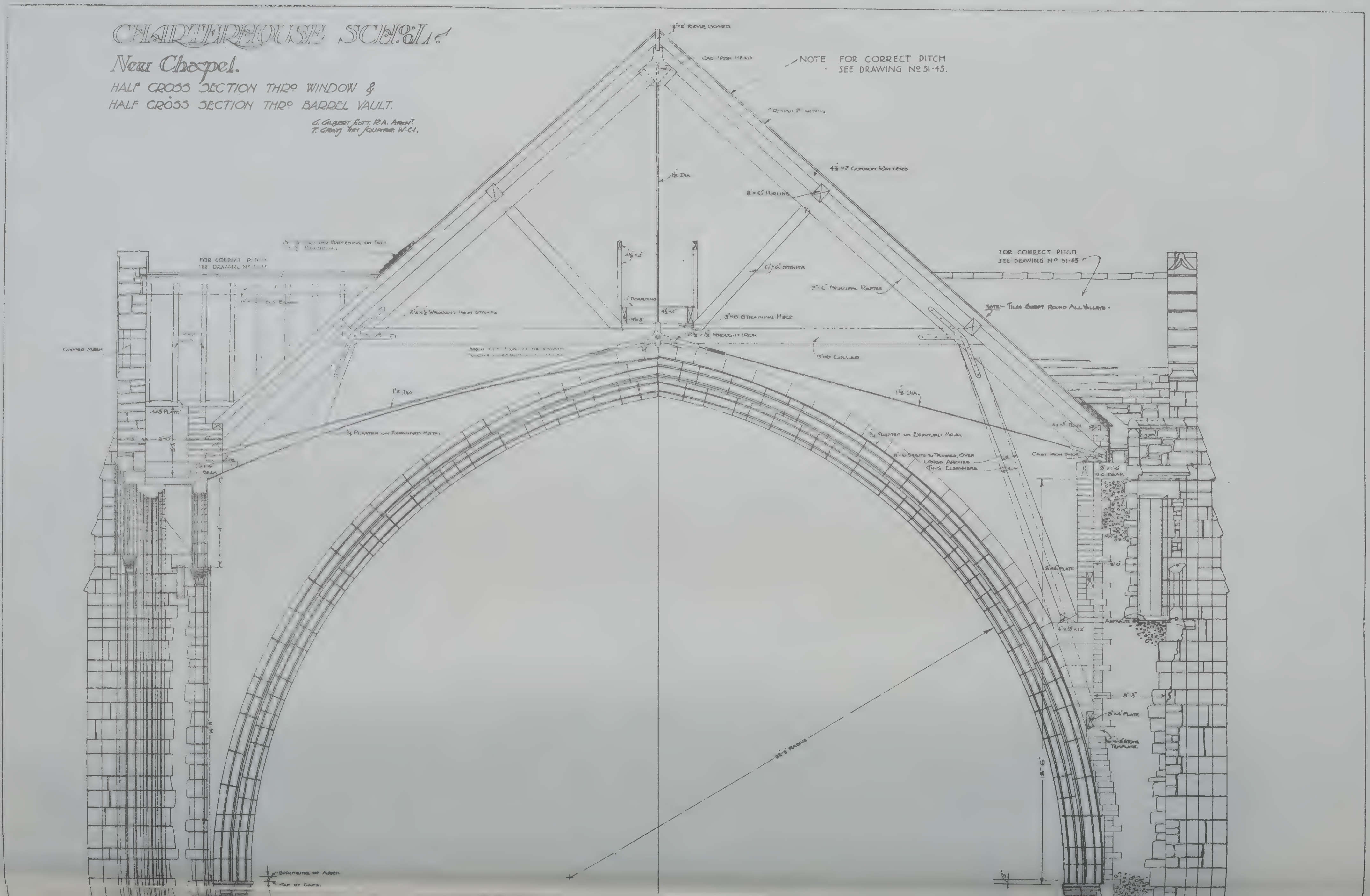
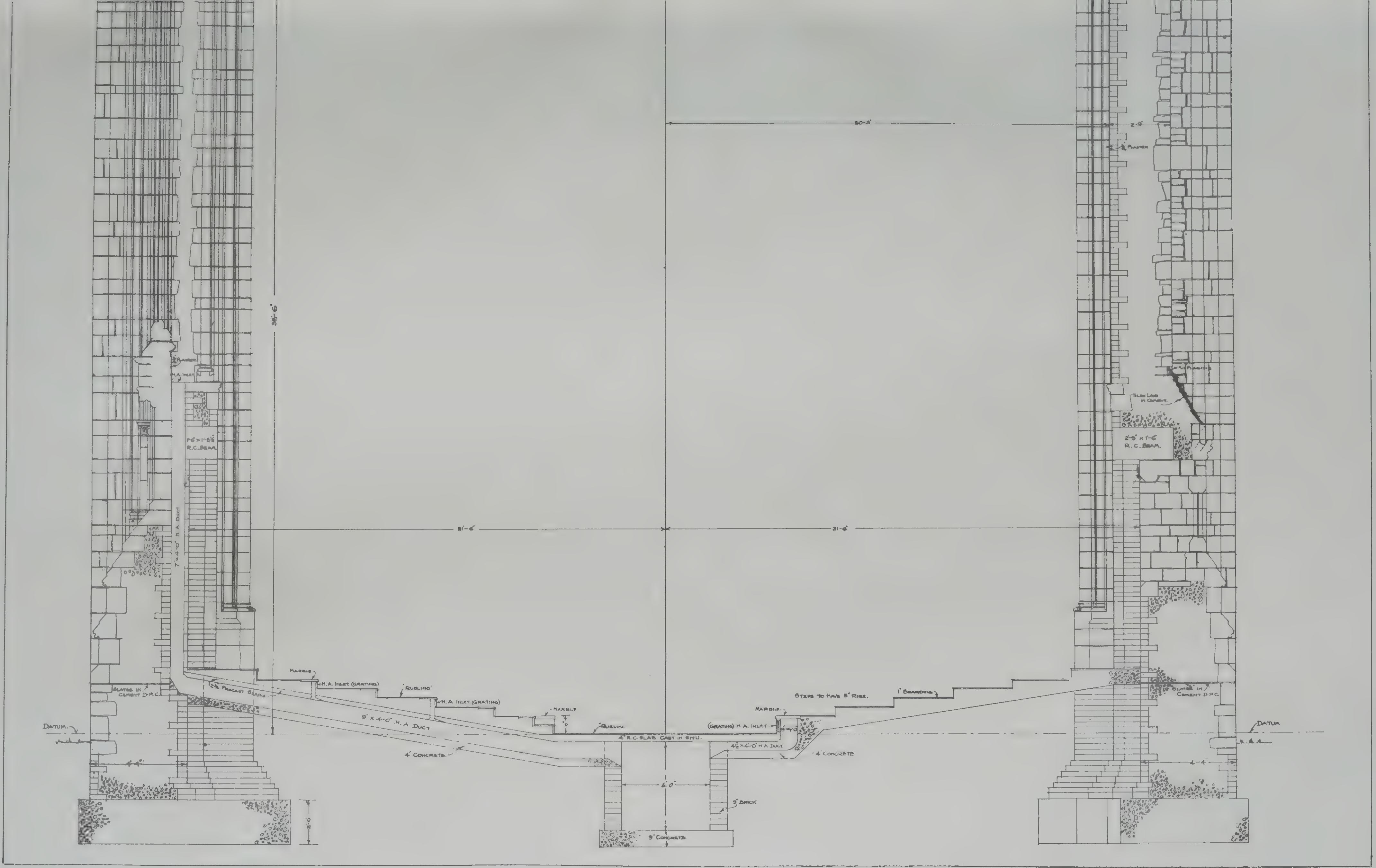

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL
New Chapel.
HALF CROSS SECTION THRO WINDOW &
HALF CROSS SECTION THRO BARREL VAULT.
G. GILBERT SCOTT R.A. ARCHT.
7. GRAY'S INN SQUARE. W.C.1.
3"×2" RIDGE BOARD
CAST IRON HEAD
NOTE FOR CORRECT PITCH SEE DRAWING No 51-45.
4½×2 COMMON RAFTERS
1⅛ DIA
8"×6 PURLINS
BATTENING, ON FELT
FOR CORRECT PITCH SEE DRAWING No
4½×2
1" BOARDING
4½×2
9×3
6"×6" STRUTS
9"×6" PRINCIPAL RAFTER
3"×6 STRAINING PIECE
2½×½ WROUGHT IRON
2½×½ WROUGHT IRON STRAPS
9"×6 COLLAR
FOR CORRECT PITCH SEE DRAWING No 51-45
NOTE:- TILES SWEPT ROUND ALL VALLEYS.
COPPER MESH
1⅛ DIA
1⅛ DIA
4×3 PLATE
2'-0"
3'-3"
BEAM
¾ PLASTER ON EXPANDED METAL
¾ PLASTER ON EXPANDED METAL
8'-6 STRUTS TO TRUSSES, OVER CROSS ARCHES THUS ELSEWHERE
4½×3" PLATE
CAST IRON SHOE
9"×1'-6 R.C. BEAM
4'
8"×4 PLATE
8'-0"
ASPHALTE
4"×9"×12"
3'-3"
8"×4" PLATE
6"×1'-3" STONE TEMPLATE
22'-3" RADIUS
14'-5"
18'-6"
SPRINGING OF ARCH
TOP OF CAPS.



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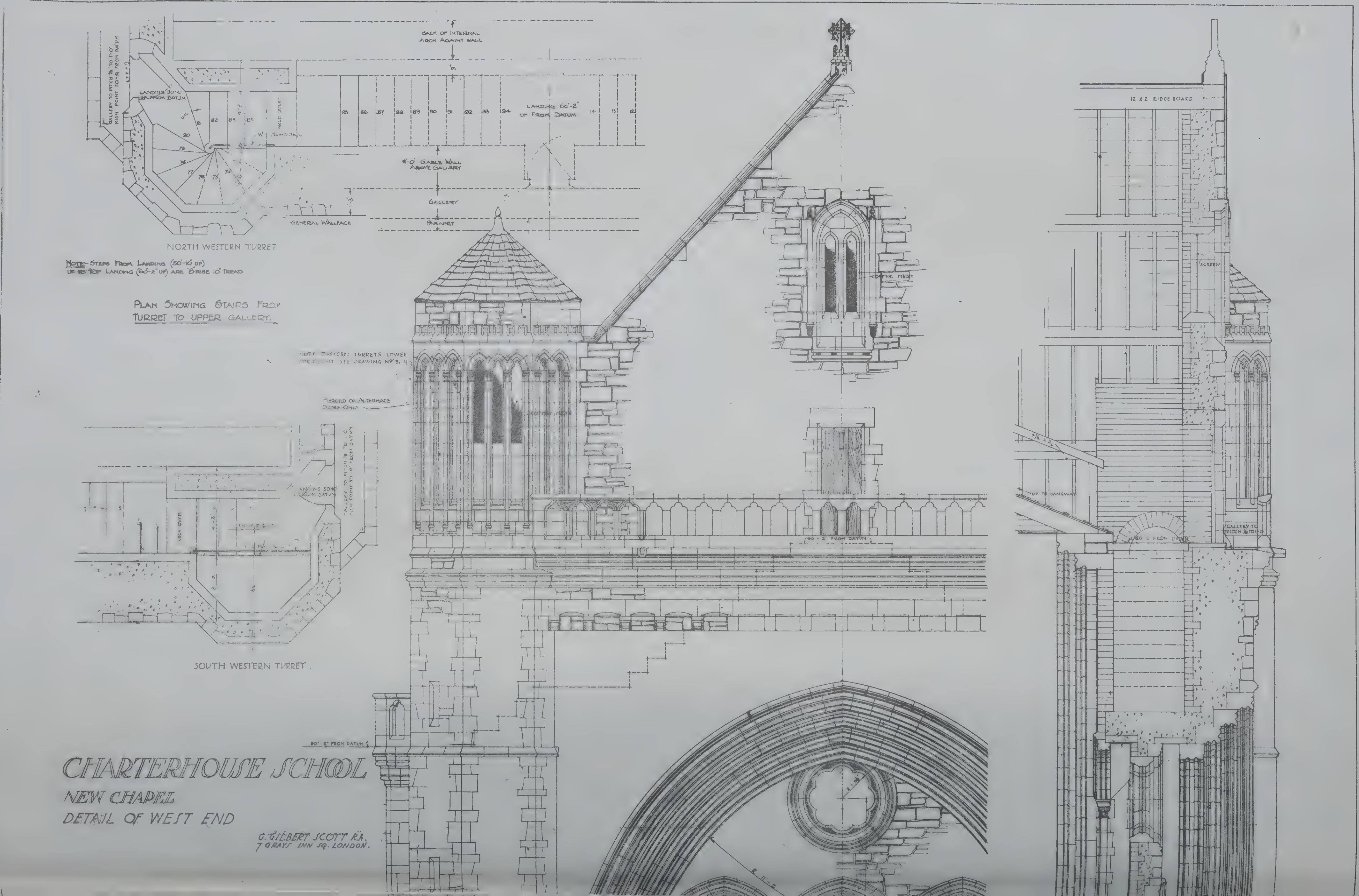
CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL. NEW CHAPEL. SECTIONS.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.



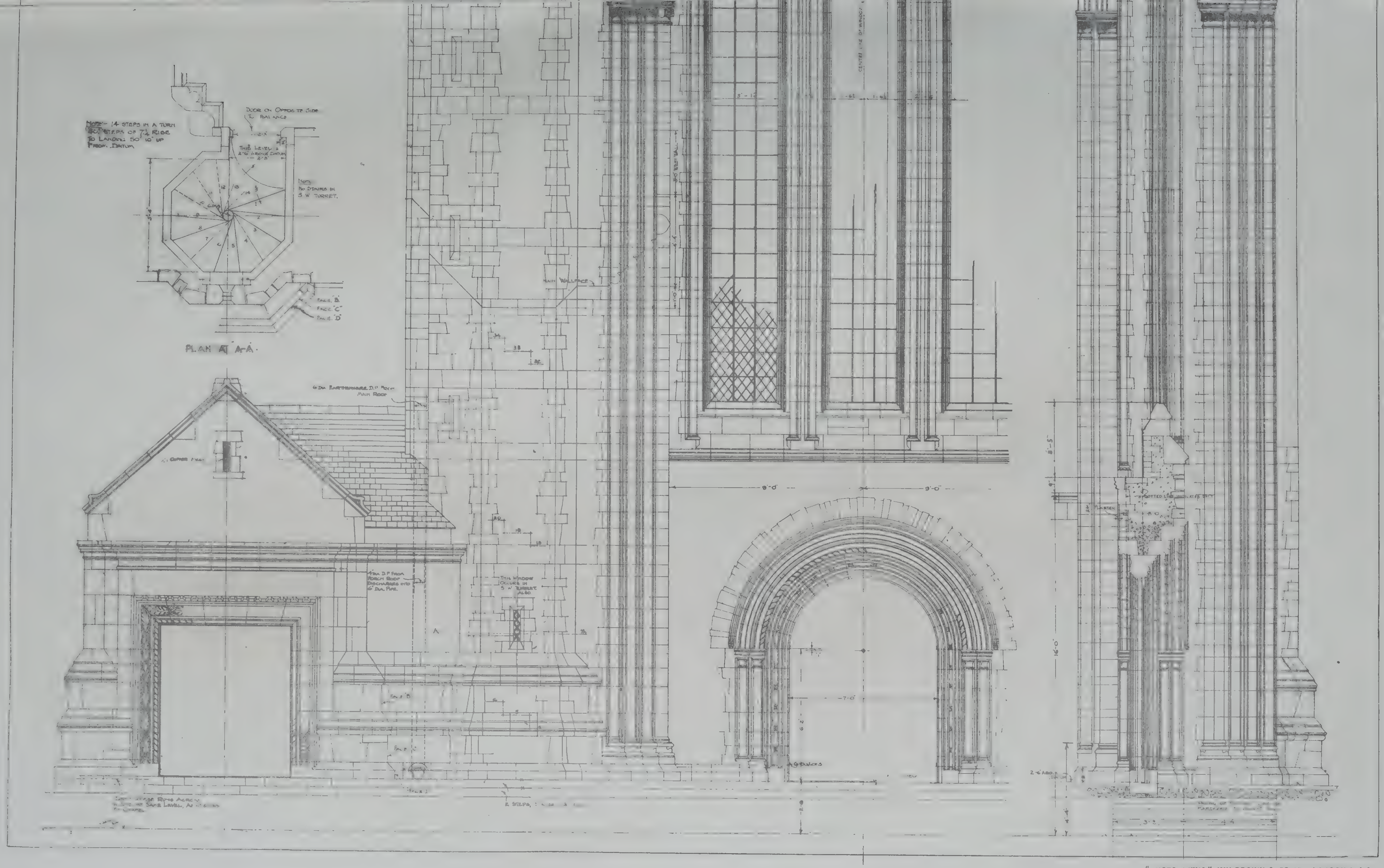
CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL
NEW CHAPEL
DETAIL OF WEST END

G. GILBERT SCOTT R.A.
7 GRAYS INN SQ. LONDON.

NOTE:- STEPS FROM LANDING (50'-10" UP) UP TO TOP LANDING (60'-2" UP) ARE 8" RISE 10" TREAD

PLAN SHOWING STAIRS FROM TURRET TO UPPER GALLERY.

BACK OF INTERNAL ARCH AGAINT WALL
GALLERY TO PITCH ⅞ TO 1-0 HIGH POINT 50-9 FROM DATUM
STEPS
LANDING 50-10 UP FROM DATUM
UP
80
81
82
83
84
ARCH OVER
W. I. HANDRAIL
79
78
77
76
75
74
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
LANDING 60'-2" UP FROM DATUM
14
13
12
9'-0" GABLE WALL ABOVE GALLERY
GALLERY
PARAPET
GENERAL WALLFACE
NORTH WESTERN TURRET
NOTE EASTERN TURRETS LOWER FOR HEIGHT SEE DRAWING Nº 5, 9
PIERCED ON ALTERNATE SIDES ONLY
LANDING 50-10 FROM DATUM
GALLERY TO PITCH ⅞ TO 1-0 HIGH POINT 53-0 FROM DATUM
ARCH OVER
SOUTH WESTERN TURRET.
COPPER MESH
60'-2 FROM DATUM
80' 6" FROM DATUM
12 X 2 RIDGE BOARD
SCREEN
UP TO GANGWAY
GALLERY TO PITCH ⅞ TO 1-0
60' 2 FROM DATUM



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SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.

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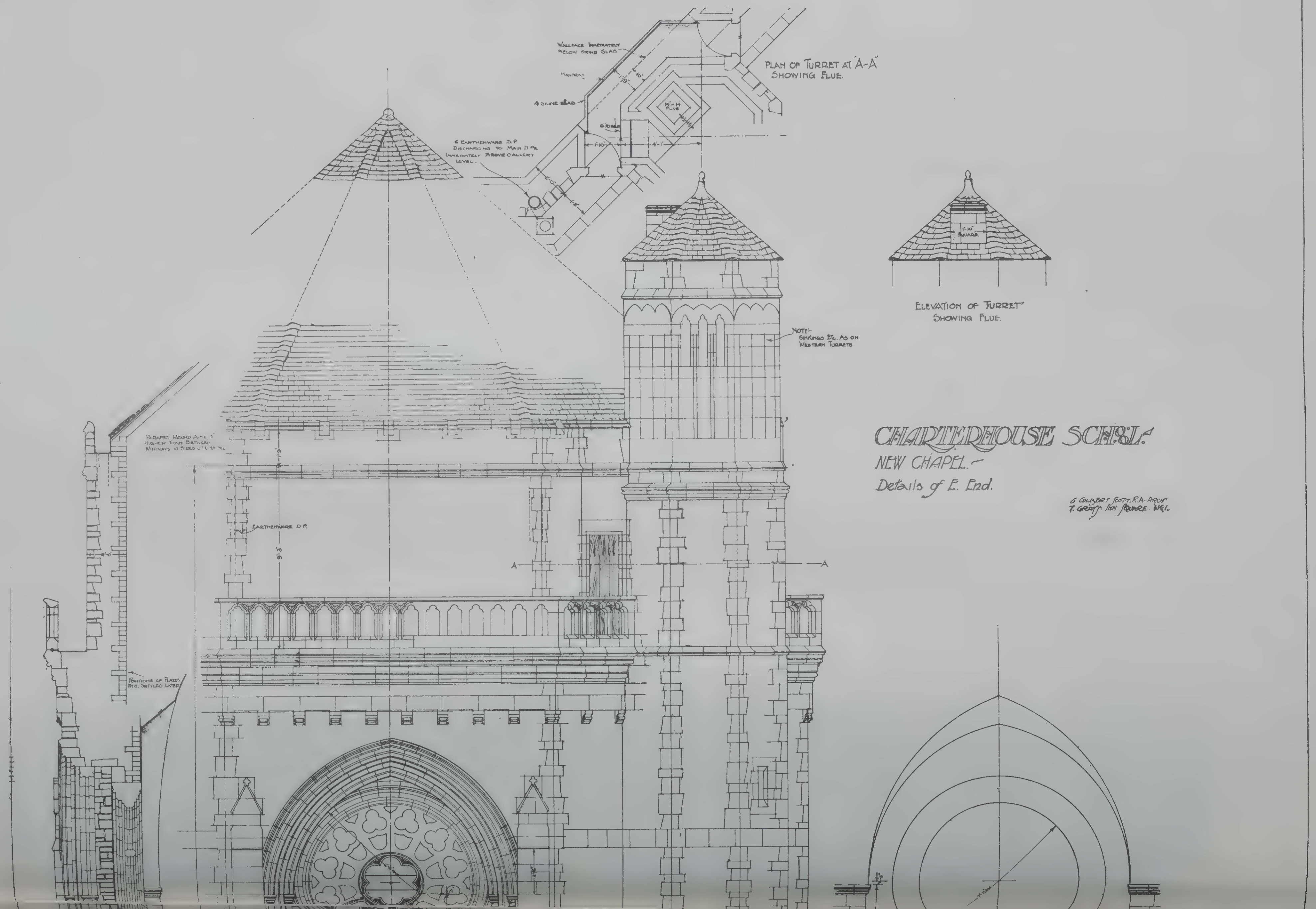
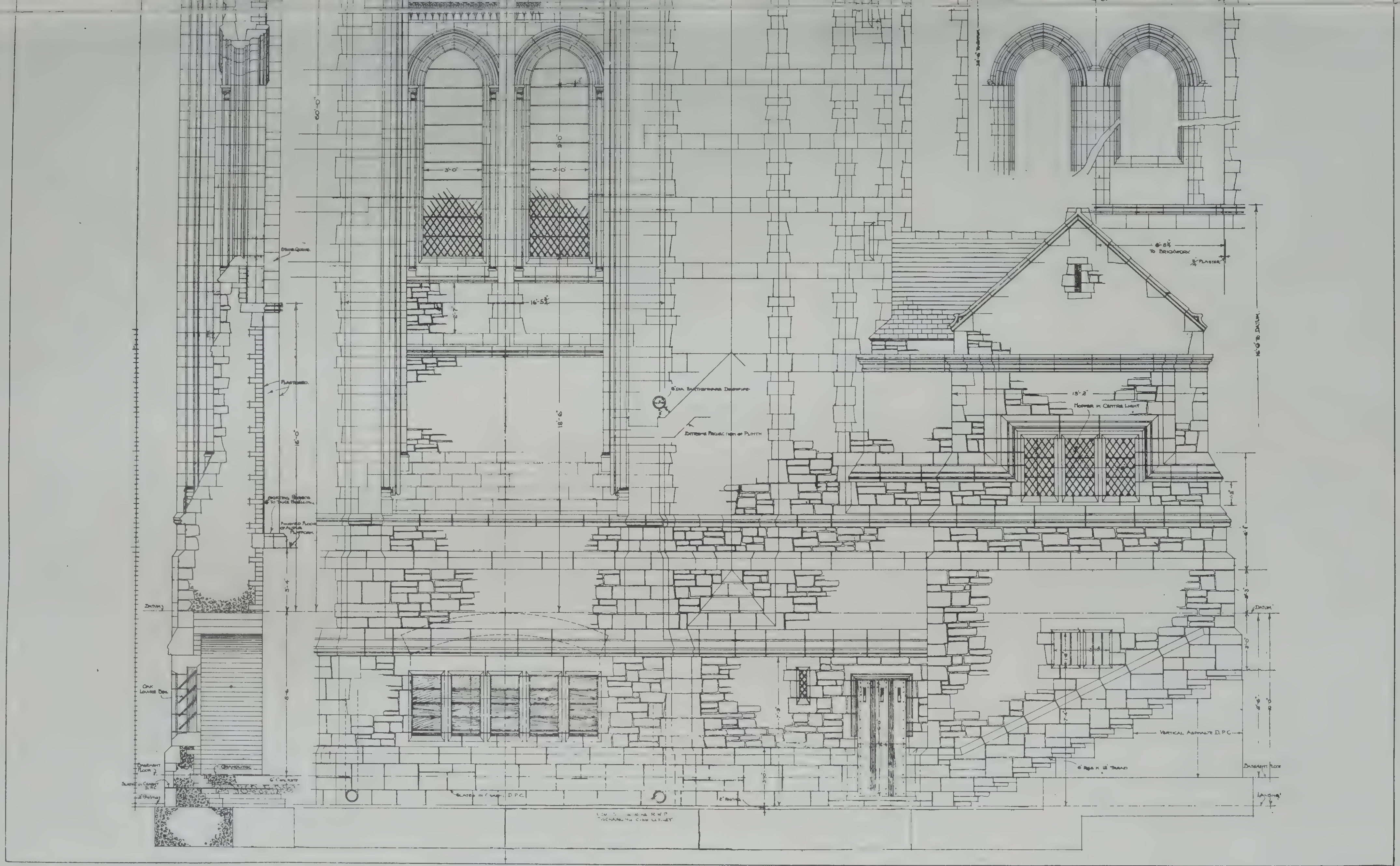


CHARTERHOUSE SCH^L.
NEW CHAPEL.—
Details of E. End.
G. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A. ARCH^T
7. GRAY'S INN SQUARE. W.C.1.
PLAN OF TURRET AT 'A-A' SHOWING FLUE.
WALLFACE IMMEDIATELY BELOW STONE SLAB
HANDRAIL
4 STONE SLAB
6" RISER
14"×14" FLUE
1'-10"
4'-1"
2'-0"
1'-8"
6 EARTHENWARE D.P. DISCHARGING TO MAIN D.P. IMMEDIATELY ABOVE GALLERY LEVEL.
ELEVATION OF TURRET SHOWING FLUE.
1'-10" SQUARE
NOTE:- SINKINGS ETC. AS ON WESTERN TURRETS
PARAPET ROUND APSE 5' HIGHER THAN BETWEEN WINDOWS AT SIDES
EARTHENWARE D.P.
POSITIONS OF PLATES ETC. SETTLED LATER
9'-3"
1'-6"
8'-0"
A
A



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CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL. NEW CHAPEL. DETAILS.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.

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there is immediate cause for alarm," or alternatively, "We cannot be certain that danger may not arise at any moment." A doctor has been described as "administering drugs of which he knows little to a body of which he knows nothing," and this must be our position in a majority of cases with regard to the condition of the great buildings which have come down to us from past ages. We can have no certain knowledge in the majority of cases of what is going on internally. But two facts seem to us to be clear, the first that rebuilding the piers which support the dome would be far more satisfactory than attempting to consolidate the rubble interior by grouting, and the second, that at the present time the money required for the more complete treatment will be forthcoming, to which we might add a third suggestion, that if the money subscribed now is misused and a further and later appeal had to be made to the public it might meet with very much less support. The reasons seem to us to be overwhelmingly in favour of a far bolder proposal than that which it is believed the Dean and Chapter are inclined to endorse.

The Ideal Homes Exhibition, 1925.

The Ninth Ideal Homes Exhibition to be held at Olympia this year is to be distinguished by some new features, the chief of which is a layout scheme to represent a hamlet suggested by a Cotswold village surrounding a village green crossed by a stream running beneath a stone bridge. In close proximity to the village space will be available for building societies and estate development companies with the object of enabling visitors to purchase land and arrange finance. We hope this time that the proprietors of the "Daily Mail" will abstain from organising one of their architectural competitions. There are plenty of architects who can design excellent houses of any size, and we do not want the help of any journal, however benevolent in intention, to offer premiums for designs which can be readily obtained without such competitions from architects all over the country. We very much doubt if any of our younger architects have ever derived a commensurate advantage from the labour and toil of these competitions, even if they have received a little brief advertisement therefrom, while the manner in which little houses built from these designs have been fitted up with so-called "labour-saving devices" have noticeably increased the architect's difficulties, for clients come to him willing to spend the smallest possible amount on a house, expecting to get the numerous gadgets they have seen at exhibitions for the money.

The London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation.

The London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation have issued a book to show by selected examples of its members' work the great variety and quality of London-made furniture. Each member has been asked to contribute an illustration of what he considers to be the best work produced by his firm, with the idea that the whole should afford a comprehensive idea of what can be made and purchased.

The conception is a good one, and although each member of the Federation only gives a single illustration of his work, that illustration may do more for him than a whole catalogue devoted to his furniture. Architects often feel in looking through catalogues a sense that some other firm might supply him with what would suit him better, or that he is overlooking some one whose name he cannot recollect. Frequently, if an architect admires one article produced by a firm he will be perfectly satisfied in ordering the whole of the goods wanted from that firm.

We therefore believe that the example set by the London Cabinet and Upholstery Federation might with advantage be followed by many other trades; metal workers, lights and other appliances, for we may be perfectly sure that the most comprehensive catalogue will not induce any one to believe that the makers are the only makers of that article, while one example of the best they can produce may be sufficient to secure an order.

The Doom of the Picturesque

We can quite understand the wish which underlies the progressive minds of the Dutch in advocating the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, but there is little doubt that with it much of the old world charm of Holland will become a thing of the past. Evam, Minnikerdam, Hoorn, Enkhuizen, and others of the old dead cities owe the major part of their delight to their setting on the shores of the shallow inland sea and will become comparatively uninteresting when they are surrounded by dry land, even though that land will be threaded by waterways. The projected plan shows a narrow waterway left round a great island which fills up half the area of the old Zuider Zee, while another island enlarges the area of the province of Friesland, and opposite to it is an extension of North Holland. All the open water left will be a strip between Friesland and North Holland with a dyke between it and the outer waters of the North Sea. But before this great work is completed it is to be hoped that many of our readers will have an opportunity of seeing one of the most picturesque corners of Europe.

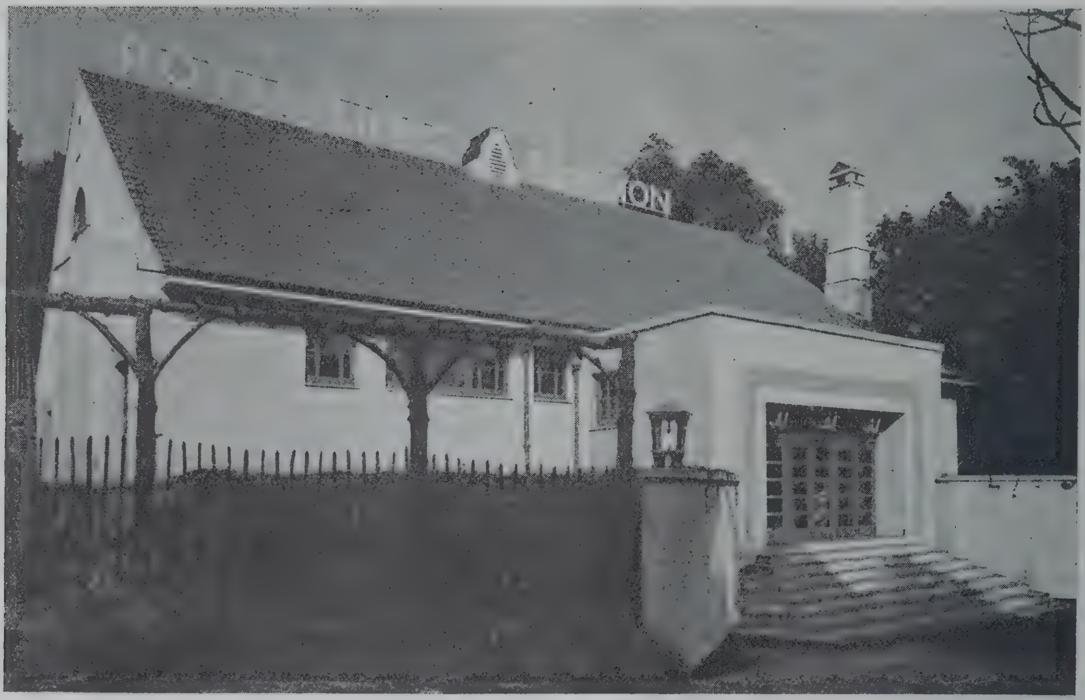
How Difficult it is to Keep Modern.

Looking back through the architectural journals of the past thirty years we realise the changes that have come over the mode of expressing our tastes. To-day everything tends towards simplification of detail. It is remarkable that those who now realise the beauty of simplicity are unable to rectify past errors. The buildings which they designed twenty years ago, and which they now regret, will stand for many years. One remembers that an architect erected a certain building in years gone by and it compares disadvantageously with his more recent work. The architect will remember how details that to-day are condemned were formerly thought good. Too much personality in architectural detail is apt to be regretted later on in life. How can the middle aged be modern? Self-examination resulting in the elimination of what is superfluous will be found useful. The calling of a halt when there is an inclination to apply methods formerly used, and a study of contemporary work will be found useful.

More Weir Politics.

As we understand the inwardness of the situation better from paragraphs which have appeared lately in the public press, there really seems to be very little to discuss. If Lord Weir wanted to induce the building craft to work on his houses on terms which the unions condemned they could clearly object. But his position seems to be that he can utilise outside labour, and especially that appertaining to the engineering trade, on terms that completely satisfy those employed. But the attitude of the unions appears to be that because the steel houses are buildings they shall only be erected by the building trades, which appears to be absurd. Supposing the building trade operatives were able and willing to build a ship on terms and under conditions which the labour usually employed thereon would not accept, we do not see why they should not do so. The claim of the unions appears to be similar to a demand that one should be forced to buy goods at one shop, while another somewhere else will sell what is wanted at a lower price. Meantime the Ministry of Health appear to be in agreement with Lord Weir's contention, and the only point which appears doubtful to us is the exact point at which we can separate "skilled" from "unskilled" labour. We should be inclined to say that the making of the wooden framework required for the steel plates was skilled labour of an elementary description, while putting them in position and fixing them together might be carried out by unskilled labour. But whether this is so or not, the point would still remain that Lord Weir is clearly justified in paying skilled or unskilled labour at rates holding in the engineering trade if he can get the labour.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—The Urban District Council propose subsidising a further 30 houses.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Gt. Bowden Street, for Mr. H. H. Garlick.

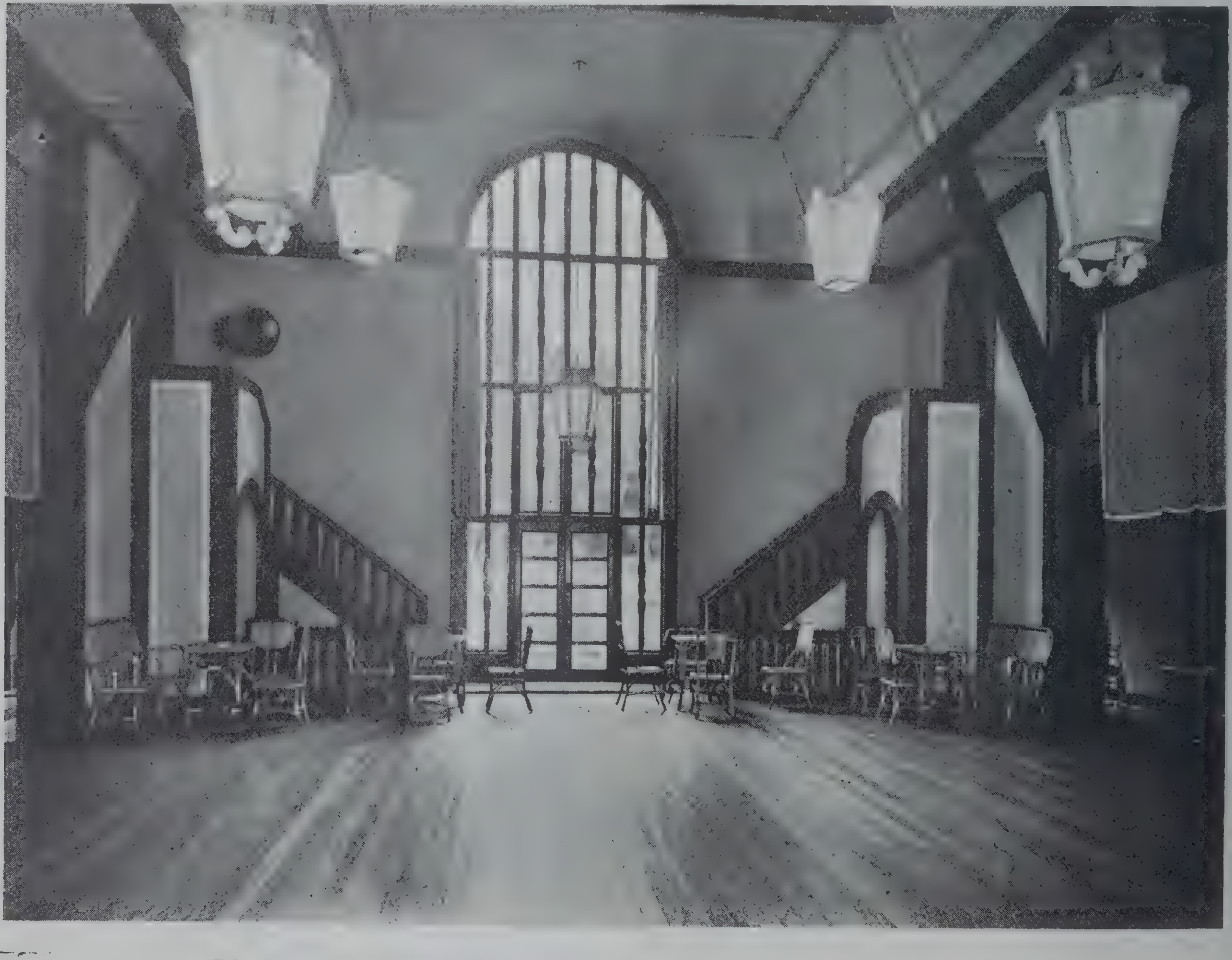


ROYAL LINKS PAVILION DANCE HALL, CROMER. G. G. WORNUM, Architect.

Royal Links Pavilion Dance Hall, Cromer.

G. G. WORNUM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Royal Links Pavilion Dance Hall, Cromer, is situated about half a mile from the railway station and at the foot of a hill upon which stands the Royal Golf Links Hotel, surrounded by a park retaining all its own natural beauty. The links stretch away as far as the eye can see, the inner cliff slopes having been utilised for the purpose of supplying an undulating course. The Dance Hall externally is very simple in treatment, as will be gathered from the illustrations. The main entrance and staircase leading to the Hall have been decorated in a style associated with Mr. Wornum's other work in connection with dance hall decorations. We have illustrated his Derby Palais de Dance in THE ARCHITECT, the decorations of which consisted in the main of the application of coloured printed papers of various designs as best suited for the dresses to be illustrated. Only the features were actually painted by artists. At Cromer the entrance hall and staircase are decorated in the Derby style, but the rest of the building depends on flat colour tones, hangings, lamps and timbering for its decorative effects. Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co. were the contractors for the whole scheme.



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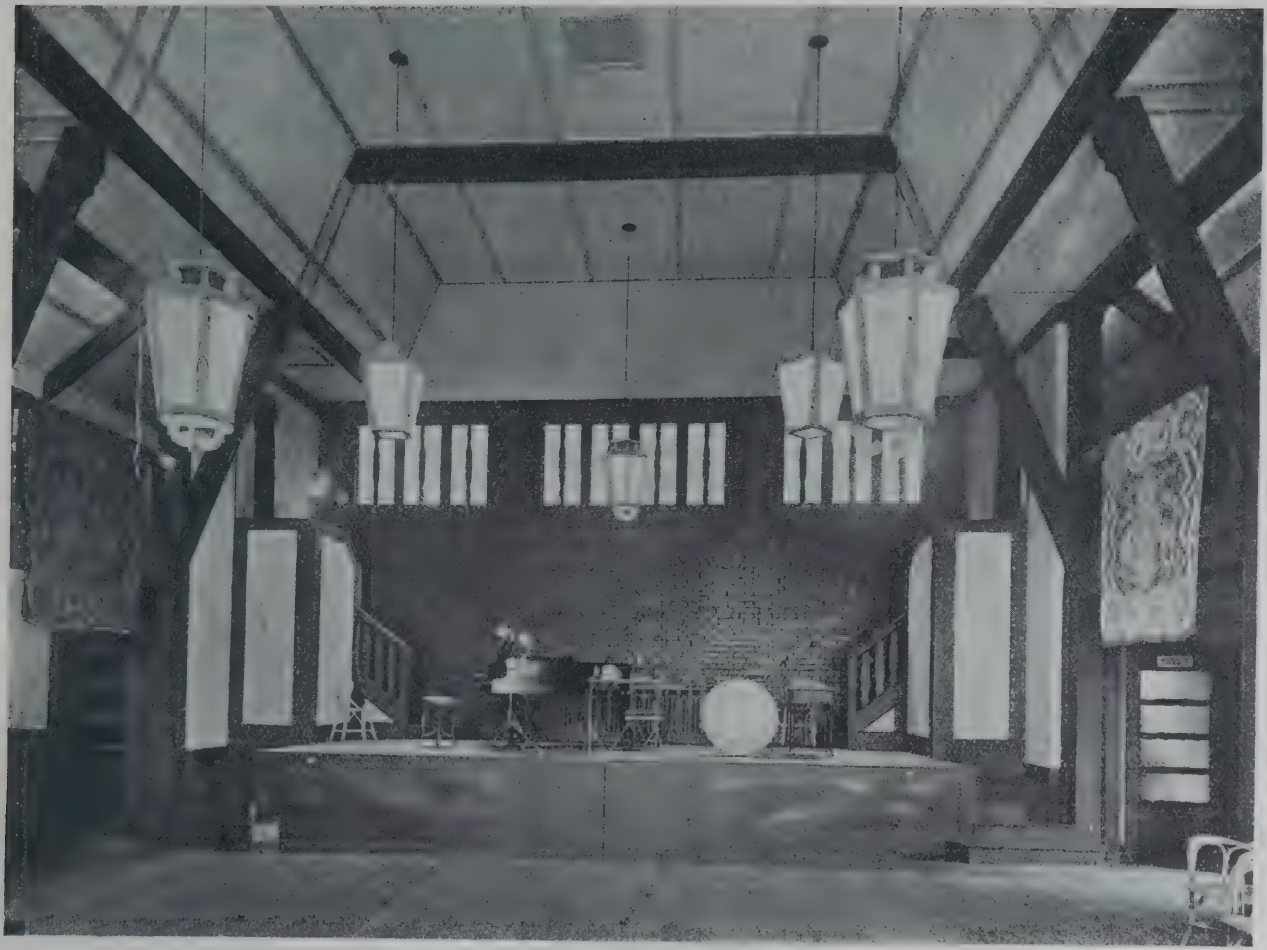

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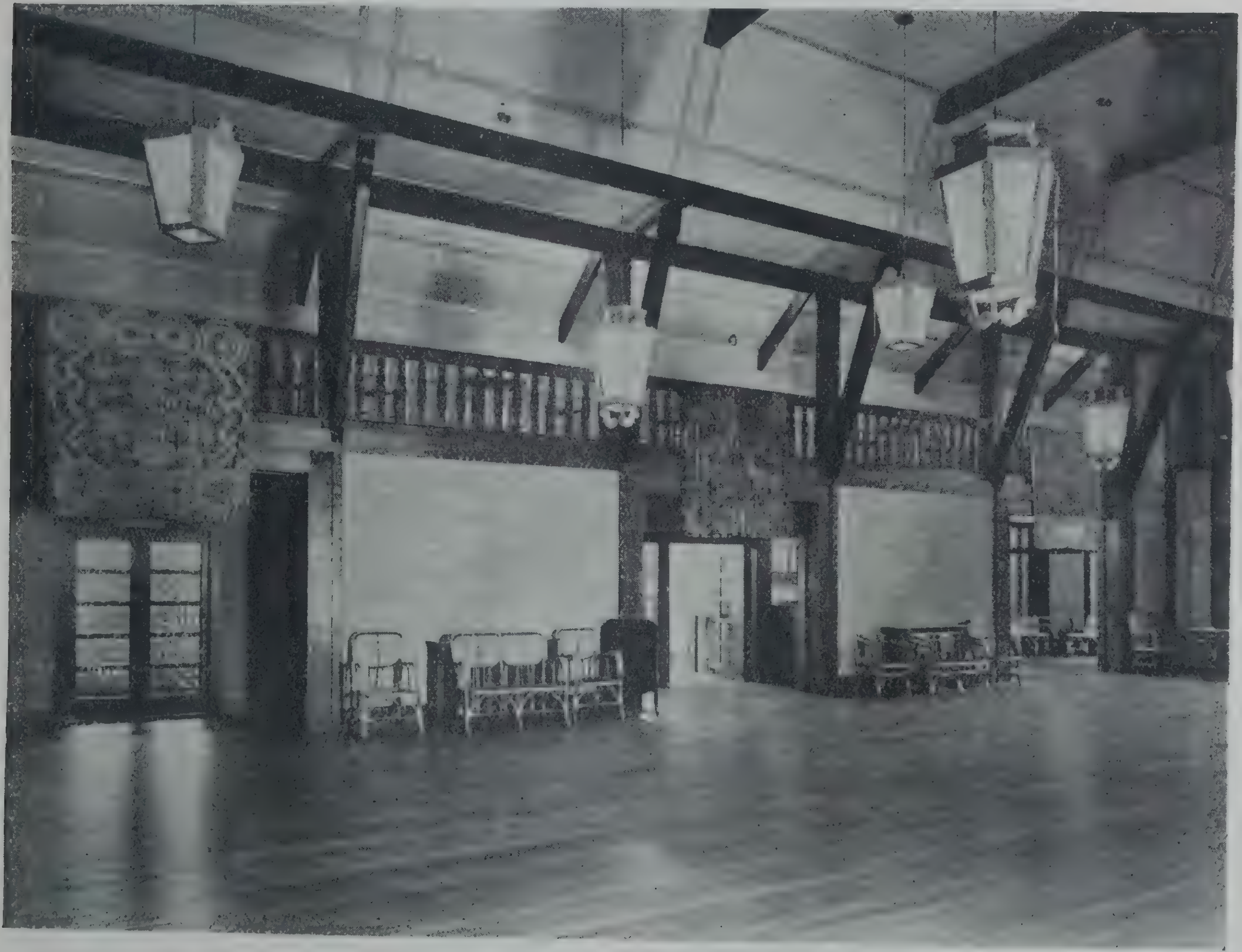

ROYAL LINKS PAVILION DANCE HALL, CROMER. G. G. WORNUM, Architect.

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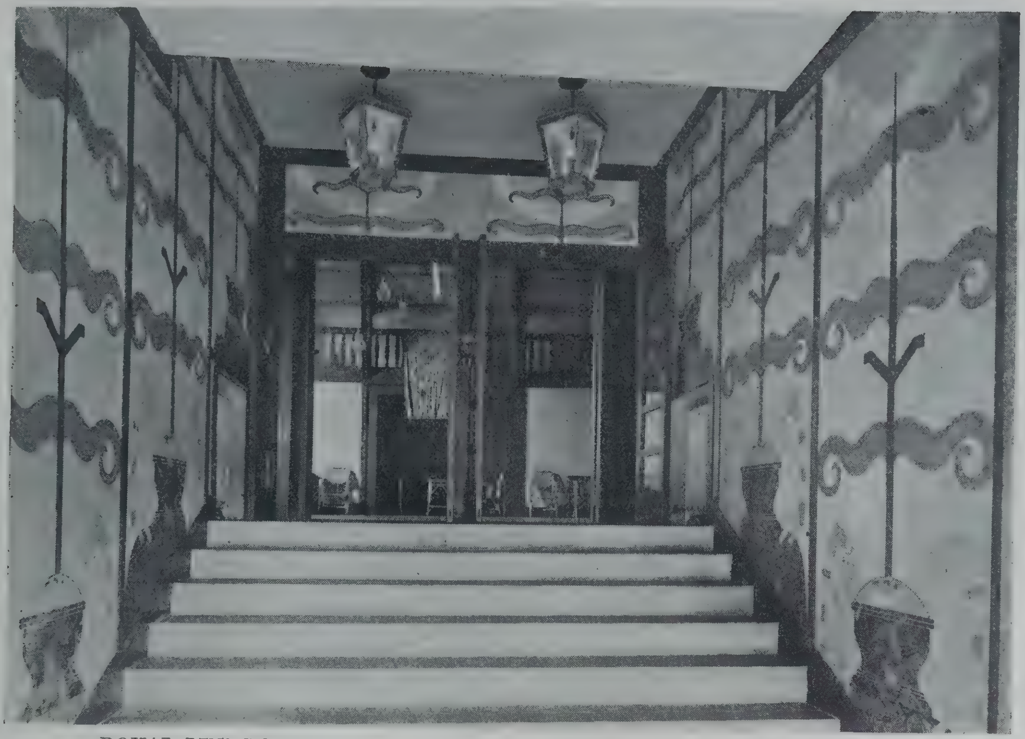
R.I.B.A. Prize Distribution.

Address to Students by the President, Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A.

In the far-off days when I was an active member of the Architectural Association, I remember thinking and (I believe) saying that it was rather hard on young architects, and more particularly on those who were pupils or assistants, that they should have to work all day and then be obliged to devote their evenings to a different kind of work at the Association, while their friends in other callings were able to amuse themselves as they pleased. When I say they were "obliged" to do this, I do not mean that there was any compulsion about it, but that, outside the Royal Academy school, it was only in the classes and lectures of the Architectural Association, which were all held in the evening, that there was any opportunity of becoming acquainted with those sides of architecture which lie beyond the routine of office work.

But all this is now changed. The A.A. is no longer an institution carried on by voluntary effort, a place where young men met of an evening to teach themselves under the guidance of their fellows of somewhat greater age and wider experience. It is now a well-established, well-staffed, and well-equipped architectural school, affording a course of training spread over several years. Nor is it the only institution of its kind, as was the case in the old days. Forty years ago, it was, save for the Academy school, the only educational body of any account in the whole country, so far as architecture was concerned; and any lad seeking to be an architect had, almost perforce, to come to London for a time, if he aimed at anything higher than the prospect of carrying on a provincial practice within the old limitations—limitations which included good, sound work, but gave little opportunity for the pursuit of fine architecture.

From this point of view, again, there is a great change. Architectural schools, under the eventual control of the Institute, have been established in many of our large towns—Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Cardiff, and others. Some of the modern Universities, and Cambridge of the old, have started schools of architecture. The opportunities, therefore, of acquiring a sound training in the innumerable subjects with which an architect has now to be familiar, are within the reach of nearly everyone. The path of the student is plain and open, cleared of obstacles. At every awkward corner is a guide, at every difficult climb a handrail. I have not myself had the chance of



ROYAL LINKS PAVILION DANCE HALL, CROMER. G. G. WORNUM, Architect.

taking advantage of such assistance, but I cannot help thinking that, when the way is made so easy, half the fun of following it must be gone.

Essential as this imparted training is now considered, it must not be forgotten that the prominent architects of our own time, and still more those of the time just past, had little or none of it. They were, to a great extent, self-taught. Whether their work would have been better had they been taught by others is a barren speculation. The old A.A. has given our profession some of its best known members. If you look back to its old records for the names of its most active members, its Presidents, you will find that hardly one of them has sunk into insignificance, and still less into oblivion—at any rate for the present, whatever of forgetfulness the future may hold.

I think we shall have to beware lest unstinted help lead to a lessening of strenuousness. I am told—and the phenomenon was illustrated in the A.A. play recently presented within these walls—that, although the drawing-boards are crowded during the first three years of the student's course, they are sparsely occupied during the fourth year and are almost empty during the fifth. Does this, by any chance, mean that when help and guidance are abundant, full advantage is taken of them, but that when the student is thrown more completely on his own resources, he shrinks from the ordeal ? If so, ambition should be made of sterner stuff. Great work can only be achieved by hard work, for through that medium alone can talent show itself. Few are the young geniuses, facile in acquiring and expressing ideas, who make their corresponding mark in after life. Brains can achieve but little without work. It is the plodders, the hard workers, who carry on the world. If any man of middle age will look back upon the circle of his youthful friends, how many of the brilliant leaders of those distant days does he find in the forefront now ?

Far be it from me to offer advice to my juniors. I hope I am modern enough to avoid making that mistake ; for at no period of recorded time, not even when Solomon was fresh on the throne, were the young more willing to guide the world, to direct the failing footsteps of their fathers, or to point their grandsires to regions of kindly rest and oblivion.

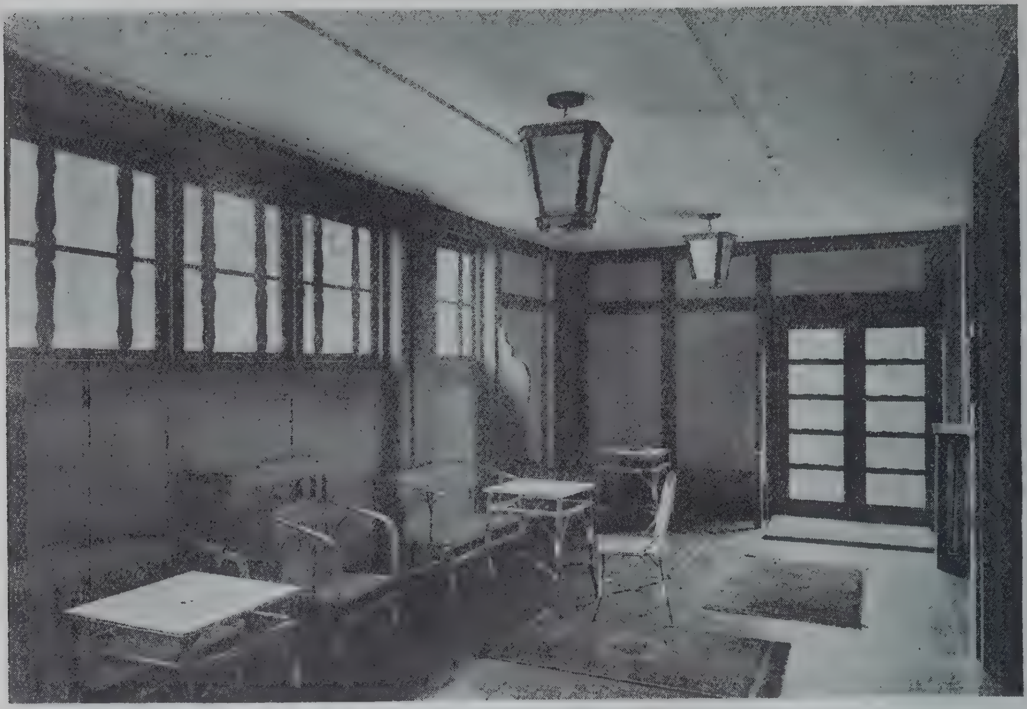
But if I modestly shrink from giving advice, I may perhaps venture to bring to your remembrance a few things, old and new, from which you can draw your own conclusions. Among the old things worth recalling are the views on the great topic of Work which have been held from time immemorial, and have found expression in the literature of all ages. In our own tongue are records reaching back to the dawn of history, and throughout these records will be found allusions to labour which take for granted that hard work is the natural lot of man. The burden of these utterances is that, outside of Paradise, man must gain his living by the sweat of his brow ; that he is born to labour as the sparks fly upwards ; that if any will not work, neither shall he eat—a wholesome doctrine, now often heard with impatience.

The same ideas pervaded the Middle Ages and were embodied in the well-known aphorism, *Laborare est orare.* Nor did they die out at the Renaissance, that age of joyous delight in life, and of revolt against the crabbed philosophy of past centuries. The suave Raphael, the mighty Michael Angelo, the turbulent Cellini, all lived in an intermittent fury of hard work. Our own Shakespeare recognised its inestimable worth when he said " The labour we delight in physics pain," and—coming at a stride down to recent times—Stevenson concludes his essay on *El Dorado* with the words " To travel hopefully is better than to arrive, and the true success is to labour."

Thus far the past : but in modern days a different view seems to prevail in certain quarters. There seems to be a widespread inclination to curtail work and working hours, to limit output, to take full advantage of unearned doles, which theoretically are provided for the zealous, hard-working man, temporarily deprived of work but eager to resume it : all of which would appear to indicate the existence of a certain aversion to doing work if it can be avoided.

Even in the pursuit of pleasure—that inalienable right, accruing to us through the accident of having been born—we seem loth to indulge in undue exertion. We sit at ease to witness spectacles of exertion by other people ; we are content to watch great football matches instead of playing in little ones. Our very dancing entails a minimum of exertion ; well might the orchestras of to-day exclaim with them of old, " We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced "—" ye have but walked." Sir Christopher Hatton danced his way into Queen Elizabeth's favour ; he did not stroll thither.

In following our own vocation—of which, more than any other, it may be said that its ideals can only be expressed through work, and its particular advantages can only be obtained through work—in our own vocation we are inclined

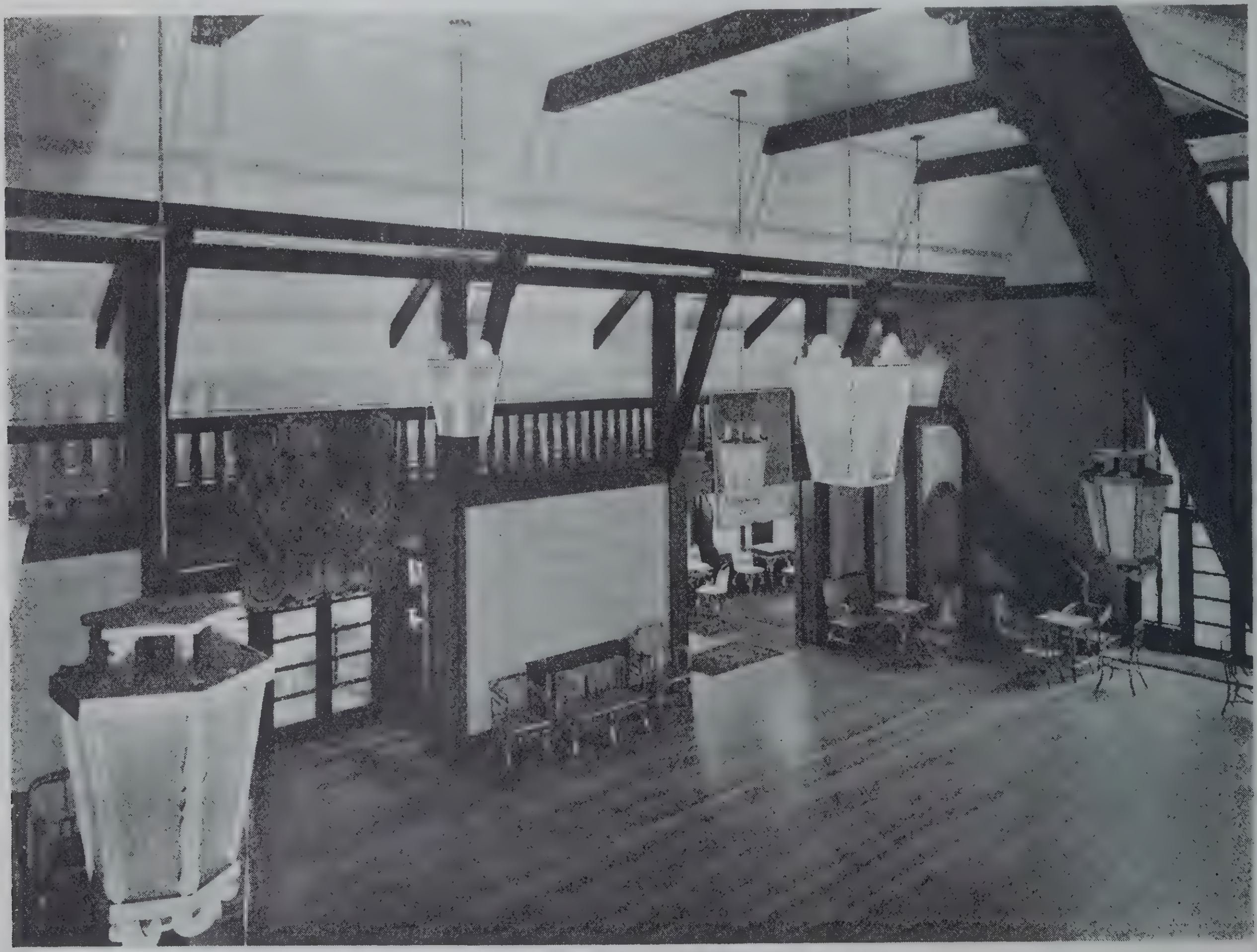


ROYAL LINKS PAVILION SMOKING ROOM, CROMER. G. G. WORNUM, Architect.

to content ourselves with pressing the button of photography instead of wielding the pencil of the sketcher. The button has its excellent uses, it is true, but for the student the pencil is the nobler instrument, more intimate in its teaching, more useful in its exercise.

It would seem, indeed, that when we come to some Hill Difficulty, which Bunyan's pilgrim mounted with so much toil, we are apt to feel aggrieved if it is not provided with a funicular. But the real truth is that hard work is one of the greatest blessings that can be bestowed. It is an anodyne to grief, a tonic to the mind, a sedative to the soul. What is so irksome as idleness? What is more tedious than want of occupation? The exercise of one's faculties is itself a pleasure, even if the result has no far-reaching effect.

The very deficiency of strenuousness in the mass gives greater scope to the individual: the hard worker has fewer competitors. Without undue perturbation he can work out his problem of construction, his problems of design; from one inadequate effort to another he can climb to his final solution. He can wring its secrets from the past, through long summer days amid the soaring pillars of some



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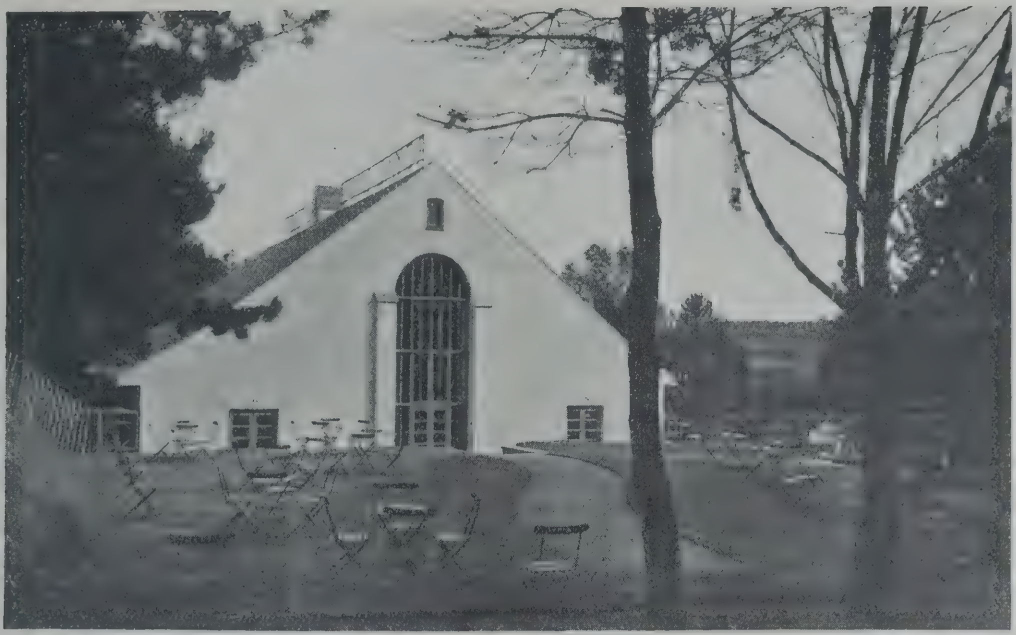


ROYAL LINKS PAVILION DANCE HALL, CROMER. G. G. WORNUM, Architect.

ancient church, or beneath the mazy ceilings of Elizabeth, or from the graver adornment of the Georges. No trouble will be too great, no day too long, no means of sustenance too negligible. He will learn to know his own country and its splendid inheritance of architecture. He will learn to love its fields, its woods, its streams, its hills—aye, and its mountains, too, in the pursuit of his work. In its parks and its ancient gardens he will catch a glimpse of bygone grandeur; within the walls which they surround he will find storehouses of the finest products of arts other than his own. Thus will he widen his outlook on life, on history and on art, and if he follow his bent to the full he will be eligible for inclusion in that small and select company who can with truth aver that they have slept in every county in England, and not only slept, I hope, but been wide awake as well.

Youth will have its day, and will still long, now as of yore

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair,

even if Amaryllis herself sits at a drawing board, and the tangles of Neæra's hair hide her bowed head as she taps the typewriter. But let us not forget, after all, that now, as of yore, Fame (that last infirmity of noble mind) will still insist as a condition of our winning her, that we must

Scorn delights, and live laborious days.

Well, my tirade is done; and this, at any rate, can be said, that if symptoms of a decline in strenuousness may sometimes suggest themselves, even in architectural students, there is not much to carp at in the amount of work submitted for the prizes that bring us here to-night. More particularly is this true of the Tite prize, which has evoked the finest competition of recent years. Neither duty nor inclination prompts me to attempt criticism of the work of the year; that responsibility is placed in the able hands of Mr. Maurice Webb.

But there is one matter upon which, in conclusion, I must touch, and which I am sure will be of interest. The very handsome prizes which, chiefly through the beneficence of individuals, the Institute is enabled to offer to students are now to be co-ordinated in an intelligible manner, and they are to be arranged in a kind of ladder, of which the topmost rung will be the Rome Prize. More than this: it is felt that Maintenance Scholarships are sorely needed in order that youths of narrow means, who have a call towards architecture, may be helped in their start on the arduous path. A considerable amount of money is now practically dissipated in small prizes throughout the country, prizes which do not always attract competitors. It is proposed to approach the donors to see if it may be possible to pool the funds with a view to founding Maintenance Scholarships with them. But whether this prove practicable or not, a first step has been taken in the desired direction, for the Society of Architects have allocated part of their funds to one Maintenance Scholarship and the Institute part of theirs to another. On this agreeable outlook I will conclude.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

Messrs. Agnew have opened their annual exhibition of paintings in Manchester. Among the works are:—Millais' "North West Passage," "Winter Fuel," and "Gambler's Wife"; Calderon's "Half Hours with the Best Authors," and "Queen of the Tournament"; Linnell's "Rain Cloud," Graham's "Sea Birds' Home," and Gilbert's "Battle of Marston Moor."

Book Review.

"Estimating for Building and Public Works."

The third edition of this work, by Mr. P. Price Davies, F.S.I., price £1 1s. 0d. nett, has been enlarged and brought up to date under a new title, more descriptive of the field covered by the new edition. The former edition dealt chiefly with housing, but the new edition is intended to cover every class of building work.

The work will repay careful study by the student as well as the practical estimator, and in spite of the great mass of information contained within the covers, reference to any item has been made easy.

The difficult times the building trades are passing through make it, we should say, impossible to attach constants of labour to building materials; but as the constants shown in the volume under review are calculated from work done, the information should be a fairly safe guide.

EASTBOURNE.—Messrs. Vaughan, Kent & Partners are to be asked to send in tenders for concrete houses.—The tender, £4,265, of Messrs. Miller & Selmes, Ltd., has been accepted for the extension of the Seaside baths.—Plans passed: two bungalows, Lottbridge Road, for Mr. W. R. Hamblyn, architect; Conversion of Hadley House, Upperton Road, into business premises, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect; additions Railway Arms, South Street, for Messrs. Denman & Son, architects; house, Le Brun Road, for Mr. S. Box, architect.—Plans for a Baptist Church in Victoria Drive have been prepared by Mr. S. Box.

ILFORD.—The Urban District Council are to prepare plans for 142 non-parlour houses on the surplus land in Horns Lane.—Plans passed: 26 houses, Sunnyside, for British Builders, Ltd.; eight houses and shops, Gantshill Parade, for Messrs. P. E. Brand, Ltd.; 49 houses, Cranley Drive and Lonsdale Gardens, for Mr. P. Triplete.

Imagination Let Loose.

Architects, like solicitors, are not prone to a free imagination, they leave that to the builder, when at the final settlement of a contract he exhibits it rather overpoweringly, which in business appears to be of no little value. Possibly architects regard with suspicion any manifestation of the imagination because it makes for too much originality, and, as a set-off against this, they take peeps at current architecture in the illustrated building periodicals, so as to hinder any likelihood of carrying architecture any unlawful step beyond its legitimate level, and then sit down for extended moments opposite clean sheets of paper, and after drawing in a line or two, erase it in favour of other lines, etc.

It is a pity that imagination remains unrecognised. It may be that we really misunderstand it. Speaking generally, it is the will working on the contents of the mind, and I feel sure that it must give great satisfaction to architects to know that the mind contains many things, and if the centres of sensation and perception could be stimulated it would produce wonderful pictures, which for originality and transcending loveliness could not be surpassed.

Of this I would like to speak feelingly and also to place on record some facts for the benefit of the architectural profession as a whole relating to this latent appendage and how it can be successfully tapped. It reads like a ghostly romance, and all who are nervous and work in the silence of isolation in the office at nights should avoid reading what follows.

I had occasion to work for an architect many years ago and a large share of night work fell to my lot. The office was situated in an old building, so old that the purpose of the building could only be conjectured. It had cellars that dovetailed with the cellars of other buildings, in which you could lose yourself, and it had floor joists right through the party walls, so that the sound of anyone walking over the next door floor was so audible that you had an idea that someone was actually in the room. Working in the silence by the light of a feeble gas jet it was very weird and creepy.

It had been hot and close all day, and when I commenced my nightly duties, the windows were wide open to let in as much of the outside air as possible. I could hear the mumbling of thunder as if a long way off. As the noise of thunder always made me think of coffins, underground cellars and gargoyles, I experienced that unpleasant sensation of being nervous. By rights I ought to have gone home for company. But we were in for a competition for a memorial chapel, and there was not much time at my disposal, so I pegged away and thought of Cora. Her beautiful face occupied my mind, for she was an angel and would adorn heaven itself. Her golden hair and brown eyes, her sparkling wit that poured from between her rosy lips like cascades of pearls, stimulated me to work harder.

Now Cora was the only daughter of my employer, and I had the presumption to think that if I worked hard enough I would have a chance of pleasing the old man and winning her hand. But I had a rival in my fellow assistant. He also made love to her and perhaps entertained the same hopes as I had. Maybe at this moment he was up at the house making love to her. But what woman could love such a man? He had an ungainly form, large head and hands, dark eyes and black overhanging hair. The hungry eyes he always bestowed upon her conjured up a huge gorilla. Besides being an architect he also painted, but his pictures were anything but art; in fact, they were representations of uncouth things that appealed to the lower passions and desires of man.

So you see when I thought of Darnel I naturally shuddered, but as a growl of thunder in the distance awakened me to ordinary things I began to try and concentrate my mind upon my design. Already I had spoilt some sheets of paper, and on one occasion spilt the bottle of red ink so that the paper resembled a full sun, surrounded by tentacles. But nothing that I did seemed of the slightest use. Imagination I had none. I had ideas. It was Darnel who had it all. In disgust I was about to cover up my drawing and go home, when I heard footsteps upon the staircase, and to my amazement he entered.

"Come to see how you are progressing," he said cheerfully. "The old man told me you would be here." He took a stool and gazed at me out of a pair of animal-like eyes.

I made a brief rejoinder.

"He seems to think a lot of you, Inglis," Darnel continued, as I stooped over my work again. "I expect that if you succeed in winning the competition his interest in you will not stop at mere business relations." He added this so pointedly, that I looked up in surprised anger at his presumption in reading what was constantly in my mind.

"What do you mean?" I exclaimed coldly.

A rather inexplicable expression came into his face. "Come," he said cordially, "I would like to see you win."

"You are very kind!" I exclaimed sarcastically.

"I mean it!" he cried. "If there is another man I care for more than you, show him to me."

This was said so very naturally and kindly that I rather reproached myself for having ever harboured evil thoughts of him. But we never know to what extent jealousy will lead us. I thanked him, and he ventured to take a peep at my drawing. He gave a grunt of disappointment. "If you do not mind me saying so, Inglis, you lack the power of invoking the imagination."

I told him that I had no imagination to invoke.

"Nonsense, everyone has an imagination!" he exclaimed. "If you could use it, and that added to your skill with the pencil, you would be able to produce something worth looking at. As you know, I have a very powerful imagination, but no means of giving expression to it except by the brush."

I shook my head hopelessly. "I'm afraid it's no good trying," I replied.

"Have you ever tried that bottle the old man keeps in his cupboard? I often do."

I told him I had never done so.

"Well try it," he urged, leaving his seat and returning with a bottle from the private room. "This is the stuff for you!" he exclaimed, holding it out. "It's some of the very best he keeps in those mysterious cellars of his."

I was amused at his earnestness, and when he procured a tumbler and poured out a liberal quantity I gulped it down.

"It's good, isn't it now?" he exclaimed with intense interest.

I had been a strict teetotaler, but I agreed. After he had returned the bottle to its rightful place he excused himself and left the office, promising to look in later to see how I had gone on.

The effect of this cordial had a distinct influence over my mind. I began to realise that I had an imagination after all and was turning it into sublime things of beauty, and as I gazed out into the night, pleasing flights of fancy chased themselves across the sky, but a streak of lightning cleft the blackness and made an erratic passage to earth. It slowly melted away and I became aware of an unusual mental lucidity, after which an extraordinary nebulous substance seemed to gather around me which was followed by some filmly outlines which came and went, then I became quite oblivious to all outward things, the gas light, room and drawing board. I now seemed to stand in a vast space held by a marvellous sense of creative design. I felt that nothing was impossible to me.

Now, strangely enough, I commenced to build up my design from this substratum of nebulous material. Soon—how soon I knew not, for time was nought—an adumbration of a mighty edifice gradually merged into being. It was a structure of colossal proportions, yet in perfect harmony and spoke of archaic love and the secrets of the ages. Columns of pure white and coloured marbles, inlaid with pure gold in bands and studded with precious stone, towered upward until they melted into an azured and spangled empyreal of lofty splendour. The walls were of slabs of nephite green, lapis lazuli and pink thulite. There were mouldings of purple and violet amethyst and clusters of opals, golden yellow agates and amber-coloured topaz. The floor was mosaic, devised in gold and silver, onyx, garnet and rich ruby jasper.

At the far end I made an altar of purest alabaster behind which towered a reredos of blue and milky chalcedony.

Wrapt in profound contemplation I viewed my mind work. It was thrilling, the majesty of it divine, and spoke a language of love and affection. As I thought of love, my heart went out to Cora and a delicious thrill shook me from head to foot, and I noticed that everything took on a grander hue. The fabric of the building became more ethereal and beautiful as if it wanted the influence of a feminine mind to complete what a masculine mind had conceived.

When the imagination is once stimulated the hardest task in the world is to control the mind from thinking of commonplace things. On the wall of the chapel, a kitchen range, with side boiler and brass tap, stone mantel shelf and jambs would persist in appearing. After a supreme effort I managed to get rid of it. When I had done so, a number of square things, like tombs, lined one of the aisles, and when I discovered that they were gas cookers I tried to dismiss from my mind thoughts of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, and anything to do with the culinary of the house. I could see the foundations of the walls, which were of concrete, and noticed that the concrete had too many voids in it. This was due to a certain weakness in the general, which manifested itself in the particular; just as anything the matter with the particular affects the general, such as when the liver is out of order.

As I thus stood thinking I became sensible of the power of looking into the night of time. I had original ideas of matter and evolution and how architecture grows. Now I seemed to hold the key to much of my speculations. I saw that evolution meant the act of something evolving through the ages. I saw life fluttering from low beginnings growing more varied and complex through all the orders of nature until it reached man and beyond. I saw modern man as a better animal, some still in the thraldom of lower animal passions. Some were monsters of uncontrolled desires, with minds subordinated to flesh. I was familiar with the Darwinian theory and had read something of Herbert Spencer, Ernest Haekel and Batty Langley.

This accounted for man's perverse nature at times, his extraordinary animal tendencies and beastial reversion to anterior states.

I have said nothing of what lay without my building. I could see through the translucent fabric. On my left, afar off, a dark and forbidding mountain rose in grim majesty, silhouetted against an angry-looking sky of flaming red. I felt decidedly uneasy when I saw this. Something told me to beware. Imagine my horror—how can I ever describe what follows—when I saw a huge crimson face rising beyond it, in which two hostile eyes began to search the surroundings. Between me and the face there was intense darkness in which I saw the lightning playing. How large this face was I could make no guess. I had no scale with me; in fact, measurements were useless.

At last those eyes searched me out, and like a cat gliding towards its prey, came on, and I began to experience terror so awful and ghastly that I lost all power of volition and stood transfixed.

Now the walls of my magnificent edifice began to waver and finally to melt in parts, and the stuff of which they were made changed into lead-coloured loathsome coils that glided about my feet. Previously my whole being had been lifted to the highest conception of holy beatitude, now I was overcome by a nightmare of horror so awful that any other must pale into insignificance.

Now those eyes—I saw no longer the face for it had become submerged in a bank of dank woolly clouds—began to glide down the mountain side, unwaveringly, unflinchingly. Streaks of vermilion were quivering about its skirts like tentacles fringing some water-bred creature, and as I looked again it began to assume the outline of a grotesque human being and stood eyeing me with blazing orbs of demoniac fury.

The air became charged with a deadly chill and as the thing paused without the precincts of my building, the gliding hosts around me drifted towards it and fastened themselves on its grisly body like parasitic larvæ.

Now it began to rear itself and advance with a stealthy undulating gait. I held up my hands towards it and gave it a searching glance, and then, oh Heavens! I realised what and who it was. It was a simulacrum of Darnel. There are times when deadly fear may bring inspiration. I turned in despair to the altar that yet remained intact, and held out my arms in frantic supplication. Then a strange thing happened. A beam of pure white light pierced the nigrescent void and a figure glided down it and stood between me and it. Merciful Heavens! it was Cora, etherealised, spiritualised, radiant, calm, gloriously beautiful, a very goddess of power. Her hand was upraised and she commanded the monster to go. It hesitated, its baleful eyes began to drop, and then clutching the air with huge hairy limbs to which were fastened hook-like talons of fearful potency, wavered, turned round, and still clutching the air glided furiously away. Then followed a tremendous crash as if all the mountains of the earth had tumbled over one another, and then I found myself lying on the office floor, awakening just in time to hear the tail end of what must have been a dreadful crash of thunder.

I soon found my feet, and, to my amazement, a design in most exquisite pencilship stared at me from my drawing board. I stood admiring it bathed in a delightful ecstasy. Had I done it? Well, I must have been working because all my finger tips were black with lead pencil and the floor was littered with the sharpenings of it.

I awoke from my dream as I heard footsteps coming up the stairs and Darnel entered. I clutched the edge of the drawing board and gazed at him with orbs of terror, whilst my face became livid and my jaws clamped together.

"I came up to see if you were all right," he said. "Several buildings have been struck by lightning. It's been an awful storm, hasn't it?"

He looked at me queerly, and then on to the drawing board. At once his face lit up.

"You'll admit, Inglis, that a little of the old man's medicine—not too much nor too little—is the right kind of stuff to work on," he exclaimed.

His face became so whimsical that I burst out laughing.

"Darnel, I've had a nasty dickens of a dream!" I cried, "and imagined all kinds of unholy things."

"Your liver must have been out of gear," he replied. "But cover up your drawing and I'll see you home."

* * * * *

After all, Darnel was not in love with Cora, and he was sincerely happy when we won the competition. My wishes were fully realised. Cora and the practice became mine; beyond a little of the old man's cordial to help me out at times, I never touch it.

J. E. Reid.

Competition News.

Stockbridge Urban District Council.

The Council invite designs in competition for swimming baths, etc., to be erected at a cost not exceeding £8,000. Premiums of £25, £15 and £10. Further particulars may be obtained from and designs are to be submitted to the undersigned before April 7, 1925.

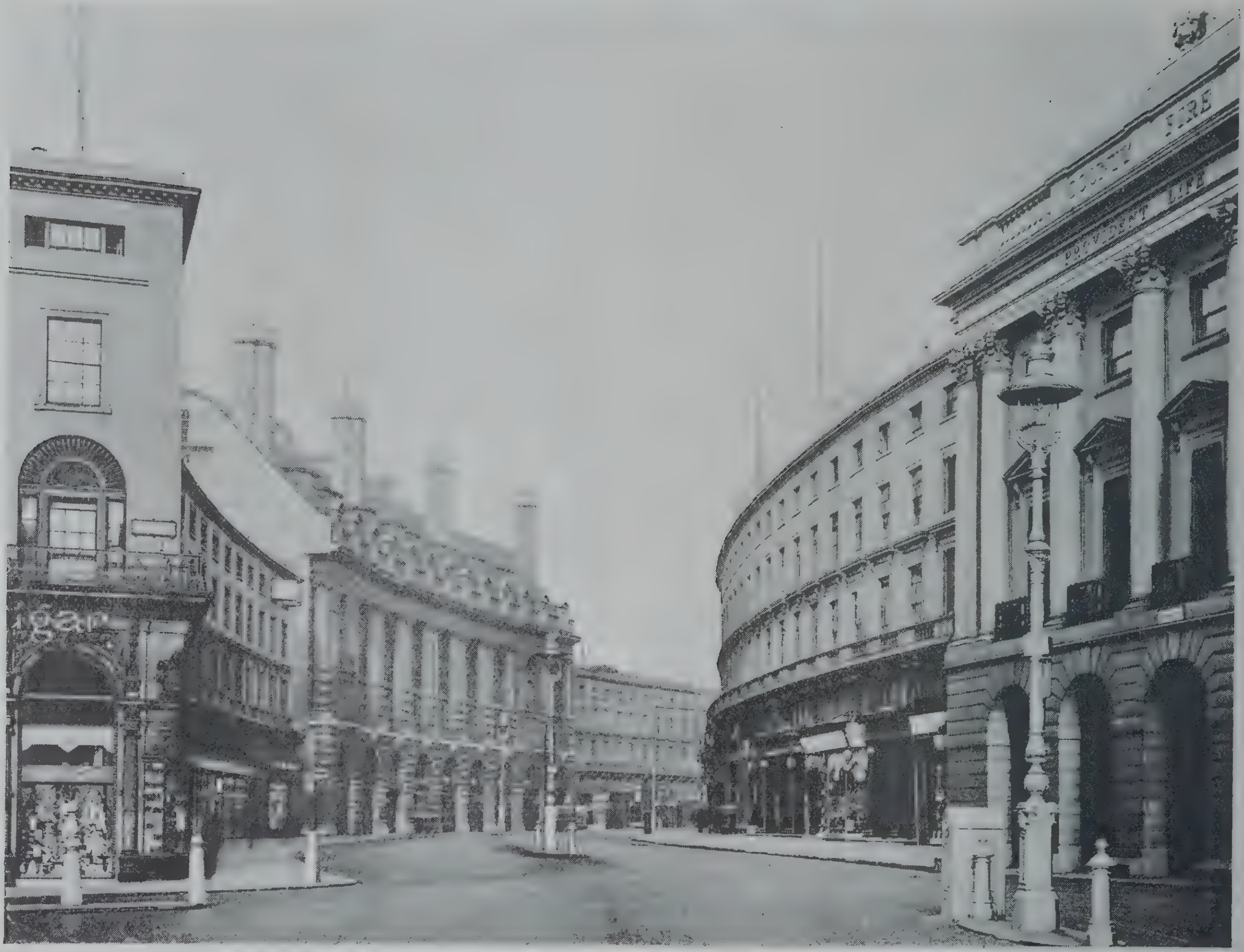
Charles Hodgkinson,
Clerk to the Council.
Council Offices, Stockbridge, near Sheffield.

Coulsdon.—Plans passed: 16 houses, Penworthan Road, for Mr. J. Warren; 8 houses, Northwood Avenue, for Messrs. E. Cleaver & Co.; 26 houses, Chipstead Valley Road, for Mr. H. Hemmings.

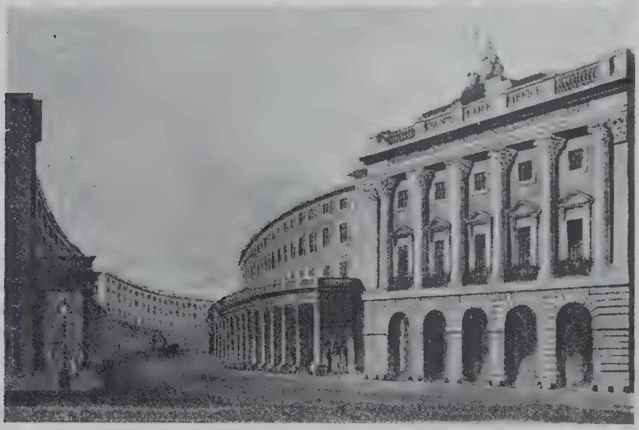
Llandudno.—Lord Mostyn is giving a site to the Urban District Council for a maternity and child welfare centre, for which Mr. A. Hewitt, architect, has already prepared plans.

The Story of Regent Street.—II.

By Charles G. Harper.



VIEW OF REGENT STREET, SHOWING PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION. Sydney W. Newbery, Photographer.



THE QUADRANT AS IT WAS.

The leaseholders of the sites took their holdings from the Woods and Forests Department at a ground-rent, for the average sites, of 20 by 50 ft., of £52 10s. Corner sites were generally leased at £60 ground-rent, little more that one shilling a foot.

The enormous appreciation of values in Regent Street may be judged from the rentals asked, and readily obtained, in 1900. At that time the average rents of premises on the east side of Regent Street was £750. On the west side the figure was considerably lower, £500; for here, as in most London business thoroughfares, there is a "good" and a "bad" side. All Londoners know that the east side of Regent Street ever has been the liveliest and the most attractive.

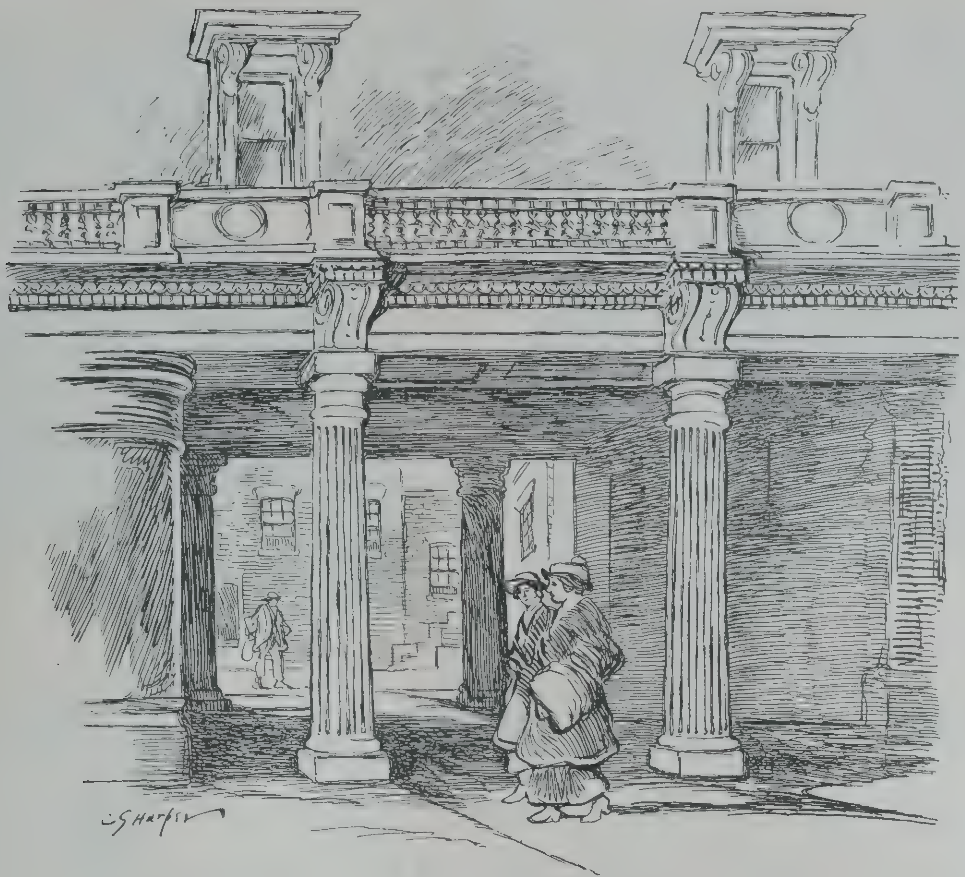
At the opening of the 1914 London season there was a general further rise in the rentals of favourite London streets; and those in Regent Street appreciated about 50 per cent. Strange to say, the desolating war had no ill effect on these rentals; which, indeed, have bounded up to yet higher peaks.

The great modern building, Trafalgar House, at the angle of Waterloo Place and Charles Street, occupied by many tenants, and held from the Crown on a lease with 70 years yet to run, was sold in 1924, privately, at a price not stated; but the combined annual rentals paid by the occupying firms was given at about £25,000.

The trafficking in the old Regent Street ground-leases and sub-leases in the course of the ninety-nine years was amazing: and it was found by the Woods and Forests Department, which administered this Crown property, that when the ground-leases fell in there sometimes were as many as nine or ten intermediate interests.

The cheerful quality of Nash's stucco-fronted new London is now, with the demolition of so much of his works, almost only a tradition; but if we seek it diligently, we shall find it in his Park Crescent and the several stately terraces that abut upon Regent's Park. Susceptible as were his characteristic works of being given a clean face with a new coat of paint, they had at least the merit—whatever other adverse criticism may be levelled against them—that they had not of necessity to bear the coating of London grime which was the penalty of brick and stone before the modern introduction of steam cleaning. Nor did Nash's stucco treatment die with him. Basevi and others, in Belgravia and elsewhere, found the method good, and employed it freely.

There is more scope for criticism of Nash's interiors than there is of his elevations. He had exteriorly, a fine eye for proportion; but his Regent Street interiors were dark and



SWALLOW STREET, REGENT STREET.

cramped, with meagre staircases: a lack of sincerity, when compared with the imposing outward view.

For, though we build to-day so very much higher and more solidly, there can be no doubt but that the Regent Street and Waterloo Place elevations by Nash were of an imposing character: far more so than, after all, are the intimidating, monumental structures of this latter-day. There is this all-important reason why the greater and loftier and more solid buildings that have now arisen facing those famous streets do not appear to be of a more imposing nature (nay, are of less) than those which have been removed to make way for them; it is that, while the width of Regent Street and Waterloo Place was nicely proportioned to the height of the original buildings it is now wholly out of proportion with those new ones of about twice the height: the streets not having been widened in accordance with the scale of the modern building operations. These notable thoroughfares have, in that sense, been ruined. They have lost their cheerfulness and gaiety, and have gained a monumental sobriety.

We cannot now declare of the new Quadrant, as was said of the old, that "it exhibits all the majesty and solemn dignity of Imperial Rome; whether we view it under the rays of the midday sun, or gaze, entranced, upon its classic beauties at midnight, when the moonbeams cast mysterious shadows upon the colonnade that was a supreme effort of the distinguished architect's genius. As we wander along, in midst of the curving roadway——" But enough! That was written, obviously, a very long time ago, for not only do we know, as a matter of London's history, that the colonnade which once formed a covered way over the pavement, on either side was removed in 1848, following upon the protests of the shopkeepers, who said—justly enough—that it rendered their shops dark and harboured undesirable loiterers; but we know also that any rash person proposing to wander along the middle of the roadway of Regent Street, admiring the effects of light and shade, rather than keeping a watchful eye upon the traffic, would not be likely to wander very far before being struck down by one of the many modern mechanical juggernauts that infest the roadway.

Nash's colonnades of 270 fluted hollow iron columns, set on granite plinths. He was the first architect to employ iron in the purely architectural, rather than the constructional way. Four of his iron columns remained until August, 1924, where Swallow Street enters the Quadrant; they disappeared at that time with the demolition of this side of the Quadrant.

It would seem likely, although we have no exact information, that it was Nash who designed also the characteristic lamp posts that until about 1900—when they disappeared—decorated Regent Street. Truly did they decorate it: for the design of the plinth from which the lamp-standard sprang, embodied the Roman fasces and axe, very well cast in iron. These lamp-standards were thoroughly in keeping with the style of the street. The gaiety of Regent Street probably was increased when the colonnades were removed and the stone balcony by Pennethorne was added. When the colonnade was removed Pennethorne's balcony was added to fill a somewhat bald interval. It was a charming and delicate feature. Something of what it was like may be seen in the accompanying illustration of the Swallow Street junction with the Quadrant.

Well, the last of Nash's street is going. It was, in view of this impending reconstruction that the houses and shops were allowed to become a little neglected.

The first breaks in the long line of Nash's street, from Waterloo Place to Langham Place, occurred when Hanover Chapel was demolished, in 1895, and St. Philip's Church, in lower Regent Street, about the same time. St. Philip's was the work of G. S. Repton, 1819–22. Neither actually were by Nash, although of his time. He seems to have restricted himself wholly to secular buildings, with the exception of his famous All Souls, Langham Place, designed by him for the especial purpose of masking the awkward afterthought of the skewed junction with Portland Place. Hanover Chapel, 1823–25, by C. R. Cockerell, had a stately portico, extending over the pavement. Its Ionic work was copied from the temple of Minerva Polias, at Priene. It stood where the unworthy flaunting meretriciousness of what is called the "Butterick building" is now. The site had become too valuable for that of a place of worship, and could be afforded only by fashions and fashion-plates. That building was the first evidence of what, by favour of a Government Department, seeking chiefly increased revenues, the new Regent Street might become. There are, indeed, better new things there than that: else we might wholly despair; but still, the result is appalling; not in the quality of any other individual structure, but in the extraordinarily miscellaneous character the street's architecture now exhibits. As a whole, it has all the modern vices of display and overloaded ornament of the gigantic kind; with those angle turrets and unnecessary pavilions which seem to make every commercial building try to aspire to the dignity of an institution.

Alarmed and scolded by the architectural profession, which viewed with disfavour the Butterick building, the Government Department responsible for the future aspect of Regent Street called in the advice of Mr. R. Norman Shaw, R.A., "Design us," it was said, in effect, "what you consider ought to be the ideal Regent Street."

And it was even so. His ideal is plain to see, in the huge block on the west side of the Quadrant, running back with a second front to Piccadilly, and comprising shops and the Piccadilly Hotel. The Piccadilly building-line was set back when the Gothic St. James's Hall was taken down to make room for it.

Norman Shaw's Regent Quadrant elevation is beautiful, although too monumental for the site; and if the Piccadilly elevation be fantastic, more like Bernard Shaw, let us say, than Norman Shaw, that is partly due to the necessity for setting back the upper part.

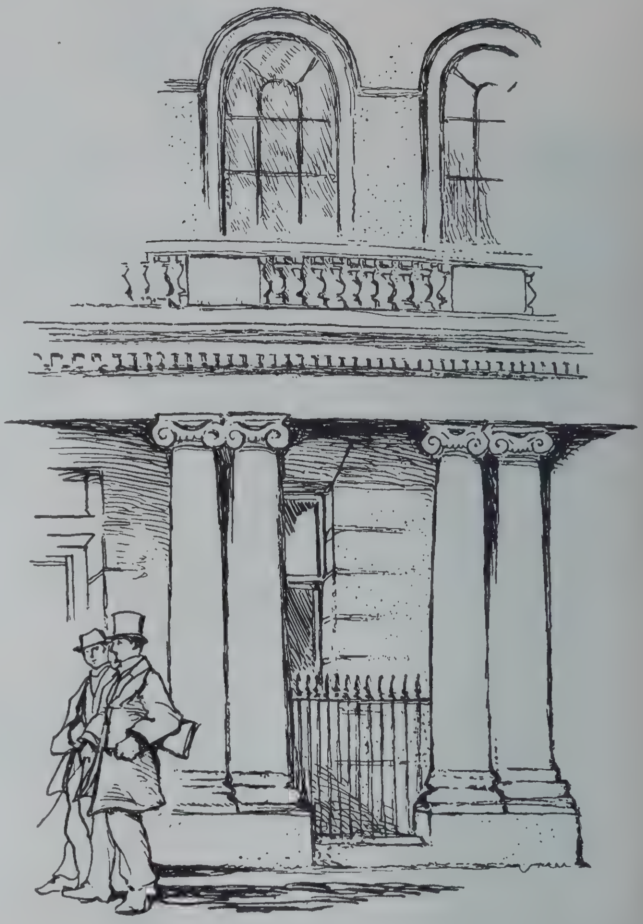
While architects and the Department concerned were pleased with the Quadrant front of Norman Shaw's buildings, the shopkeepers were not. They sent up an exceeding bitter cry about the small and dark caverns they declared the new shops to be; with the result that no more in that style have been built. Indeed, there is something to be said for the shopkeeper's view. He wants all the big area of plate-glass frontage he can get; and when he is fobbed off, instead, with little windows, such as these, like show-cases, set amidst heavy masses of rusticated masonry, he begins to think no one will notice his wares.

So the newer buildings have gone to the other extreme: with plate-glass in some cases from the pavement. Yet we would prefer, not that ultra-commercialism, but the Norman Shaw shops.

Of course, with all this changing of policy, the effect has become one of chaos. We hear much in these times of "town-planning," but the talk is mere hypocrisy when we see such doings as the destruction of Piccadilly Circus, and the making it into a dangerous open space of no known figure in geometry; and when vast buildings of clashing styles arise beside streets that have not been widened, and thus are permitted to shut out light and air.

There stood until the close of 1924 in what was Piccadilly Circus a fine building that in its stately and chaste proportions put to shame the nameless horror which recently has been completed at what was the south-eastern segment of the old Circus, hard by the Criterion Restaurant. This beautiful relic of a time when town-planning was done and not yet merely talked about, and made the subject of wholly insincere lip service, was the County Fire Office, by Robert Abraham, 1819. The site of it is a bold and prominent one, for it crests the rise from lower Regent Street. Even to the simple inscription above the cornice, "County Fire Office," done in modest lettering, it was the type of a dignity and restraint to which we have bidden "good-bye." The restraint and excellent proportions of this building grew more manifest in later years, in contrast with the restless vulgarity of its surroundings. It surely is the worst condemnation we can frame of its modern neighbours thus to declare that, because of them, we learned at last to appreciate it the more.

Returning to Oxford Circus, and crossing it amid the thronged traffic, to the imminent danger of life and limb, beneath those grossly tall buildings that front the streets like cliffs, we come to where the Langham Hotel faces down Regent Street and obstructs the direct line. There, on the right, is All Souls' Church; that church whose architectural peculiarities used to be the butt of witlings. But Nash knew better than they. He advanced it and gave it that circular Ionic colonnade and that Corinthian peristyle for, to him, the best of reasons. They, and the singular spire masked, as no other architectural device so well could, the extremely untidy junction at this point of Riding House Street and several other thoroughfares. Without the church, what would have been the result? A dreadful complex of squalor not unlike Seven Dials, and probably—with the usual British genius for such things—two or three public-houses at the most strategic points. As was the corner of Nash's own mansion in Lower Regent Street, so is this corner by All Souls' Church, extremely reminiscent of the characteristic old parts of Bath.



DETAILS IN PORTLAND PLACE, W.

Round this elbow, we come into Portland Place, that "broadest street in London," and leave the Crown property for a space, for that of the Duke of Portland. It was built in 1778 by Robert Adam. The "Foley House" of that day had been built by Lord Foley, on the site where the Langham Hotel now stands; and the Duke of Portland had contracted with him not to build to the north of it, as Lord Foley desired that the view should not be obstructed in that direction. But the Duke wished to develop his estate; and by a piece of sharp practice he built, not in the strict sense to the north, but on the east and west sides of due north of Foley House, the exceptionally wide Portland Place, whose width is due to this cunning observance of the letter, but not the spirit, of a contract.

The sedate residential character of Portland Place seems at last to be drawing to its close. Many of its mansions are "to let" in these times of high rates and taxes, when the wealthy are not so easy in their circumstances as they were; already two blocks of flats have been built here. In this age of what the Americans style "big business," now that business is overflowing Regent Street into the surroundings once exclusively residential quarters, business firms are regarding Portland Place with an acquisitive glance. "A mansion here," said a West End auctioneer, recently, "which is worth to a private person £15,000 is worth to a business £25,000"; and he prophesied shortly a complete change in this desirable quarter; citing how already the neighbouring Cavendish Square is going that way.

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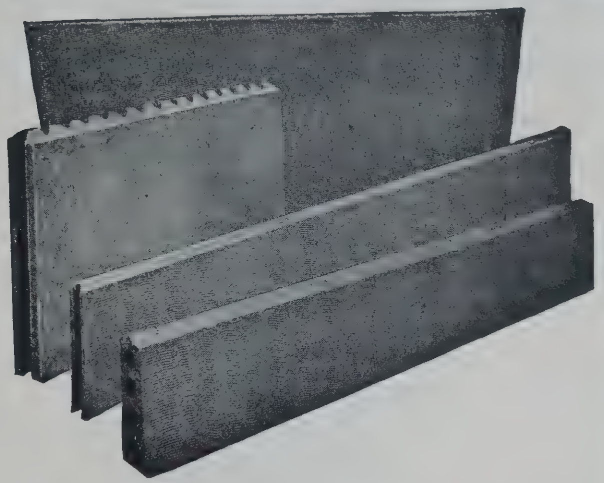

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Portland Place wholly escaped the common fate of many London squares, of being provided with a monument or statue, until recently, when in December, 1922, an equestrian statue of Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, the defender of Ladysmith, was unveiled. On March 6, 1924, there was unveiled a memorial of Lord Lister, the founder of modern antiseptic surgery. It is very French in feeling and design.

At the further end, where the Crown lands of Marylebone begin, was formerly the stretch of fields and meadows called "Duppersfield." Portland Place is ended by another of Nash's ingenious and spectacular devices: Park Crescent. In the gardens stands that undistinguished statue, by Gahagan, of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George the Third, Edward Augustus, who died in 1820, aged fifty-three, father of Queen Victoria, and progenitor of our Kings and kings to be. We know it to be by Gahagan because his name is boldly cast on the pillar on which the Duke's right arm rests. He did not make so much of his subject as probably he would have done had he possessed the gift of prophetic insight. He saw him only as he was; and that was not a particularly great figure. But his peer's robes save him from utter commonplace.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

The architectural quality of Nash's Park Crescent mansions must needs be admired to-day; and the stucco on their elevations and on the coupled Ionic columns that support the continuous balcony with its well-proportioned entablature and the delicate row of dentils is as perfect as ever it was. Few now know that the original design was to construct a Circus here, of which the corresponding half was to be on the other side of the Marylebone Road. The ground for the other half was actually laid out and the arches of the cellars turned, when the project was abandoned. It would have been by far the largest circus ever constructed. Another abandoned idea was that of placing at this point an immense Triumphal Arch. In the Crace Collection at the British Museum are two drawings of the design. Where the abandoned half of the Circus was to have been is Park Square.

So do we come to the terminus of one of the most epoch-making scheme of improvements for London. The planning of the circles of Regent's Park is by Nash, and most of the ornate terraces of mansions are his; but the projected Palace of the magnificent George the Fourth was never begun. Through the Park runs another great work by Nash, the Regent's Canal, connecting the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington with the Thames at Limehouse. It was begun in October, 1812, and completed in August, 1820.

Art Galleries and Exhibitions.

Miss Hilda Hechle is showing a splendid collection of Alpine pictures at the St. George's Gallery, 32a George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. We quote the following from Mr. P. G. Konody's Foreword because it seems to be a befitting prelude to any remarks that may be offered in praise of a truly wonderful collection of paintings.

"The essence of æsthetic enjoyment is the thrill of a novel experience, the discovery of a new kind of beauty. Gaultier, in an essay on 'The Meaning of Art,' maintains that there is neither Beauty nor Ugliness in nature; that Beauty, indeed, is not a quality of matter but of mind. Beauty is in the artist's vision, in his emotional reaction to the outside world. Through the work of art he communicates this emotion, this realisation of Beauty to the spectator, and teaches him to find a corresponding Beauty in nature. A tree, for instance, or a mountain, can never be 'beautiful' in itself, but is only made beautiful by the magic of art.

"It is moot point whether the appreciation of beauty in mountain scenery, or perhaps even of landscape in general, was developed to any extent before it was stimulated by the appearance of landscape in painting. How little evidence of such appreciation there is to be found in the literary records! A high mountain was regarded as a thing of terror and of danger, an obstacle to traffic and free intercourse. And as it was with literature so with pictorial art the painters had no eye for landscape. A flat gold background served their purpose until Giotto gave his scriptural narratives a rudimentary landscape setting. The mountain appeared in art, and the thing of terror became a thing of beauty. He opened the eyes of his contemporaries to the beauty of inanimate nature. But for centuries of slow evolution the landscape remained more or less an adjunct to figure painting. Its independent existence cannot be said to date back further than the seventeenth century; and it was only in comparatively recent years that the artist ventured forth to conquer the heights, the grim world of barren rock, eternal snow and glacier ice, far above the last vestiges of vegetation.

"The earlier landscape painters who were attracted by mountain scenery preferred the comfortable life of the valley and painted the heights from a respectable distance. They never penetrated into their intimacy. They showed us the Alps as we might see them from a railway carriage and added little or nothing to our own emotional experience. Miss Hilda Hechle's water-colour drawings take us right into the heart of those mighty solitudes, far from the haunts of man, into the great stillness where no sound is heard save the rushing of the glacier stream and the roaring of the wind."

Those who have experienced the pleasures of a lengthy stay in Switzerland and have devoted any time to the study of snow and sky colour effects will recognise many of these in the admirably painted scenes exhibited in this gallery. The whole catalogue describes 48 Alpine views and not a single scene is a repetition either in choice of view or colouring. The painters' technique is simple. Such mannerisims that she possesses do not jar or obtrude themselves. A close examination only increases one's admiration of her very simple renderings. No. 5, Aiguille du Tour, Afternoon Sun, and No. 8, Winter at Hahnenmoos Adelboden, are two that will live long in the minds of those who visit the exhibition. Miss Hechle seems to have been able to avoid the tragic note in all her pictures and gives mountains as they really are, masses of stone and rock standing high out against skies in striking contrast. The paintings are all drawn with a remarkable strength of line, none of the misty vapours cloud effects have been introduced which so frequently mean nothing and are made to serve those who cannot handle the subject. Miss Hechle fully demonstrates that she is not afraid of mountains; she, on the contrary, seems to revel in expressing their rugged strength. No. 14, an Alpine Lake, is very good indeed. No. 16, Aiguille du Chardonnet, has much that pleases, the snowfield lit by a fleeting sun; the contrasting colour tones of sky, snow and foreground mountain are in original harmony. No. 26, Le Grand Combin from Cabane D'Orny, is another clever piece of painting.

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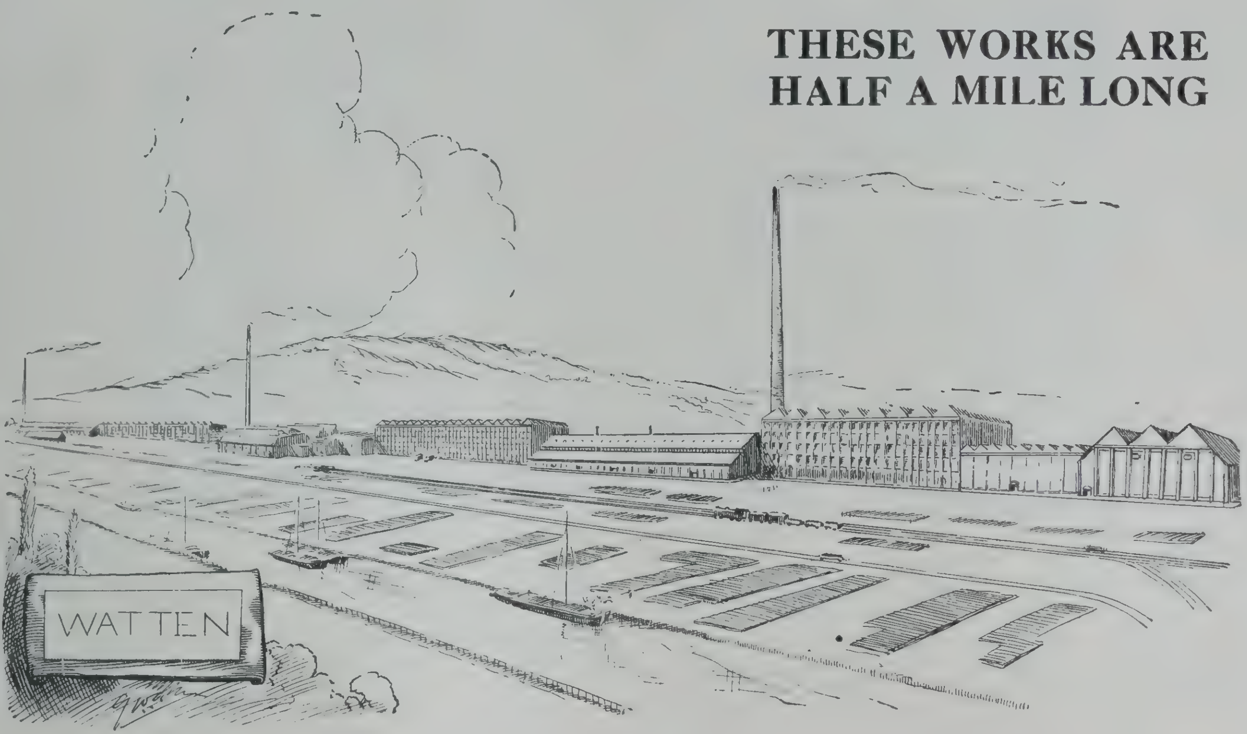

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Cheaper Building.

The Savory System.

The system which Alderman Savory of Bristol has worked out to relieve the housing shortage at Bristol consists of a light steel framework used in conjunction with concrete blocks which are 10 inches by 20 inches, 30 inches or 40 inches in size; at each end of the concrete blocks a reinforcement plate is bedded to take the bolts. The blocks are beaded and channelled so as to ensure a watertight joint and the front edges are chamfered, which obviates irregularities in the surface of the wall and enables the unskilled workman to point them with ease. The other economies employed are those which are not peculiar to the system, but the result of the whole is certainly that Mr. Savory has been able to help the Bristol Corporation out of their immediate difficulties and has brought out a compact and useful plan. His methods may be described as useful emergency ones rather than as the invention of a new permanent system of building.

Poured Concrete.

Poured concrete as a building material has not had much practical trial in this country, and we doubt whether systems which are based on the idea of turning out the entire side of a building as a unit to be duplicated indefinitely will ever be considered sufficiently attractive to be attempted here. More than this, the forms required must be so elaborate and costly that nothing but a great multiplication of units would prove to be economical.

But there are systems by which poured concrete can be used in a more elastic and less wholesale manner, like that of the Climbing Shuttering Co., of 515 Queen's Road, Sheffield, which consists of a number of galvanised iron shutters, the inside and outside plates being held apart by wires passing through the wall. After the concrete has set the lower wires are cut and the plates hinged upwards on the top wires, so as to be ready for another course, and the process can be continued to the top of the wall. The plates are in lengths up to 9 feet and the heights about 18 inches. Other systems include that of Messrs. Byrd & Co., of Queen Victoria Street, which involves the use of only two forms which are clamped together with iron clamps, while Messrs. John Laing, of Carlisle, have another simple system.

Concrete Generally.

So far the various pier and panel systems, some of which we have described, are the forms of concrete construction which at the present time are most favoured here. The advantage they possess over block systems is very largely dependent on the difficulties which in many cases are raised by the trade unions who claim that building with concrete blocks should be carried out by bricklayers, who again often attempt to keep the pace back to that employed in building a similar amount of brickwork, in which case the advantage of employing the material disappears. Very little headway can be made with concrete construction unless these difficulties are overcome, and for this reason we believe the most immediate advantage would be gained by the use of another material, and that material is timber.

Wooden Construction.

Frame construction is no experiment, but has been thoroughly tested and tried in America, where the greater number of domestic buildings have for the past century been built of timber, and where it has proved adequate for almost all purposes, from large country houses to the smallest and roughest "shacks." The system employed is an amplification of our quarter partition framing here, the boards being covered with diagonal sheathing externally and that boarding with a waterproof paper or some such material. The external face of this is covered with lap boarding or shingles as the case may be, while first floor joists are spiked to the sides of the balloon framing. Anyone who has seen these buildings during the course of erection can testify to the great rapidity of the method, which consists in the application of timber of small scantlings in the most economical and efficient manner. The saving on foundations are a marked advantage of wooden construction, as the necessary supports are afforded by piers instead of continuous walls, while there is little extra cost in raising the whole ground floor some distance above the ground, making use of the space beneath. The fact that many old timber houses exist not only in the United States, but in Essex and other parts of England, is proof that no reasonable objection can be raised on the score of durability, and certainly none on that of appearance. Timber construction certainly involves the employment of carpenters and not of unskilled labour, but the real question is whether it is more economical to employ a method which is elastic and easily adapted to every condition, or something which has not these advantages, simply because it is believed to be possible to utilise unskilled labour. With the last we may well consider the time undoubtedly lost in employing labour which cannot be considered as being of the most serviceable description. Again, how long will it be before the normally unskilled labour will be satisfied with their initial status and will not raise claims which will render it as difficult to deal with as are those of recognised crafts of building?

Council Notes.

On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee it was decided to bring forward a resolution at a general meeting to the effect that all public buildings paid for out of the rates or other public funds should be technically and architecturally worthy of the locality. To achieve this end, the design of such buildings should be either the subject of competition or entrusted to a qualified architect without competition; further, that if such resolution is approved by the general body of members, it should be forwarded to the appropriate authorities. The Council approved an amendment to Clause 4 of these conditions, so as to provide for the remuneration of the successful competitor being in accordance with the proposed scale of fees for housing work. The Council approved a report on the subject of the zoning of built-up areas drawn up by the Town Planning Committee, and ordered it to be submitted to the London County Council in response to a request from that body for the views of the R.I.B.A. on the subject. On the recommendation of the London Building Acts Committee, it was decided to submit the Committee's report on the reform of the London Building Acts to the London County Council. The draft of the revised Scale of Fees for Housing Work was approved and ordered to be submitted to the general body at an early date. Sanction was given to an alteration in the constitution of the Manchester Society of Architects to enable the Burnley Society of Architects to be admitted to alliance with the Manchester Society. An alteration of the boundaries of the Liverpool Architectural Society and the Birmingham Architectural Association was sanctioned to enable a branch of the Liverpool Architectural Society to be formed at Chester.

On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, the model specification of water pipes and fittings prepared by a Committee appointed by the Minister of Health was approved, and the following additional paragraph was suggested for the consideration of the Minister of Health:—

V. "Every overflow should be easily accessible for cleaning purposes."

A donation of 100 guineas was voted in aid of the St. Paul's Cathedral Preservation Fund. Mr. Mowbray A. Green was appointed as a member of the Court of the University of Bristol. Mr. P. M. Fraser and Mr. Alan E. Munby were appointed as representatives of the R.I.B.A. upon the Council of the National Association of Water-Users. Mr. Max Clarke and Mr. Alan E. Munby were re-appointed as the representatives of the R.I.B.A. upon the Registration Board of the National Register of Electrical Installation Contractors. Mr. H. W. Mole and Mr. Percy J. Groom were re-instated as Associates. The resignation of Mr. G. F. Byron (Licentiate) was accepted with regret.

BRIXTON.—The L.C.C. are to proceed with the erection of an elementary school for 600 on a site in Sudbourne Road.

HAMPSHIRE.—The County Council have voted £60,000 for the provision of institutional accommodation for mental deficients. Offers of sites are being invited.

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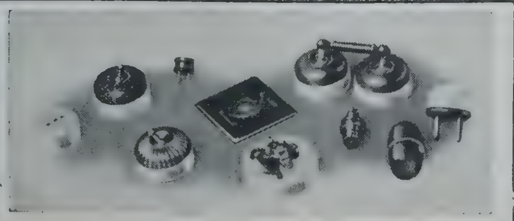

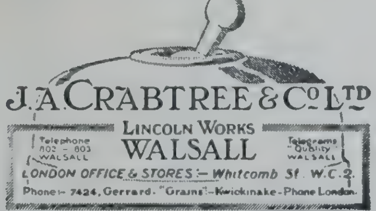

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General News.

Allerton.—West Riding Education Committee are to enlarge the Bywater Lock school at a cost of £6,700.

Barnes.—Messrs. C. & E. Melville are developing the Red Gates estate, Roehampton.—Plans passed: 11 houses, Lower Richmond Road, for Mr. W. H. Pocover; 15 houses, Bicester Road, for Messrs. Cory & Cory.

Bermondsey.—Messrs. R. L. Stuart & Sons are to erect four one-storey shops at the corner of Plough Road.

Brixton.—The L.C.C. are to provide a new elementary school for 800 children in the neighbourhood of Angel Town.

Camberwell.—Six houses are to be erected in Gilkes Crescent, by Messrs. Murrell & Pigott, and several in Hollingbourne Road, by Messrs. Andrews & Peascod.

Cheltenham.—The Corporation are considering an expenditure of £15,000 on new filters at the sewage works.—The tender, £8,273, of Messrs. Eggleton & Co., has been accepted for the erection of 21 3-bedroomed houses, and £3,135 for 11 2-bedroomed houses.

Croydon.—The Corporation propose to widen Crown Lane and Crown Hill at a cost of £5,000.—Another 200 houses are to be subsidised.—The tender, £6,330, of Messrs. J. Elliman & Son, Ltd., of Beckenham, is recommended for the erection of a nursery adjacent to St. Mary's Hostel.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Beckford Road, for Mr. C. H. Ridge; 24 houses, Westbourne Road, for Messrs. Rees & Archer-Batham; 33 houses, Green Lane, for Mr. S. H. Laver; 3 houses, Alexandra Road, for Mr. A. Andrews; 12 houses, Limpsfield Avenue, for Mr. L. White; 34 houses, Virginia Road, for Mr. W. G. Ingram; 35 garages and store' Shirley Road, for Mr. W. Goldsac; 14 houses, Woodside Park Avenue, for Mr. P. Richardson; 22 houses, Borbury Court Road, for Mr. C. G. Allen; 6 houses, Ingram Road, for Mr. R. Pierson; schoolroom and garage, Tirlemount Road, for Mr. P. Evans.

Durham.—The County Education Committee propose the establishment of three mining instruction centres at a cost of £18,000.—Messrs. William Elsworth and Simpson Low, AA.R.I.B.A., have been appointed to the staff of the architect's department, assistant architects.—The Marquis of Londonderry has offered Seaham Hall practically as a gift to the County Council for sanatoria purposes, and expert advise is to be sought regarding the adaptation of the building.—Alterations and additions are to be carried out at the county asylum at a cost of £16,000.—Five County bridges are to be reconstructed at a cost of £26,000.

Glossop.—The Home Office propose the erection of new police buildings.

Guildford.—Plans passed: 5 houses, Joseph's Road, for Messrs. H. Frampton & Co.; 11 houses, Aldershot Road, for Mr. E. Purdee.

Hammersmith.—The L.C.C. are to erect a secondary school for 450 boys at Ducane Road, at an estimated cost of £54,000.

Leicester.—The Corporation Housing Committee report that a deputation visited Glasgow to inspect three types of steel houses. Although the Committee feel that houses erected of steel have great possibilities, they are of opinion that the time is not yet ripe for considering their construction in large numbers. Enquiries have been made from the Atholl Steel House Co. and the Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., and preliminary figures have been obtained for the erection of 12 houses of each type. The costs obtained are very high compared with those which are being paid for houses under existing contracts. The only justification, therefore, for building steel houses would appear to be speed of erection, and the committee have not been able to obtain sufficient information or guarantees that the houses would be erected rapidly, although it has been stated that 12 houses might be built in 16 weeks. The following table shows the estimated cost of the steel houses as compared with brick and concrete. The prices given are exclusive of land, streets and sewers in each case:

	Estimated Cost. £	Floor area. sq. ft.	Cost per sq. ft. s.	d.
Glasgow Steel Roofing Co. ..	530	655	16	2
Atholl Steel House Co.	630	876	14	4½
Brick House (non-parlour) ..	395	860	9	2
Concrete House (non-parlour) ..	465	836	11	1

It will be observed that the floor area of the "Atholl" steel house is only 16 sq. ft. larger than the brick house, and that the estimated cost is more by £235 per house. In addition to the initial cost of the steel house, the committee desire to point out that the "life" would not be so long as that of a brick house, and also that maintenance charges would be considerably higher. Having these facts in mind, the committee cannot at present recommend the Council to proceed with the erection of steel houses.—The committee report that the Ministry of Health have consented to the proposal to erect 500 brick houses subject to satisfactory prices being obtained.

Morecambe.—The Town Council have provisionally approved a scheme for laying out the South Grove housing site.—A site is to be sought for the erection of store accommodation for the surveyor's department.—Plans passed: New street off Bare Lane, for Mr. C. Lodge; two houses, Thornton Road, for Mr. A. Relph; two houses, South Road, for Mr. A. Elkin; two houses, South Road, for Mr. J. Lambert; two houses, Rossendale Avenue, for Miss Hartley.—The Town Council are to borrow £25,000 for the completion of the lay-out buildings on the Regent Park and recreation ground, provisional tenders for the work having been accepted as follows: Buildings, Messrs. Edmondson Bros., of Morecambe, and tennis courts and bowling greens, Messrs. J. & D. Provam, of Glasgow.

Northampton.—The Town Council have arranged for the following builders to erect houses at recent tender prices: A. G. Godwin, 2 B3, £1,054; Throssell & Co., 4 B3, £2,108; R. West, 4 B3, £2,108; —. Cockerill, 4 B3, £2,108; Smith & Jones, Ltd., 2 B3, £1,054; D. Gibson, 3 B3, £1,581; Underwood & Weston, 6 B3, £3,162; T. Wilson, 12 B3, £6,324; Messrs. Jordan, 2 B3 (concrete construction), £958.—Plans passed: 12 houses, The Broadway, for Messrs. S. G. G. Sale & Co.

Smethwick.—The Education Committee are purchasing a site for the erection of a secondary school.—The Corporation are to obtain tenders for 56 houses on the Uplands site.—The Housing Committee suggest the erection of 24 houses by direct labour on the Manor Road site, and that for comparison, such houses be erected concurrently with an equal number by contract.—A telephone exchange is to be erected at the corner of Oakfield Road and High Park Road.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Holly Lane, for Messrs. Strong Bros.; extension to works, Foundry Lane, for Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd.

Streatham.—Messrs. S. P. Chapple & Co. are to erect 46 houses in Abercairn Road.

Tynemouth.—The Town Council are purchasing land for the extension of Priory school.—Sanction is being sought for a loan of £7,500 for the erection of the Balkwell Hospital.—Messrs. Benjamin Peel, Ltd., are to develop a building estate north of Tynemouth Road.—The Borough Surveyor is to prepare plans for 80 dressing boxes at the bathing pond.—The tender, £30,454 6s. 1d., of Mr. Hastie D. Burton has been accepted for the erection of 21 blocks of maisonettes on the Balkwell estate.—Consideration is to be given later to the provision of new library buildings.—Plans passed: shops, in Camden Street, for Mr. R. A. Jackson.

Willesden.—The police station in Huddlestone Road is to be enlarged.—The Church Army propose to erect four houses in Stonebridge.—The Borough Surveyor has prepared plans for baths and washhouses in Lower Place and been authorised to invite tenders.—The rebuilding of the Kingsbury Smallpox Hospital is proposed at a cost of £17,000.—Plans passed: 11 houses, Heber Road, for Mr. J. Easton; 5 houses, Wrottesley Road, for Messrs. Done, Hunter & Co.; 14 houses, Anson Road, for Mr. T. H. Potter.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. Thomas Robinson & Son, Ltd., of Rochdale, will have an interesting exhibit of their well known wood working machinery at Stands Nos. 41 and 44, Building Trades Exhibition, City Hall, Manchester, from March 3 to 14.

Boyle's latest patent "Air-pump" ventilator has been applied to Penrhos College, Colwyn Bay. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

For the assistance of manufacturers and traders throughout the British Isles, the London Midland and Scottish Railway have issued as a booklet a classified list of their goods stations in 2,592 towns, together with a large key map, 3 feet by 2 feet, showing their positions on the system.

In addition, information is given regarding bonded stores, warehousing accommodation, etc., with an offer of help in the finding of factory sites adjoining railway lines suitable for any manufacturing purpose.

In connection with Government House (Viceroy's Palace) and the Imperial Legislative Assembly, both of which are being erected in Delhi in accord with the plans of Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and Mr. Herbert Baker, F.R.I.B.A., respectively, the contract has been let for 26 Waygood-Otis electric push button lifts. Of the five passenger lifts for the Government House, two are on the Waygood-Otis micro self-levelling principle, while there are three goods lifts and seven service lifts for that building. The lift installation at the Imperial Legislative Building includes six passenger lifts, one goods lift and four service lifts.

VOL. CXIII.—2930. THE ARCHITECT FEBRUARY 13, 1925

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The Problem of St. Paul's.

While we have no inside information on the points which are now being raised in the Press on the subject of St. Paul's, it is yet possible to form a general opinion from our knowledge of the construction of the cathedral and the admitted facts. We know that buildings which begin to fail often last for long intervals of time, apparently in despite of what seem logical reasons why they should collapse, and in the case of St. Paul's it might well be that actual danger might not arise for a period of years. But, on the other hand, the signs of weakness might rapidly become more marked, even causing a sudden collapse, and therefore the need for structural repair is one of the greatest urgency.

We can fully understand that the authorities in charge are reluctant to recommend drastic measures, not only because of the great expense involved, but because they would much prefer to leave Wren's great work as nearly as possible untouched in our age. We have grown more conservative in these matters during the last fifty years, and the methods advocated by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings are now generally approved by most of those interested in the buildings of past ages.

But grouting, which is advocated by those who would attack the problem in the most conservative of manners, is hardly held by its supporters as being a positive cure for the weaknesses revealed. Rather it is favoured in the hope that if employed more complete measures may be postponed for some years. But many qualified to speak with some authority are convinced that grouting cannot be effectively used in the present case and that the stability of the dome will not be secured thereby.

Under these circumstances it seems to us that the question is not whether the piers which support the dome should or should not be rebuilt, but in what manner the work should be carried out, and how the dome can best be supported during the progress of rebuilding, which is one of enormous practical difficulty.

That difficulty is that the supports which must for a time carry the weight of the dome must themselves be equally good as those which would have to be carried down to support the structure permanently, since any settlement which occurred in them when the weight of the dome was transferred would be as dangerous to the dome as a fracture in the piers now existing. In addition, there is the great difficulty of inserting such supports without shaking or disturbing the existing piers, while the weight of the dome is still borne by them. To these difficulties may be added the very great one of the transference of the weight of the dome from the existing to the new supports. The method of securing the dome during the reconstruction of its supports is clearly the most difficult factor of the whole problem, since it appears obvious to us that it would be impossible to deal with each pier in turn, because it would almost inevitably cause greater danger as it would further disturb the general balance of strains. It would, in fact, be similar to an attempt to replace the legs of a table one at a time while the table was in use.

The second problem is the nature of the construction to be employed in rebuilding the piers. It has been suggested that they should be entirely reconstructed with Portland stone, but in these days of reinforced concrete this would appear to be both an unnecessary expense and a neglect of a better means of securing the end in view. If the whole structure up to the dome were carried out in reinforced concrete and the external faces of the piers cased with stone as before, it seems to us that the required end might be achieved more effectually and more economically than in any other manner. It should be remembered that had Wren had our opportunities he would have used them. We may conjecture that he used rubble filling in the great piers, not because he preferred it to stone or brickwork, but because the questions of cost and supply made the economy necessary. Possibly had the condition of the foundations remained unchanged to this day the crushing of the interior mass might not have reached its present condition and thrown so much strain on the outer casing. In any case, few of us imagine that our buildings have more than a certain span of life, a span determined by their construction and initial strength.

It is, of course, childish to suggest, as has been occasionally suggested in the Press, that the builders of St. Paul's carried out "shoddy" work, as if they could have escaped Wren's constant scrutiny. The daily Press is advocating the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into facts and suggest remedies, but we may feel confident that the Dean and Chapter are not unmindful of their great responsibility and will seek the best expert advice without the appointment of such a commission. No one who has been connected with St. Paul's in a technical capacity can have the least wish other than to safeguard the great monument; the only difference of opinion which has arisen seems to be as to whether it is wisest first of all to try a tentative remedy or to settle the matter by a bolder and more comprehensive policy. We have expressed our own convictions on the facts as known to us, but it may be that the further evidence which is at the disposal of the Cathedral authorities may amply justify them in adopting other means.

We hope that, whatever the nature of the decision arrived at is, it will be announced without further delay, for the subject must have been amply and exhaustively considered by the architects called in and by engineers whose skill, if the rebuilding of the piers is decided upon, will be required to deal with the very great problem of securing the dome from danger during the process of reconstruction.

Our Illustrations.

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL NEW CHAPEL. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect.

Including

SIDE AND EAST END ELEVATIONS, HALF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF ONE BAY, CROSS SECTION THROUGH BAY LOOKING WEST.

Notes and Comments.

"If St. Paul's were to Fall Down."

Mr. L. D. Brownlee has cleverly imagined conversation between an Australian visitor and a Londoner, which the "Daily Mirror" publishes, and from which we quote the following:

"So that was St. Paul's?" said the man from Australia, surveying the mass of broken stonework where ivy grew and birds nested. "What a lot of mutts you were to let it fall. Couldn't you have propped it up?"

I explained that prior to its crash five years ago everyone was burning to prop up St. Paul's Cathedral, but that everyone had different ideas on the art of propping up buildings.

* * * *

"The 'Danger' school wanted to do all sorts of things with the dome, the piers, tons of cement and millions of money; they talked about 'grouting,' 'underpinning,' 'shifting stresses' and divers mysteries which excited architects into a species of frenzy.

"The 'No Danger' school suggested a fresh coat of paint and the exclusion of loud-voiced sightseers from the Whispering Gallery. And while these experts wrangled and expounded their theories——"

"The old pile did a nose dive," interposed the man from Australia inelegantly. "It must have been some crash. . . . Streets wrecked. . . . Thousands dead. . . . What?"

"Nothing of the kind," I answered. "Not a soul was hurt. Even the pigeons went on feeding. Contrary to the prophecies of the 'grouters,' 'underpinners' and 'stressers,' the building sank slowly and gracefully earthwards, like a well-behaved blancmange sitting down.

"The piers did not burst with deafening reports. The dome did not topple off and roll down Ludgate Hill like the car of Juggernaut. The ball and cross did not land in Southwark, nor even in an adjoining draper's shop. No one was buried beneath the ruins, and even the bus services were uninterrupted.

"One morning St. Paul's stood; in the afternoon we had this sort of Stonehenge."

* * * *

"Funny the old building going like that," said the man from Australia. "I suppose the experts had a theory. Did someone leap against a pier or kick a buttress? But why in the name of Christopher Wren," he added excitedly, "don't you clear away the ruins? D'you mean to say you've let things lie about like this for five years?"

"Not a stone can be touched," I explained patiently, "until the Royal Commission now sitting has issued its report of the cause of the fall of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Commission has sat for five years—from the day of the crash—and consists of the experts who said that the Cathedral would or would not fall down.

"Since it began its labours, the Commission has examined, weighed and measured every bit of stonework brickwork and woodwork. The ruins have been photographed, sketched, filmed and X-rayed from the ground, the adjoining houses and an aeroplane. I believe an R.A. even painted them.

"The 'Danger' school members of the Commission have inspected 5,304 large buildings in the Metropolitan area which, in their opinion, should have fallen down years ago. From the fact that they have *not* fallen down, they maintain that St. Paul's should now be standing.

"On the other hand, the 'No Danger' school assert that St. Paul's, because it fell down when it should have stood, had no right to be standing at all."

The implied criticism may be a little hard, but is it not in part justified?

Waterloo Bridge.

Under the dramatic title of the "New Battle of Waterloo," a lively controversy is taking place in the Press on the question: should the bridge be rebuilt or repaired, and if rebuilt, should it be made wider, and should the design of the new structure differ from that of the existing bridge? We may well leave the question of the feasibility of retaining the bridge to experts, and the London County Council may be trusted to act on competent advice. Much as we may regret any change, the question of stability and safety is paramount.

If rebuilt, it seems to us to be somewhat absurd to rebuild it at the present width, when another 20 ft. would be a great help to traffic, but equally considering the æsthetic merit of the bridge, we should regret the adoption of a new design, nor do we see any necessity for extending the tramway system across the new structure. If we had no tramways in London no one could make out a good case for their adoption on the facts and figures we now have before us, and this should be a reason against sanctioning proposals for their extension.

The L.C.C. and Housing.

Mr. Percy Harris writes in the "Westminster Gazette," suggesting that the wicked Moderates are in reality largely responsible for a shortage of satisfactory housing in the London area, because they checked the provision of housing when building was cheap before the war. He should remember that cheapness is relative, and that though wise men foresaw the possibility of war, no man could have foreseen either the duration of the war or the changes which it would bring in its train. The Moderate policy was to carry out necessary slum clearances in the interests of public health, and to develop a few estates, not with the idea of meeting all the requirements of London, but of setting a standard which would stimulate private enterprise and provide it with a lead. It is extravagant for a public body to undertake work which can and should be done voluntarily, whether that work costs little or much. Mr. Percy Harris would, it seems, act like women at a sale who buy because prices seem to them low, and not because they need the goods offered for sale. The legislation of 1909, undertaken in the teeth of the warning of all who knew facts, was the starting-point of the deplorable state of things we have to-day, and its results have been accentuated by rent restriction Acts and so-called social legislation which very few among the classes benefited really appreciate. But had the course suggested by Mr. Harris been followed before the war, it would only have been used as an argument for more and greater expenditure now, and our case might even have been worse than it is.

But our difficulties will not begin to end until the State once more leaves the individual to work out his own salvation. The State can give nothing to the individual save out of the proceeds of taxation, which again reacts on the all important issue of the provision of employment.

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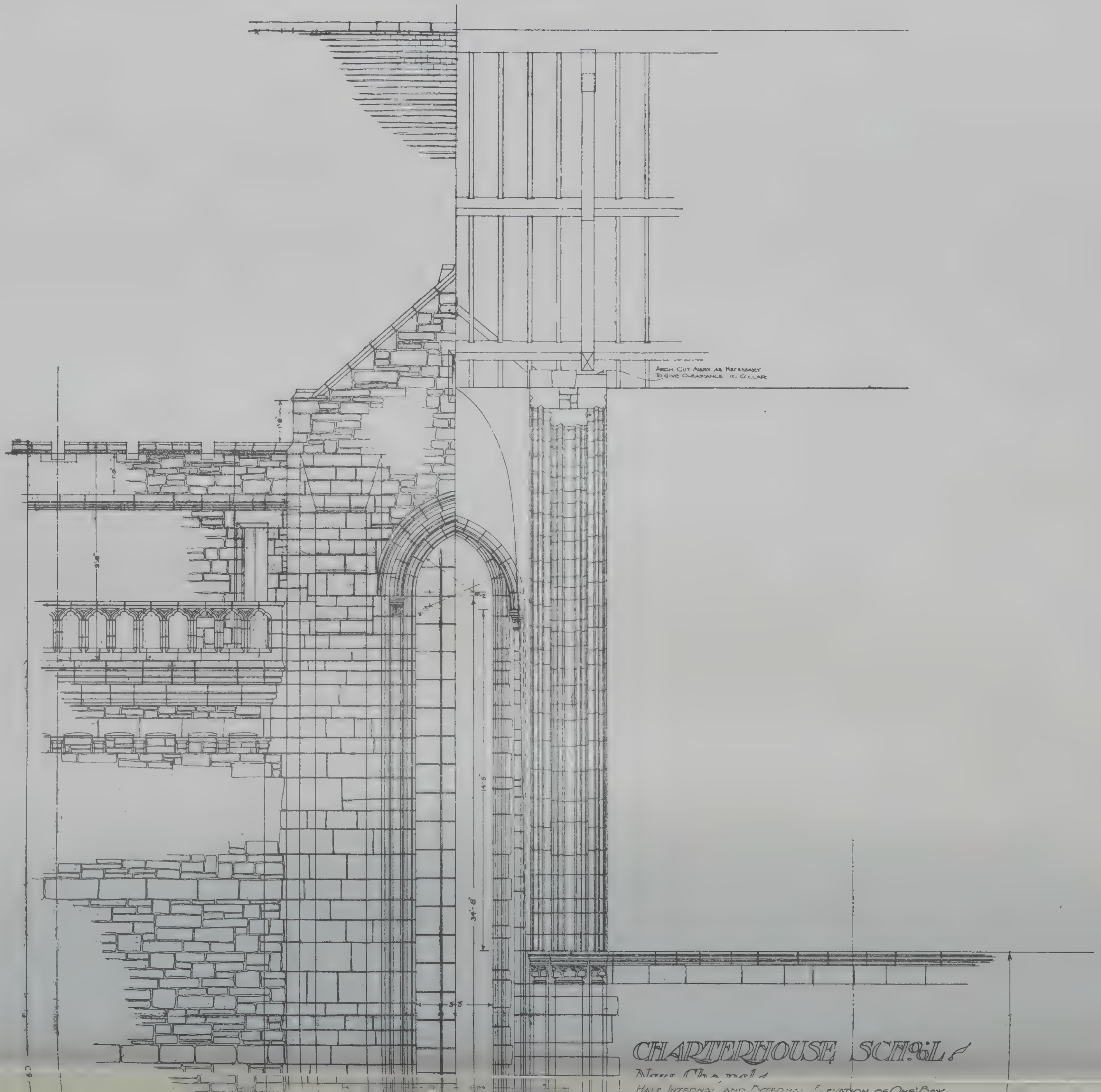
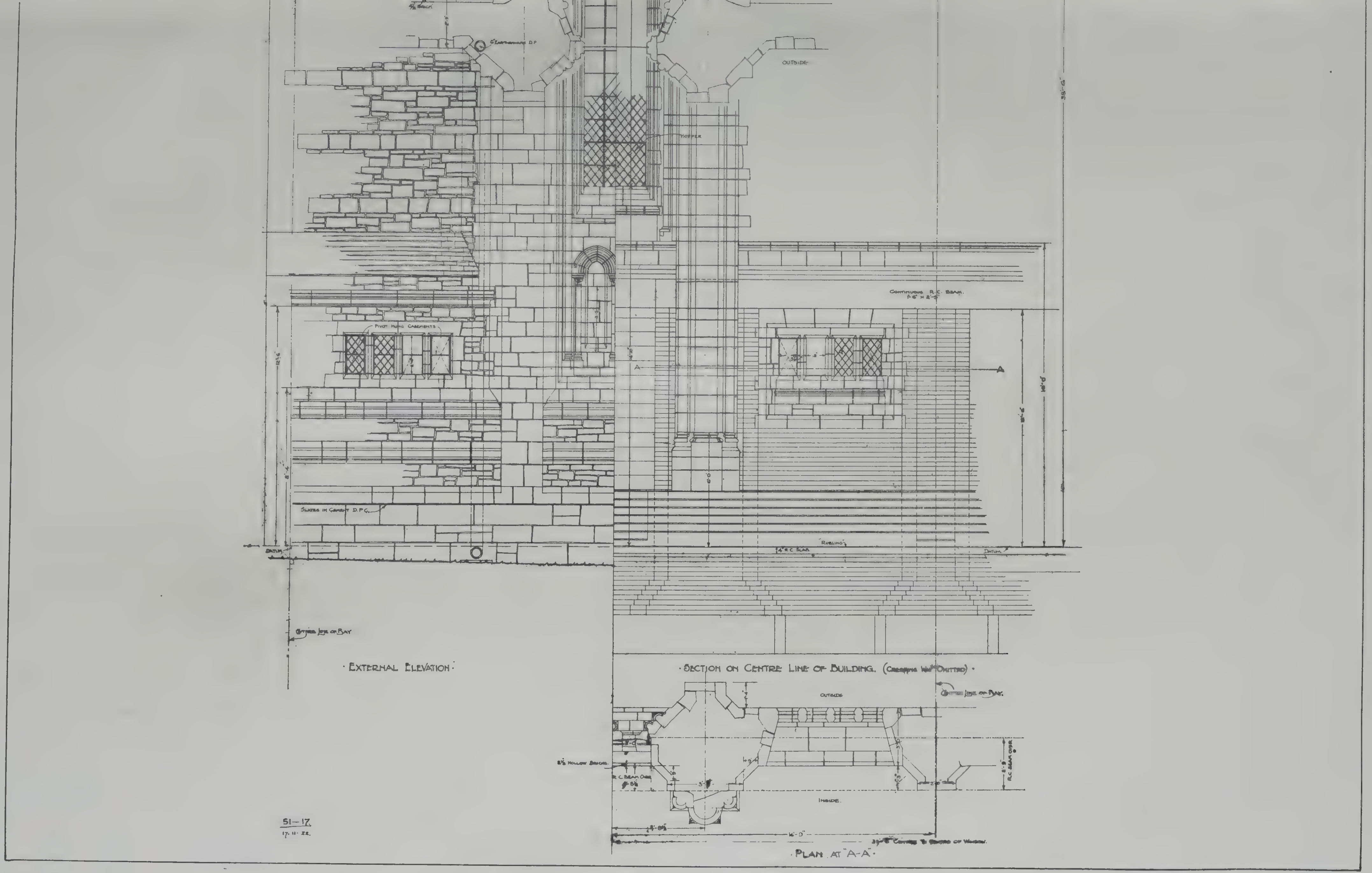


CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL
New Chapels
Half Internal and External Elevation of One Bay



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HALF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF ONE BAY.
SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.

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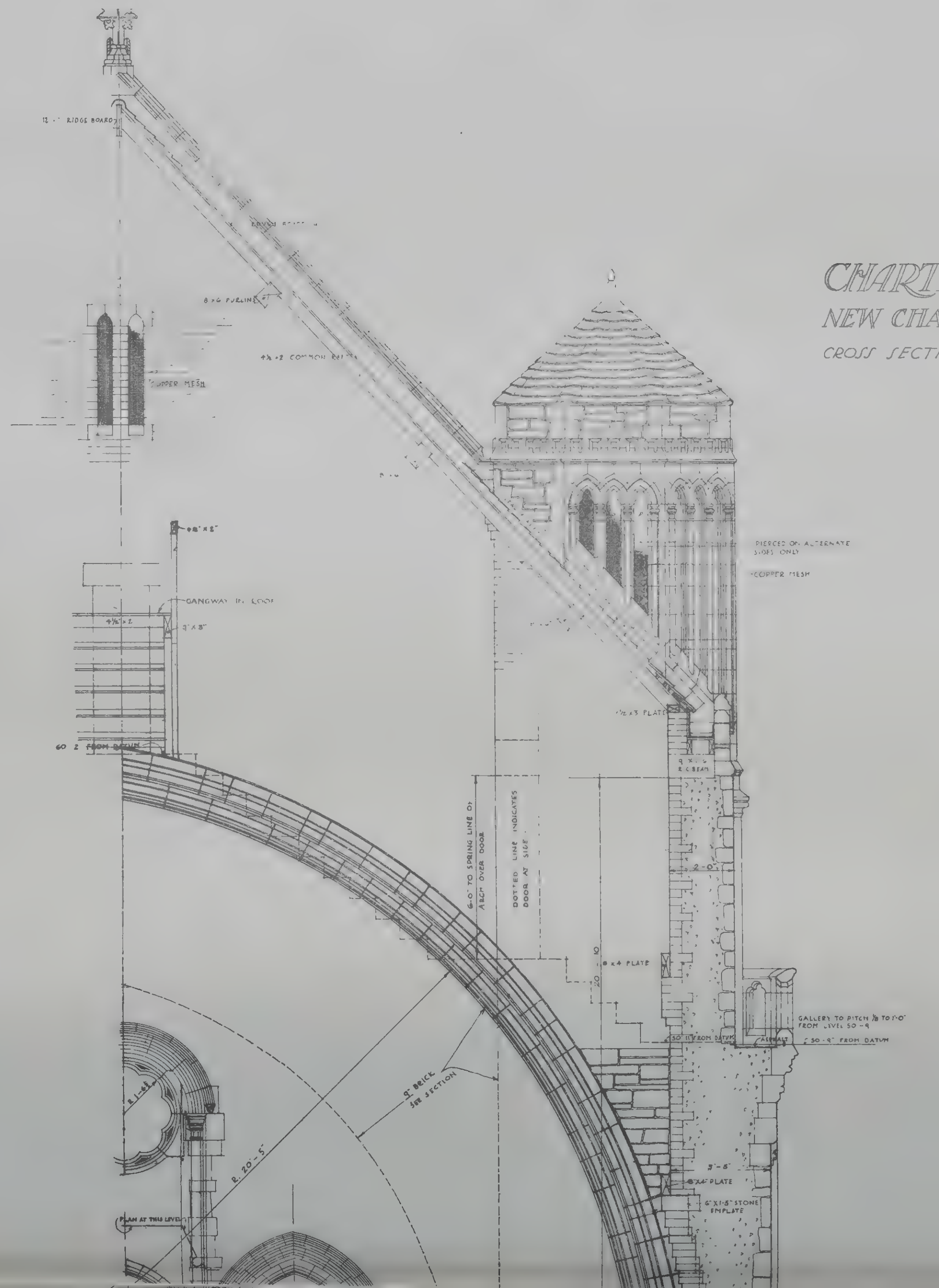
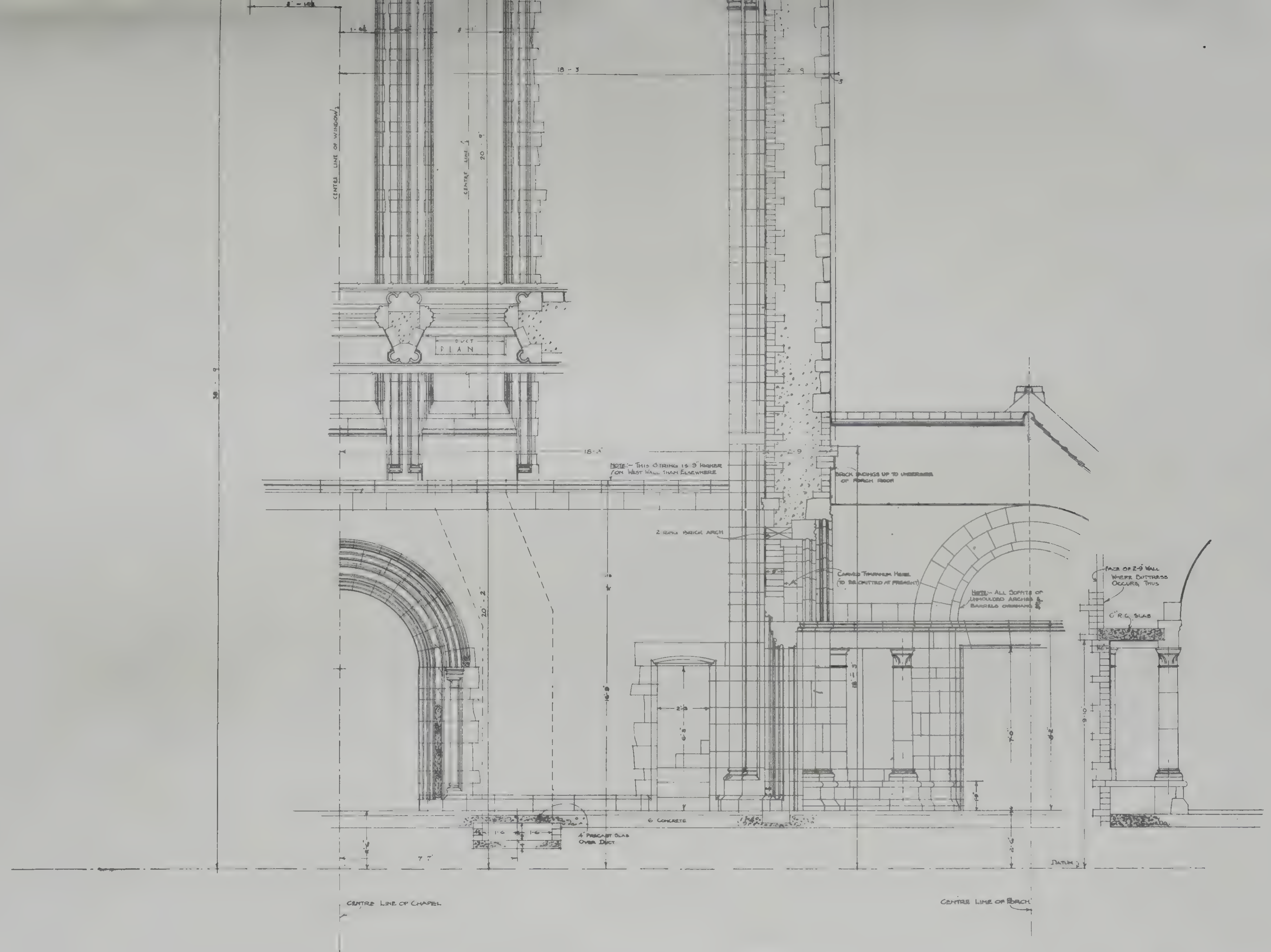


CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL
NEW CHAPEL
CROSS SECTION THROUGH BAY LOOKING WEST.
G GILBERT SCOTT. R.A. ARCHT.
7 GRAYS INN SQUARE. LONDON W.C.1


18 - 3
2 - 9
CENTRE LINE OF WINDOW
CENTRE LINE
20 - 9
DUCT
PLAN
38 - 9
18 - 3
NOTE:- THIS STRING IS 9" HIGHER ON WEST WALL THAN ELSEWHERE
2 - 9
BRICK FACINGS UP TO UNDERSIDE OF PORCH ROOF
2 RING BRICK ARCH
CARVED TYMPANUM HERE (TO BE OMITTED AT PRESENT)
NOTE:- ALL SOFFITS OF UNMOULDED ARCHES & BARRELS ORIGINAL
FACE OF 2-9 WALL WHERE BUTTRESS OCCURS THUS
6" R.C. SLAB
20 - 2
16 - 8
2 - 3
6 - 8
7 - 0
8 - 2
9 - 10
6 CONCRETE
4" PRECAST SLAB OVER DUCT
1 - 6
1 - 6
7 - 7
DATUM
CENTRE LINE OF CHAPEL
CENTRE LINE OF PORCH

51-32.

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CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL. NEW CHAPEL.
CROSS SECTION THROUGH BAY LOOKING WEST.
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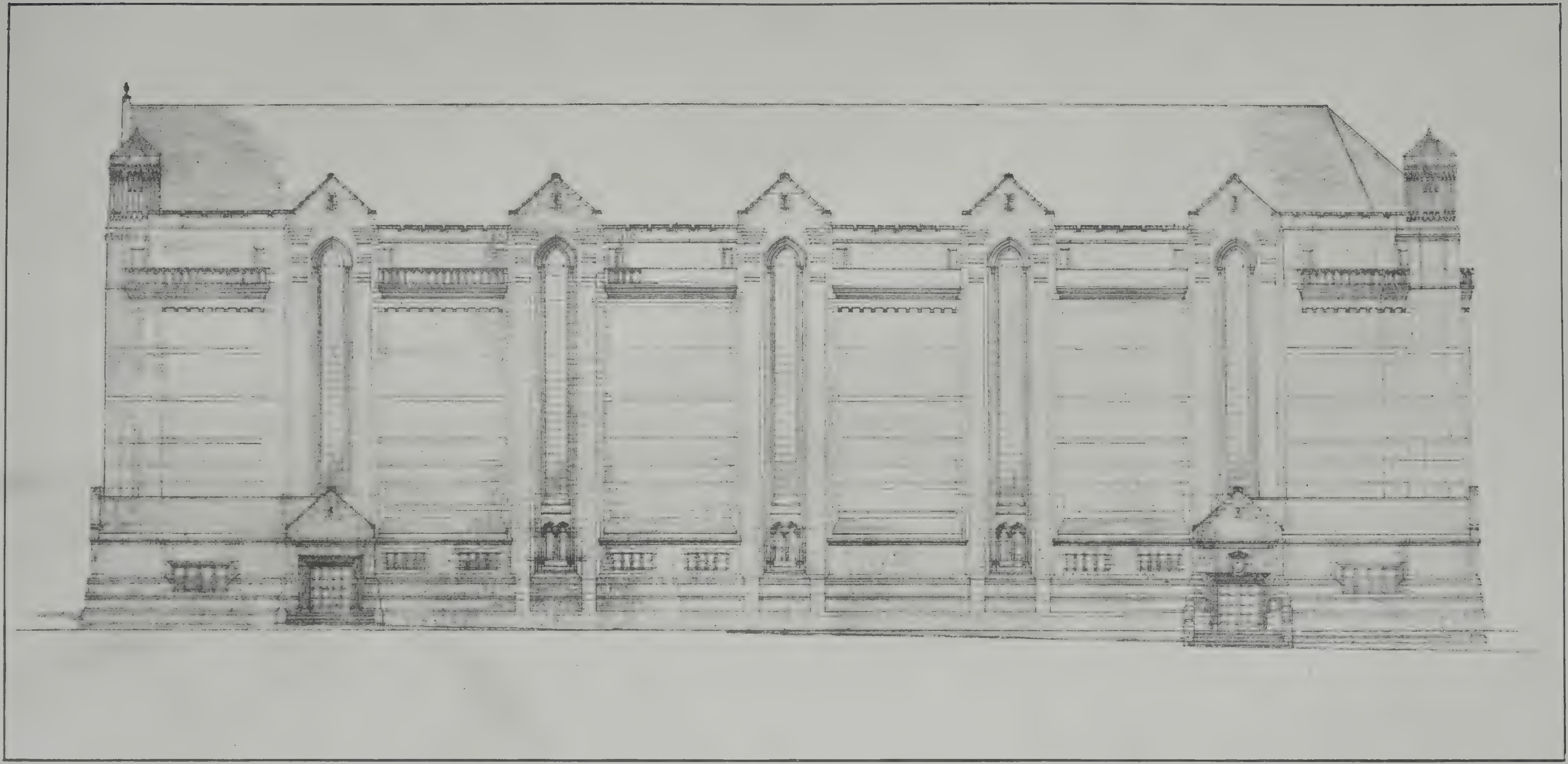

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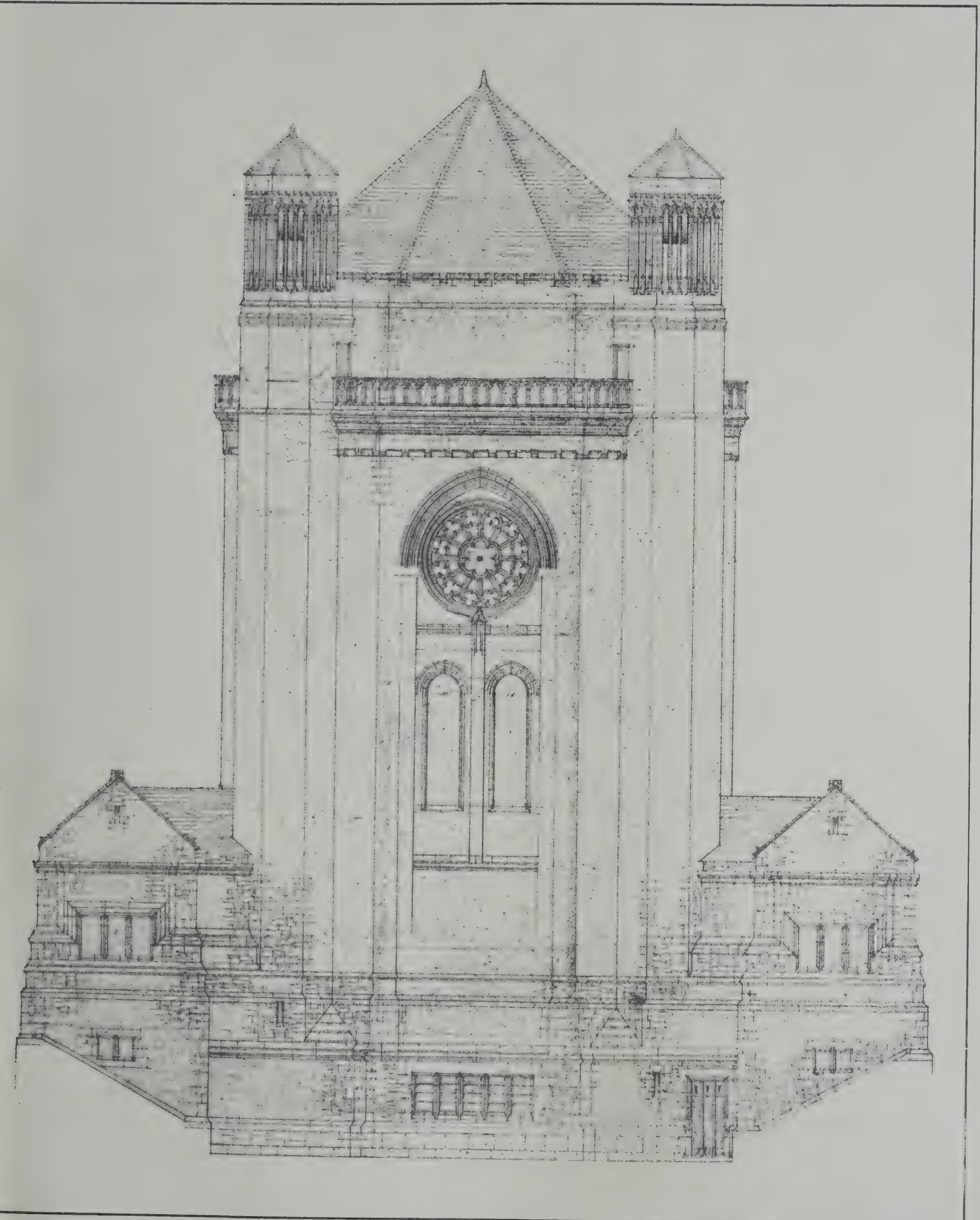
CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL. NEW CHAPEL. SIDE ELEVATION.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



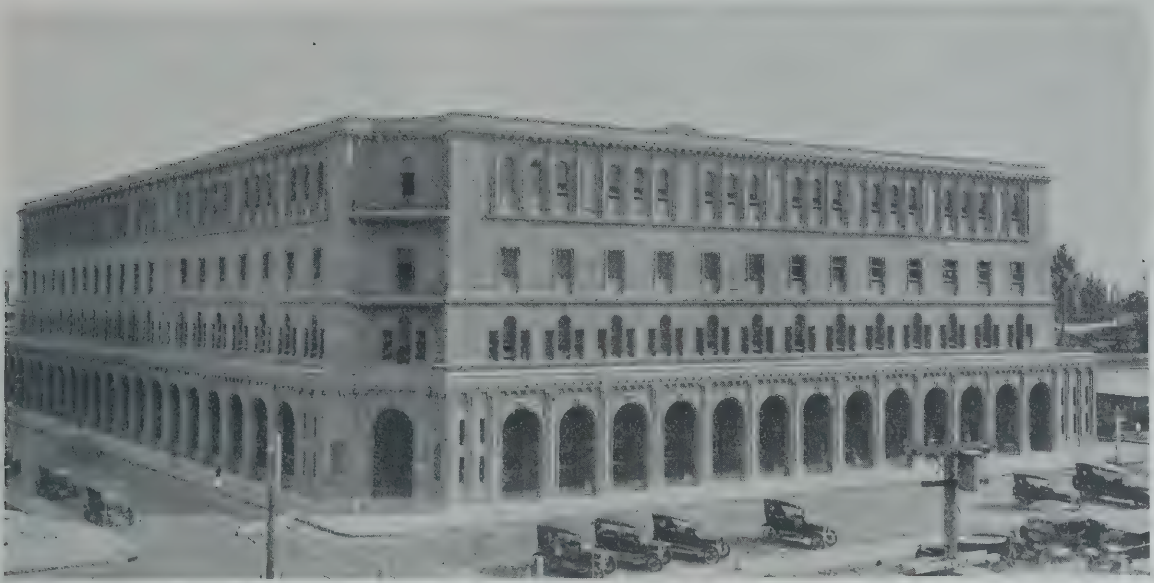
"INK-PHOTO." Wm BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL. NEW CHAPEL. EAST END ELEVATION.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.

Terra-Cotta Buildings—Some Lessons from America.

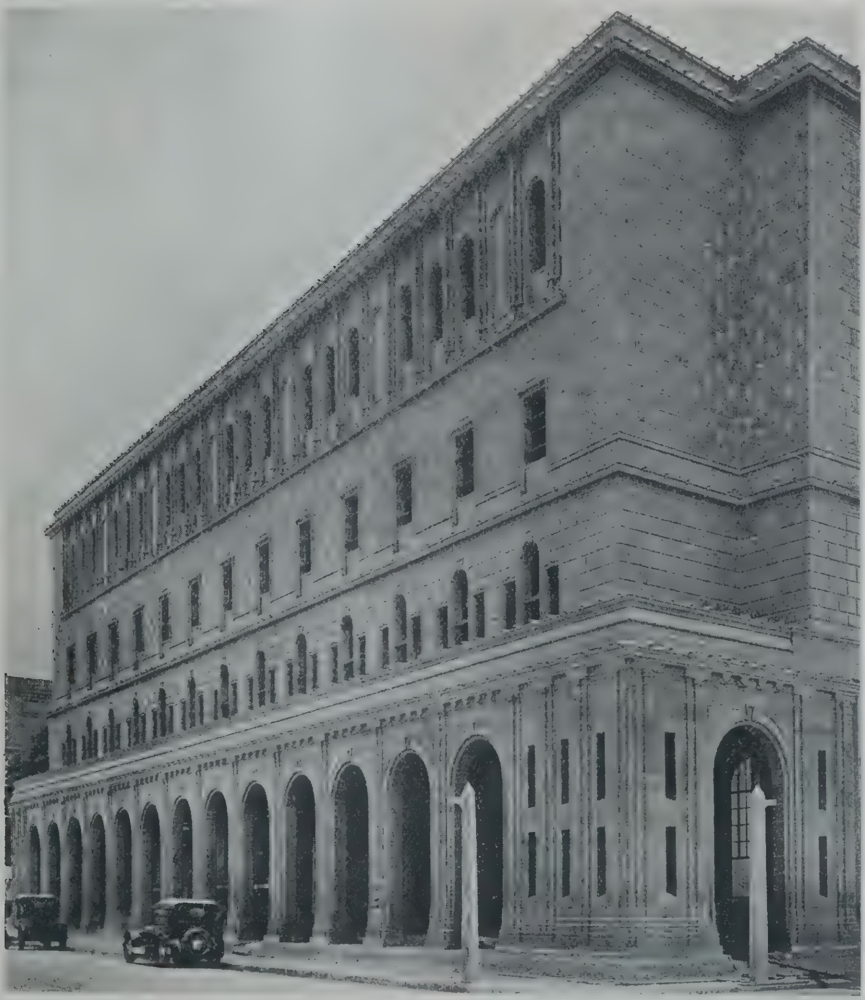
By G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A.



GENERAL VIEW OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., NEW PREMISES, HONOLULU.
Louis Christian Mullgardt, Architect, San Francisco.

To the casual observer in London and the provinces the use of terra cotta for the facing and architectural adornment of buildings would appear to be on the decrease. In other countries, especially in America, the case is quite the reverse. The reason for its lack of popularity in this country must rather be looked for among the architects.

In the case of London, for instance, when an important building is required the temptation to use stone is un-



SHORT SIDE VIEW OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., NEW PREMISES, HONOLULU.
Louis Christian Mullgardt, Architect, San Francisco.

doubtedly strong. There are centuries of tradition behind its use and its picturesque weathering qualities alone are a strong artistic urge for its use.

The practical and economic values, however, do not stand high for the use of stone, on account, more than anything else, of the smoke-laden air of our cities and soot deposit and decay resulting.

The American cities have not a smoke nuisance. This trouble has long since been eliminated by law. Why, then, is the use of terra cotta so prevalent ?

BASE OF ARCADE PIER.

FIRST-FLOOR WINDOWS, SHOWING TERRA-COTTA JOINTING.

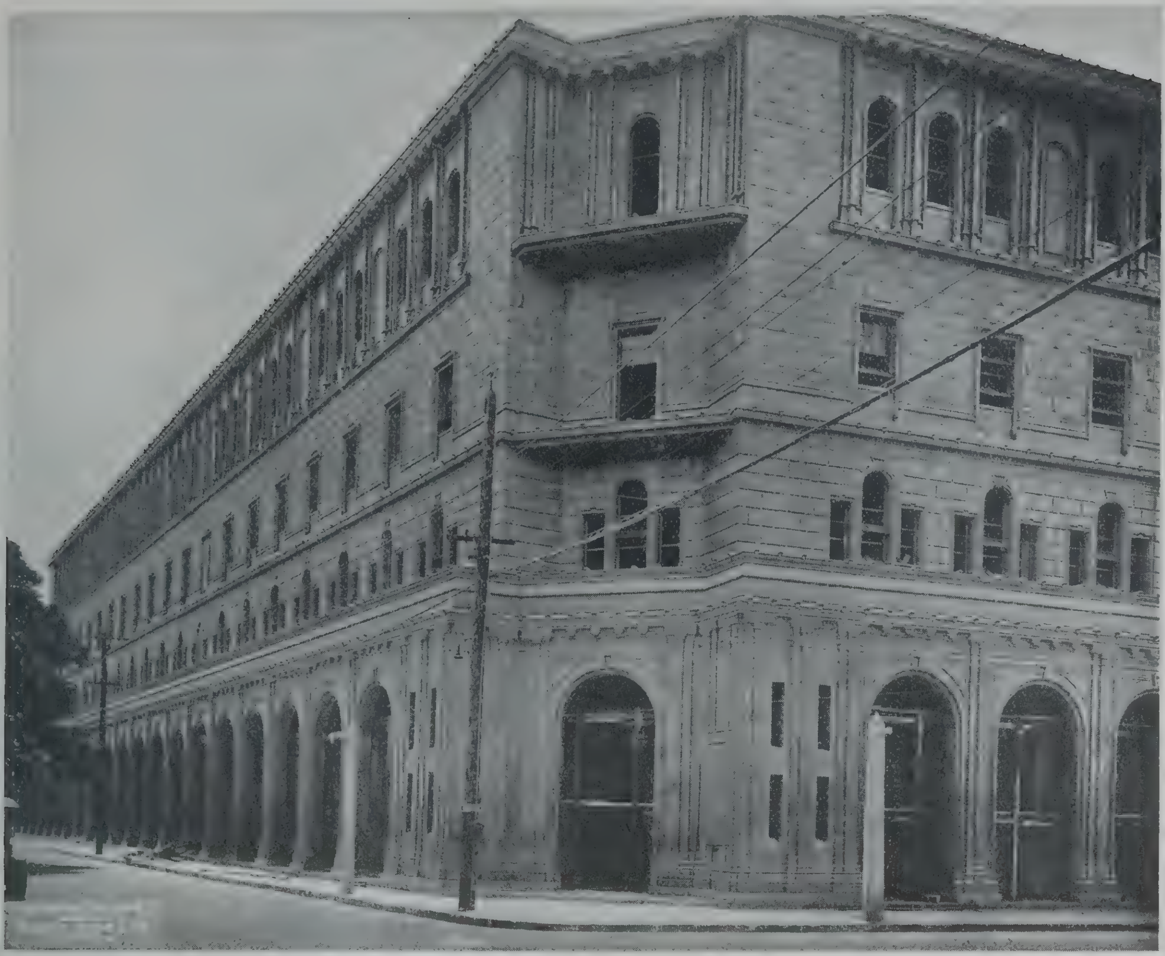
VIEW OF THE ARCADE.

In the first place America is not on the whole a “ stone ” country. Building stone, granite and marble, are available, but generally at long distance, which greatly increases cost. Secondly, speed is an essential factor in American building and the output and handling of stone or granite are slow processes. Again, the form of construction so logically developed for American buildings demands a casing to its steel framing.

The above-stated conditions have resulted in the American architects demanding a terra-cotta material which can satisfy their æsthetic demands for colour and texture and which can lend itself to architectural form and styles with the minimum of restriction.

Such a material has been placed at their disposal by their manufacturers.

Such materials could be placed at the disposal of architects in this country by English manufacturers if encouragement were given the latter by the architects themselves.



ANGLE VIEW OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., NEW PREMISES, HONOLULU.

Louis Christian Mullgardt, Architect, San Francisco.

The appearance of terra cotta depends for character on its colour, texture and jointing. The shades and textures used in America cover a very big range for selection.

They divide themselves roughly into classes.

(1) Imitative—such, for instance, as imitation granite. The ground or lower floors of many large buildings are faced with granite and the upper façades of terra cotta textured and speckled to an imitation that entirely deceives the eye.

(2) Monochrome.—A very large variety of colours and textures are available, the colours appearing dappled, stippled or speckled, so losing the dead look of the English buff terra cotta, and the surface brought to a variety of textures.

(3) Polychrome.—The polychrome colours are much enhanced by the application of stippling and speckling and are more favoured without a very high glaze.

Difficulties in the making and jointing of large pieces of terra cotta have been overcome to a great extent in the improved processes of manufacture, which again is probably the result of demands by the architect and could equally well be effected by our manufacturers, since the writer was informed that the nature of the clay has little to do with it.

In a series of articles it is proposed to roughly describe the process of manufacture, various methods of fixing the blocks, and to illustrate some examples of recent buildings in the Pacific Coast, not before illustrated in this country.

The writer is indebted to Messrs. Gladding McBean & Co., whose works at Sacramente and Los Angeles have supplied the terra cotta for the examples in these articles, both for information and illustrations.

Illustrated in this article is a large building at Honolulu recently completed from designs by Mr. Louis Christian Mullgardt, architect. The premises are for the conduct of business of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies, Ltd., in wholesale, drygoods, hardware and groceries, and houses the whole of their activities, including warehouse, shipping, executive and accountancy offices. The building is four storeys in height and is bounded by roads on all four sides. The structure is of reinforced concrete throughout, faced with terra cotta of a prevalently brownish tone, continually changing and varied with greenish tints. The brilliant tropical light called for a much deeper value than in normal terra-cotta use. The surface is a dull enamel finish. The interior walls of the arcade are cement of a Pompeian red colour, treated with a field of combed texture with edges and corners of smooth finish.

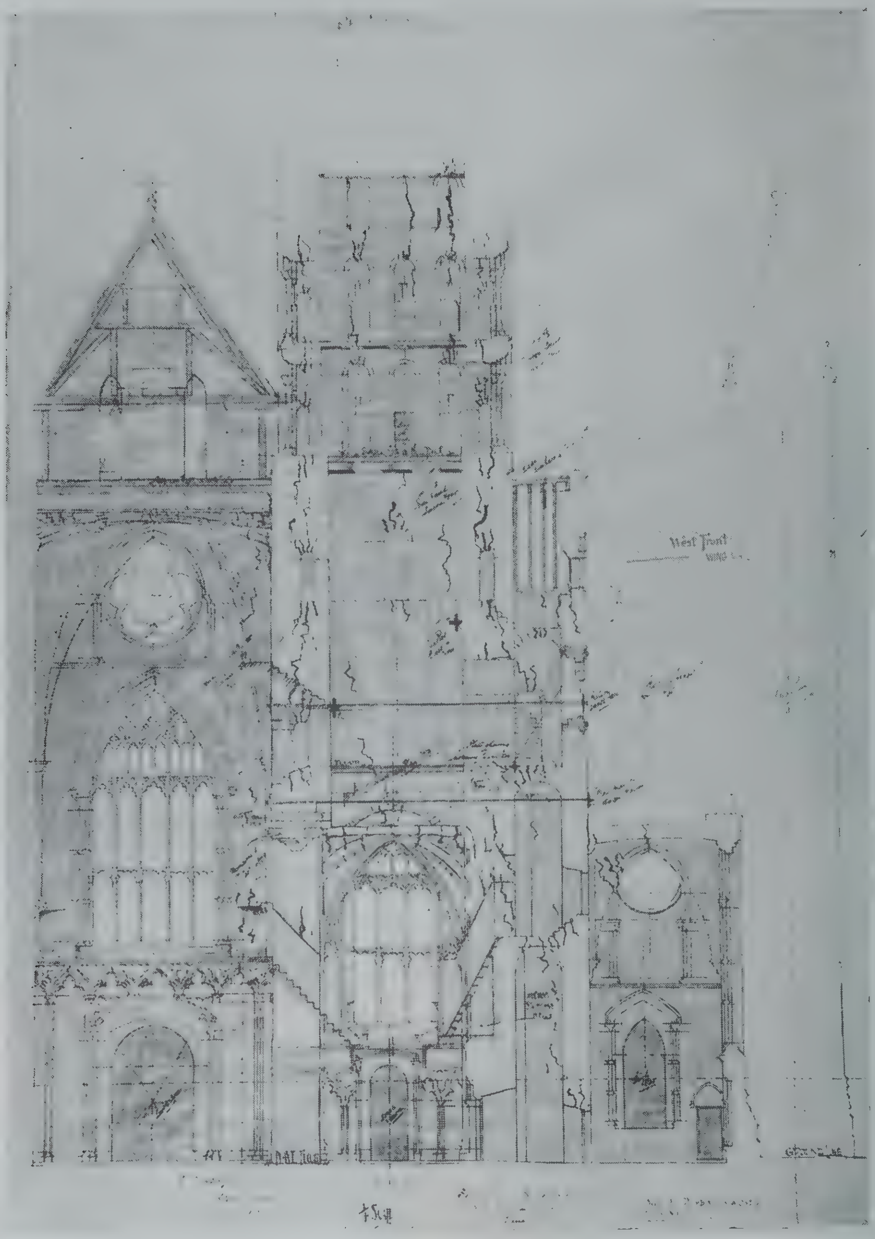
The architectural design has been notably suited to the material employed, particularly in the matter of jointing.

The joints have not been ground as is usual, but have been rounded off, so enabling the glaze to turn over the edge and some three-quarters of an inch into the joints; the mortar, varying from a half to three-quarters of an inch, has been rather deeply raked. Long lines and large unbroken surfaces have been avoided, and the rusticated appearance of the jointing has caused the slight twisting and warping of the blocks (inevitable with the material) to give no unsightly effect.

Wandsworth.—Plans passed by Borough Council: 6 flats at Air Defence Brigade depot, Lytton Grove, for Messrs. J. Garrett & Son; 6 houses, Rosedent Avenue, for Mr. W. J. F. Gillett.

Messrs. Kaye & Co., Ltd., inform us that the serious breakdown of machinery which took place just before Christmas at their Southam Works, Rugby, has been put right, and that the whole plant has been thoroughly overhauled and greatly augmented, additional grinding power installed, and that the works are now fully at work, turning out 1,500 tons of cement per week. Messrs. Kaye desire us to explain that in consequence of the mishap delays in delivery during the past few weeks have been unavoidable, but that they can supply all possible requirements at short notice in consequence of these improvements.

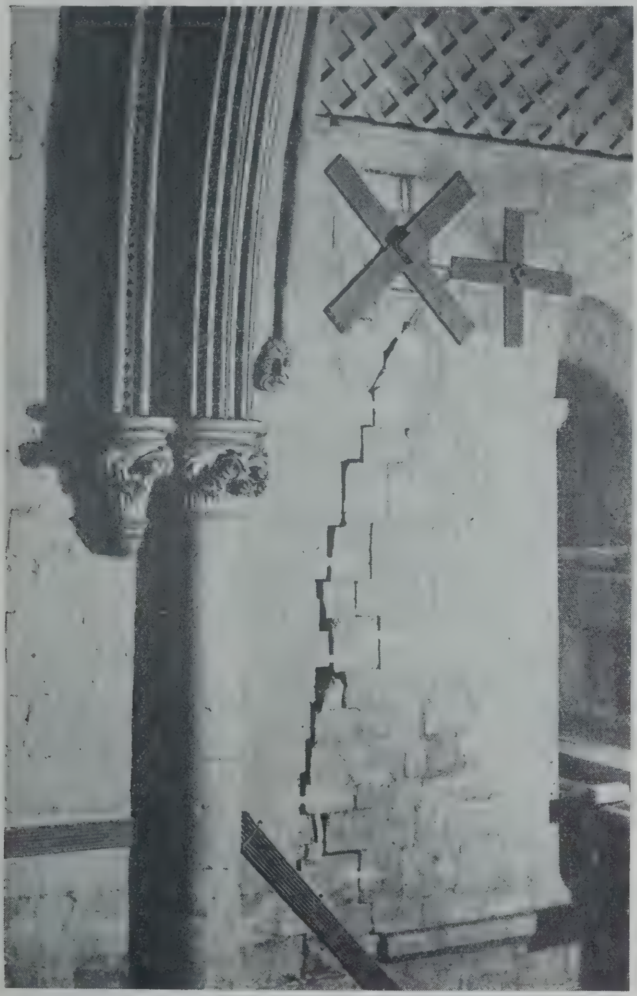
Lincoln Cathedral and St. Paul's.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, SHOWING THE CRACKS.

We gave a review in our issue of November 7, 1924, of Sir Francis Fox's book "Sixty-three years of Engineering," published by John Murray, 18s. net. In view of the ever-increasing interest in St. Paul's Cathedral and Lincoln Cathedral we feel that a further reference to this intensely interesting book is in no way out of place. Sir Francis describes the Greathead grouting machine at some length. He attributes very largely the successful restoration of Winchester Cathedral to this grouting machine and the work now in progress at Lincoln is being executed by this invention. After an examination of the Cathedral in conjunction with Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Architect, Sir Francis recommended grouting up the masonry, which advice is now being followed under Sir Francis Fox's supervision. During the progress of restoration the fact that the cathedral foundations are sound and are built upon solid rock has been established beyond all question of doubt. The question with regard to Lincoln Cathedral rests on an entirely different basis to that of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. In the latter case the actual structure is at fault, added to which the ground upon which the foundations were built, we are informed, is in the process of movement. In the case of Lincoln, the restorers are dealing with a structure which in parts is 600 years and more old.

In his book Sir Francis gives a very graphic account of the work, and those truly interested in both the problems of St. Paul's and Lincoln will be in a far better position to visualise the difficulties. Chapter XVII is devoted to a report made by the author on the state of St. Paul's, who had been consulted in 1912 by the Dean and Chapter. Quoting from this report as follows :—" I will attempt to summarise my conclusions as clearly as I can. The building is cruciform in plan. The Nave is flanked by north and south aisles ; so also is the choir. Over the centre, where nave and choir meet, and where the transepts branch out to the north and south stands the great Dome." A reference to an elevational drawing given in the book is here made, where the positions of the internal and external Domes are shown. " There is an external dome constructed of timber and lead ; and this it is which is visible from all over London. The external dome is similarly carried by another circular wall on the same level ; and the intervening space between these two great concentric walls is divided by thirty-two buttresses into a smaller number of chambers, each 10 feet by 7 feet. Between these two domes comes the great cone of brickwork which carries the masonry of the lantern, which in its turn bears the weight of the Ball and the Cross. Each of the thirty-two chambers can be entered only through a small aperture in the main wall (which is 4 feet in thickness, 13½ inches in width and 16 inches in height. The mode of entrance is peculiar." " The depth to which the foundations had been carried was very shallow—only 4 feet 6 inches below the floor of the crypt and 12 feet below the surface of St. Paul's Churchyard. The warehouses on the opposite side of the street are carried down 25 feet, and the sewer in Godliman Street runs 35 feet below the street level; in each case wet gravel and quicksand were encountered. To make the Cathedral secure against future buildings and excavations it should undoubtedly be underpinned, or carried down throughout into the Blue London Clay, otherwise the quicksand on which it stands may be drawn away. But much else calls for attention before this serious and difficult work can be undertaken." "The weight of the Dome at the bottom of the footings has been estimated at 60,000 tons or about 7,400 tons on each pier. Now the masonry of these piers, which any visitor to the Crypt can see, seems at first sight to be of excellent Portland Stone apparently capable of carrying almost any load; but the inquiry brought out the startling fact that this fine masonry is only a thin veneer, in some places not more than 4 to 6 inches thick and that the interior is filled in with badly-executed rough rubble. Lumps of Purbeck Marble Caen stone, Bath and Sandstone bricks lie there mixed up promiscuously together. Some of them could even be moved between finger and thumb."


LINCOLN CATHEDRAL: SHOWING HUGE CRACKS IN THE NORTH FACE OF THE SOUTH WEST TOWER.

Extract from Report of September 3, 1913:

"In the judgment of your Committee, the present condition of the building is such as to require the immediate strengthening of the supports of the Dome, the grouting up of piers and masonry generally, and the insertion of bonding stones, also the removal of iron cramps without waiting for more careful observations. Before this can be safely carried out, the arches must be supported on centres and the piers strutted."

Signed, "Mervyn Macartney, Chairman.
R. C. H. Davison.
Francis Fox."

Correspondence.

St. Paul's.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of February 6, I regret that, having regard to the heavy arrears of my ordinary work, it is quite impossible for me to prepare an article on St. Paul's.

The main piers and the buttresses have failed and the stresses have, to a large extent, shifted to the inner wall of the drum and the front portions of the piers.

The building should, in my opinion, be restored—without addition and without any nostrum or fad—to exactly the same condition as left by Wren, with the single exception that the weak materials used by him should be replaced by sound stuff.—Yours faithfully,

7 Camomile St., E.C.3. JOHN TODD, District Surveyor.

The Differences between the Building Trade Unions.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—The action of the bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' Unions in threatening to withdraw from their own National Federation and in giving notice to withdraw from the National Wages and Conditions Council of the Building Industry, shows that they are deliberately clearing their decks for action.

As they are by agreement committed with other members of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives to a stabilisation of wages to February 1926, it is difficult to see any reason for their action, unless it be that by remaining in these respective bodies they cannot obtain preferential treatment over their fellow workmen in the building industry. Therefore are they getting outside in order to place themselves in a position to exploit the present scarcity of their crafts?

If such an explanation would mean that the Government, the housing authorities, and the public would find the costs of building seriously increased, they must be prepared to decide whether they will tolerate such unnecessary expenditure.

The "trowel group" of craftsmen consistently fluctuated in its attitude towards housing during the passage of the Wheatley Bill through Parliament. Apparently, the members are only prepared to work for the common good when they can ring some new economic advantage out of the employers and therefore, ultimately, out of the pockets of the public needing houses.

The employers in their determination to resist unconstitutional action are not decrying organisation by their employees. In fact, they prefer complete organisation on both sides of the negotiating table. But they maintain that industrial organisations can only justify themselves as instruments of negotiation when they honour the signatures of their representatives both in the spirit and in the letter.

It will be interesting to know what the joiners, plumbers, painters and others think of the attitude of their fellow craftmen. Yours, etc.,

The SECRETARY,
National Allied Building Trades Employers.

Concrete Cottages.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—For some time past I have made a hobby of experiments with poured in concrete to see how far unskilled workers can replace the bricklayer and carpenter, and with special regard to simplicity and efficiency of shuttering, the prevention of condensation, and the greatest economy.

When, in the past, I have published in the Press a belief in solid—*i.e.*, "poured in"—concrete walls, because "it is that kind of construction alone which renders concrete so superior to brick in the saving of expense and in the employment of unskilled labour," the idea has been met by an united reaffirmation of faith in the block and cavity system; but, now that Sir Ernest Moir's Committee has pronounced in favour of the former method, public interest will be centred on it and on perfecting that process.

The details of the above experiments have been reprinted from the Journal of the Surveyors' Institution, and in the hope that the pamphlet may be of some use, however small, in solving the house problem, I shall be pleased to send a copy to any one who, within a month, sends me 1d. unstuck stamp and a foolscap ½d. stamped envelope, but I cannot undertake correspondence.—Your obedient servant,

W. WEBB,
F.S.I. (Retired).

Moorside,
Ashley Heath,
Near Ringwood, Hants.

Architect's Claim for Fees.

Mr. Justice Finlay in the King's Bench Division on February 9, had before him an action brought by Mr. Edward Albert Stone, architect and surveyor, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, against Mr. F. S. Blackall, living in New York, United States, claiming £210 11s. 3d. for fees for work done and money expended as an architect. Defendant disputed the claim.

Mr. J. B. Melville, for the plaintiff, said the work done was the inspecting of a house in Holland Road, Kensington, preparing a report and plans and getting out specifications and all the work required for conversion of the house into flats, and of obtaining estimates from contractors. For that £200 was claimed. There were two other small items on which there was no dispute, and the point in that case was in respect of the £200

The defence raised a contention that instructions were given to the plaintiff to proceed with what he did on the footing that if the scheme were not carried out he should not get a penny piece for anything he did, and that if the scheme were carried out he would get his full remuneration. Plaintiff would say he never agreed to anything of the kind. In the case of an architect or surveyor it was really the later supervision work which was easier than the preliminary work of getting out plans and specifications, and plaintiff would not dream of taking instructions as suggested in the defence. Defendant eventually found it impracticable to proceed with the scheme and decided to sell the house. It was also alleged for the defence that plaintiff was negligent in not advising defendant that it would be necessary to get consent to using the premises otherwise than as a private dwelling house, but the plaintiff did get consent, and when he got it defendant changed his mind.

Mr. Stone giving evidence, said he was a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution. For the work concerned in that case, he got instructions from Mr. F. W. G. Snook on behalf of the defendant, and his charge of £200 was fair and reasonable, being based on the lowest scale of the Institute.

Mr. Ewen S. Barr, assistant to the plaintiff, gave evidence of the work he did in connection with the scheme.

Mr. Wm. R. Davidge, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution and Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of Victoria Street, said he had examined the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Stone, and he considered the plaintiff had fixed his fee as low as he could. He considered that Mr. Stone, if the work were carried out, would be entitled to 7½ per cent., on the accepted tender, and if not carried out to two-thirds of that amount on the lowest tender.

Mr. Melville said Mr. Stone had charged less. He charged half of six per cent. on the lowest tender of £8,800, and then knocked off £64 to make a round sum of £200.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer for the defence, Mr. Davidge said the scale of charges which he produced was general to the profession.

Mr. Palmer: It is nothing more than a scheme of remuneration put forward by the Institute and recommended for members' adoption.

Witness answered that a member who acted consistently below the scale would get into serious trouble. There might be special cases in which he might go below the scale.

Mr. Palmer: If a member acted below the scale in a number of cases what would be the result ?—He would be expelled from the Institute.

That concluded plaintiff's case.

Mr. F. W. G. Snook gave evidence for the defence. He said he had a power of attorney for defendant in the action. He said that plaintiff proceeded to do the work in question on the ground that if the building were not proceeded with he was not to get his fees.

Mr. Palmer, arguing the case for the defendant, said that the terms of the agreement was a question of interpretation for his Lordship, but if plaintiff were otherwise entitled to recover, he would be disentitled by reason of his alleged negligence in not ascertaining there were restrictions on the premises. Mr. Melville had said any inquiries into that matter was a question for the solicitor, but he (Mr. Palmer) suggested that that was not so.

Without calling on Mr. Melville to reply for the plaintiff, his Lordship gave judgment. He said it was quite clear to him that there was no real defence to the action. The real dispute was as to whether plaintiff undertook to do the work on the terms that he should get no remuneration if the scheme were not carried out, or whether, as plaintiff said, he did the work in the ordinary way of professional business, in which case he would be entitled to a fair remuneration for the work done whether the scheme was carried out or not.

It was not impossible that an architect might enter into an arrangement of a special character as indicated, but he (his Lordship) was bound to say that it was rather unlikely, because the amount of work involved in a scheme of the kind concerned in this particular case was very large. He accepted plaintiff's evidence on the matter. He thought plaintiff's version more probable because it was pointed out that an architect who departed from the scale of payment would get into trouble with the Institute.

He thought plaintiff's version was rendered all the more probable by the correspondence, and he found there was no foundation for the view put forward on behalf of the defendant that Mr. Stone undertook to do the work for nothing unless business resulted and flats were constructed. Then Mr. Palmer for the defence relied on negligence. In his Lordship's opinion there was nothing in that point. He had looked carefully at the correspondence and he saw no signs of negligence on the part of Mr. Stone. He thought there was a restriction imposed by the original freeholder. However that might be, plaintiff seemed to have taken proper and reasonable steps to deal with the matter, and the point was deprived of all substance when it was seen that for two guineas the consent desired could have been obtained. That defence was an afterthought, and it failed altogether, having no real substance.

The remaining point was that of remuneration, and he thought plaintiff's claim was reasonable. He thought a considerably higher rate might have been supported if it had been claimed. He was satisfied a very great amount of work was done by the plaintiff, and even if he (his Lordship) had not had the great advantage of hearing Mr. Davidge to guide him, he should have arrived at the conclusion that £200 was a fair and reasonable sum. He was of the opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed on all points, and he gave him judgment for £210 11s. 3d., with costs.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

February 13, 1875.

Competitions.

Under this heading we propose to give each week, or as often as many be necessary, a brief account of the *conditions* of such competitions as may at the time be open to the profession. In doing so we shall point out what conditions have been framed in accordance or at variance with the rules agreed upon at the General Conference of 1872; beyond this it will not be our province to go, our object being to help the reader to ascertain (more than an advertisement can) whether the *conditions* of a particular competition are likely to meet with his views, rather than to furnish a reprint of such details of requirements, etc., as he must, after all, obtain for himself. The numbers refer to the corresponding paragraphs in the General Conference Rules above mentioned.

Schools for Dartford School Board.

1. No professional assessor is guaranteed, but the Board vaguely hint at the possibility by reserving to themselves a liberty which no one would dispute of calling in professional assistance "if they think fit."

3. Number and scale of drawings are given, and "perspectives *must* accompany the designs," whether etched or in colour is not stated.

4. No mention whatever is made of the sum intended to be expended.

6. If the Board deem it advisable they may exhibit the whole or any of the designs sent in in either a public or a private manner.

7. There are two premiums, but "the Board do not engage to carry out either of the designs, or to employ either of the architects"; but,

8. Should the author of either design be employed, the premium is to merge in the commission. The premiums are fixed at 20*l.* and 5*l.*, and seem inadequate for a provision of 300 children.

9. The premiated designs to become the property of the Board. Time, March 8.

West Ward (Appleby) Union Workhouse.

We have received the instructions for this competition, but there are absolutely no reciprocal conditions of any kind; it would appear to be a competition *sans* assessor, *sans* employment, *sans* premium, *sans* everything. Time, March 3.

Mossley Cemetery.

The conditions of this competition are not in accordance with rules 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9.

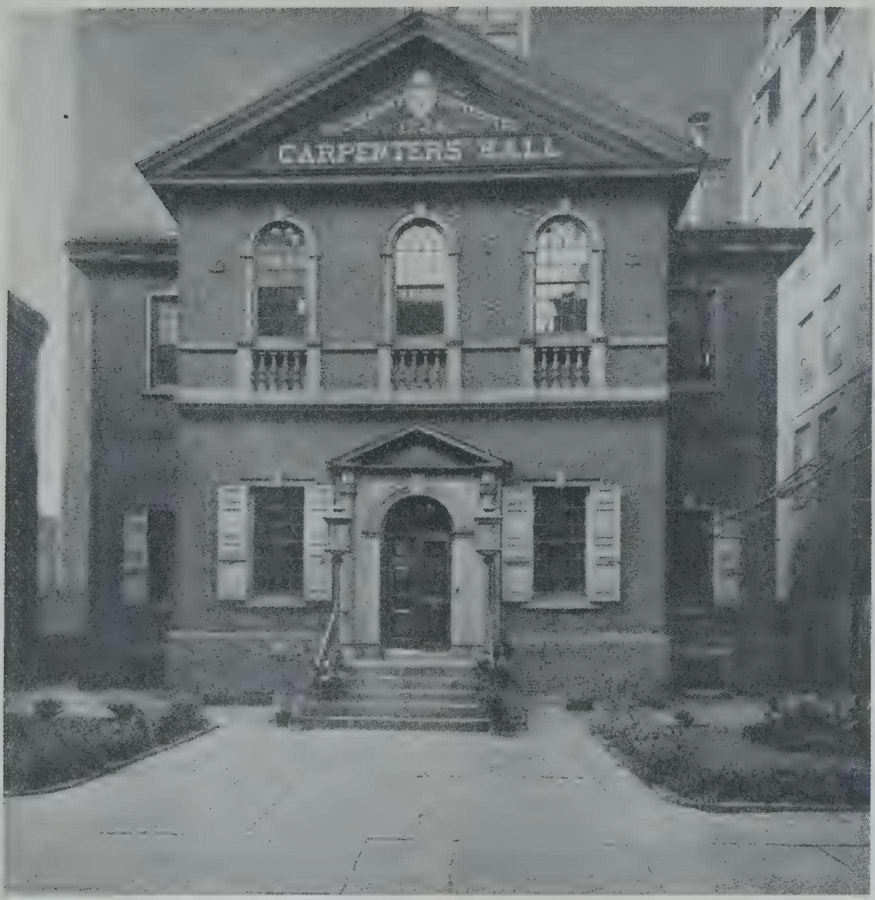
8. The premiums are 20*l.* and 10*l.* Time, February 17.

The Carpenters' Company.

Organised in Philadelphia in 1724.

By Carl A. Zeigler, A.I.A.

From "The American Architect," October 8, 1924.



CARPENTERS' HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It was eminently fitting that the President of the United States should grace with his presence the meeting held in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, on September 25, celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the oldest association of master carpenters in this country. On that occasion President Coolidge was the guest of honour and delivered the principal address.

Carpenters' Hall is situated on Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and is one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture in Philadelphia. The ground, having a frontage of 66 feet on Chestnut Street and a depth southward of 255 feet, was purchased in 1768 at an annual ground rent of one hundred and seventy-six Spanish milled " pieces of eight " of fine silver. The building was begun in 1770 and, although unfinished at the time, the first meeting was held in the Hall on January 21, 1771. Owing to the strenuous years that followed, the completion of the structure was delayed until 1792, during which period the future of America hung in the balance. The First Continental Congress met within its walls on September 5, 1774, and its action made possible the greatest Republic in history.

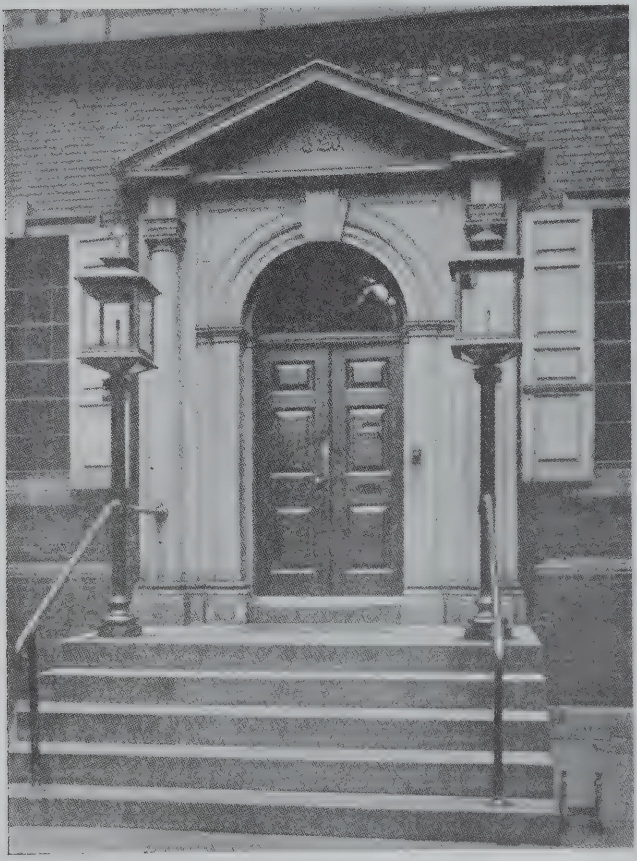
The plan of the building is in the form of a Greek cross with a cupola surmounting the inter-section, the entrances being on the north and south elevations. At the north entrance is a vestibule 9 feet wide with the stairway at the right. Passing through the vestibule one enters the main hall which is 28 feet by 48 feet and about 13 feet 8 inches high. On the second floor there is a corridor running north and south, on the right of which is a library about 19 feet by 28 feet. To the left of the corridor are smaller rooms for the custodian of the building.

The designing of the building is attributed to Robert Smith, a master carpenter who became a member of the Carpenters' Company in 1736. Very little is known of his career, but he is said to have been a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and also a member of the Society of Friends. Records show that he erected a number of buildings in Philadelphia and his name is associated with the building of Christ Church in that city, but it is doubtful that he erected that structure although he did rebuild the spire in 1771. He was, however, the designer of the original Nassau Hall at Princeton. He assisted in designing the defences of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War and died in 1777.

The walls of Carpenters' Hall are 13 inches thick, of brick laid Flemish bond with dark semi-glazed headers, and the entire atmosphere of the building is strongly reminiscent of English Georgian work, from which it was probably studied. Owing to the fact that it is almost completely surrounded by other buildings now, it is seldom seen by the casual traveller and in true Philadelphia fashion its virtues are not lauded, as they should be.

The record of the Carpenters' Company is unique in the history of American craftsmanship and its achievements are worthy of commemoration. Modeled somewhat after the Guilds of England, to whom we owe the great Gothic churches and bridges of that country, the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia likewise stamped upon the early architecture of Philadelphia an atmosphere of craftsmanship that demands the admiration of architects.

The original intention of the founders of this organisation was " to obtain instruction in the science of architecture and to assist such of the members as should by accident be in need of support and the widows and minor children of members " and also to adopt a uniform system of measurement and charges " so that every one concerned in building may have the value of his money and every workman the worth of his labour." Prices being uniform, a carpenter was selected in those days for his reputation as a craftsman and not in a competition of price. The cost of every portion of a building was calculated to a nicety and the standard price was recognised by every one in the trade.



DETAIL OF NORTH ENTRANCE.

On the completion of the building, the work was examined by measurers of the Carpenters' Company who attested to the correctness of the builders' account and they did not neglect, as a rule, to add the charges for " entertainment " or the " expenses of the evening " to the regular fee.

Many of the quaintly worded bills for the erection of early Colonial buildings are in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and some of these have furnished important historical data. The committee of the Philadelphia Chapter, A.I.A., having in charge the restoration of Independence Hall gained much valuable information from the bills rendered by the original builders of that structure, which aided them materially in making an authentic restoration of the building and proved certain statements made by historians to have been inaccurate.

The records of the Carpenters' Company date back to 1763, those from 1724 to 1763 having been lost, but from other documents and traditions the activities of the association may be traced from its organisation up to the present day.

To establish an equitable scale of prices the Company compiled a " Book of Prices " which could only be referred to by a member, in the Company's hall. This led in time to form a monopoly and, as was to be expected, competitive rival companies were formed such as the " Friendship Carpenters' Company " which was absorbed by the older organisation in 1785 and the " Practical House Carpenters' Society " which was incorporated in 1811 although it was in existence long before that date.

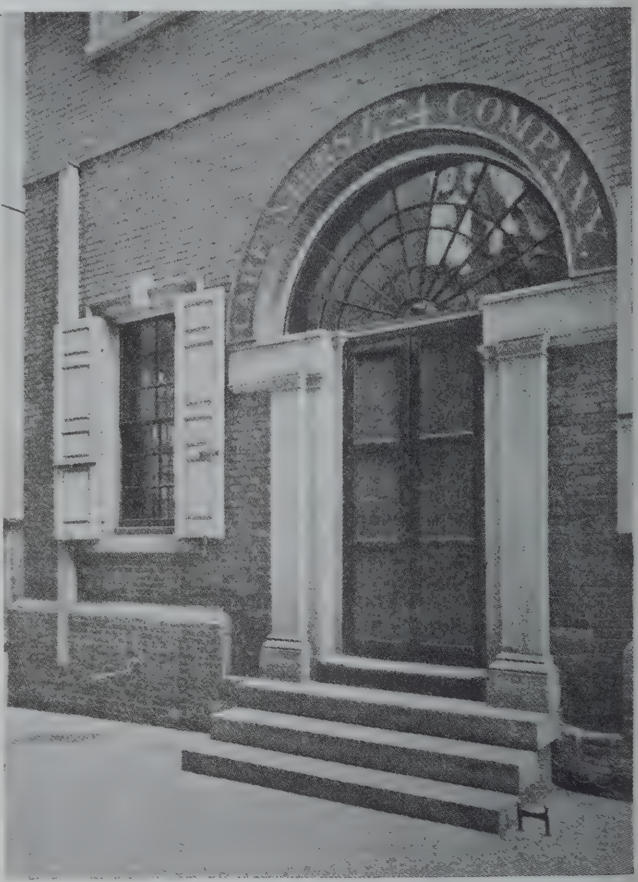
It must not be supposed, however, that the fixing of prices was the only object of the Carpenters' Company. Were that the case, we would not be able to point with pride to our early American architecture. In those days pride in craftsmanship and a desire to hand down from generation to generation the secrets of their art inspired workers to excel in their craft and association in such a body as the Carpenters' Company led to a wholesome exchange of ideas and comparison of methods and also to a keen competition to outdo one's contemporaries.

There were no practising architects in the early Colonial days and the drawing of plans was done by the master carpenters, for which a charge was made as shown by the following clause taken from the " Rule for Measuring and Valuing House Carpenters' Work."

" Drawing designs, making out bills of scantling, collecting materials and sticking up stuff, are to be charged by the carpenter in proportion to the trouble."

It is interesting to note that even at this early stage of architectural practice in America the difficulty of setting a specific price for the " drawing of designs " was recognised.

The designing of many of the notable early buildings of Philadelphia has been attributed to laymen, but it is very doubtful if these gentlemen did more than execute rough drafts of the buildings, the actual working drawings having been made by the master carpenters of the period. In the case of Independence Hall which is attributed to Andrew Hamilton, the recent discovery of a bill presented by Edmund Woolley, the builder of that historic building, shows an item for the drafting of plans which would tend to show that the rough sketch studied from a building in Gibbs' " Book of Architecture " published in 1728, was probably all that Andrew Hamilton submitted, the working drawings having been prepared by Woolley.



DETAIL OF SOUTH ENTRANCE.

To the young carpenter of the period it was a matter of supreme importance to progress through the stages of apprentice and journeyman and achieve the rank of master carpenter. To do this it was necessary to burn much midnight oil over the books of Vitruvius, Palladio, Sir William Chambers, Sir Christopher Wren, James Gibbs, Batty Langley, etc., with which the carpenters of the day were entirely familiar. It intrigues one to contemplate what a fall from grace there has been in these latter days when the majority of carpenters would consider the perusal of a book on architecture as a matter quite outside the requirements of their trade.

In the books of Batty Langley and his contemporaries, one finds most carefully defined rules for the "proper proportioning of all the parts of architecture," and from the buildings that remain it is evident that the carpenters of that day applied all these rules to the work in hand.

Noble and self-respecting the trade of carpentry has always been, and in no other structures in this country has the trade been more glorified than in the Colonial buildings of Philadelphia.

Concurrently with the two hundredth celebration of the organisation of the Carpenters' Company was that of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Continental Congress. This joint celebration, which took place but a fortnight ago in Pennsylvania, was one of great enthusiasm and a very wonderful display of patriotic sentiment. No more fitting conclusion could have been devised for this joint celebration than the ceremony that took place at Valley Forge. No oration, no ceremony could awaken the realisation of the great debt which posterity owes to its Revolutionary forebears and to that group of competent master craftsmen who set the impress of their high endeavour on everything they attempted.

The Old Oak Chest.

I was constructed of oak, grown on some ancestral estate. After being carefully wrought, panelled and carved, in the Jacobean style, I was provided with a heavy lid, strong hinges, and a massive lock and key. I eventually became the property of a family of distinction, and was placed in the Hall of the Mansion; the muniments and papers being committed to my care. A suit of steel armour and a pike were my near neighbours. Shields and battle-axes studded the walls. Armorial bearings adorned the glass windows, speaking of gallant ancestry.

Events took place, as time went on. Guests came and went. The seasons came round; it was summer, it was winter. Armed men met, fought, and dispersed. Kings were crowned, reigned, and passed away. New laws were framed; still I guarded my treasures.

As the succeeding heirs of the family grew to man's estate, my contents were consulted. At the daughters' marriages, I was again consulted. Also, when the parents of the family passed away, "after the manner of all flesh," my records were again referred to; and when hatchments were placed in the Church, where the family were wont to worship.

A day came when, owing to depreciation in agricultural interests, a loan had to be raised to meet pressing demands. I was again consulted as to title-deeds.

Who can compute the volume of ancient deeds that were formerly entrusted to my care? I have been a veritable *Custos Rotulorum*, and became one of the requisite pieces of furniture in a gentleman's household, of the Jacobean times.

I am now superseded by the Fireproof Safe, which has taken on the duties that formerly devolved on the "Old Oak Chest."

Tempora Mutantur.

The Growing Demand for Better Lighting.

For some years past particular attention has been drawn to and much improvement made in the requirements for an advancement in all forms of lighting. A society formed for that purpose was the Illuminating Society, the hon. secretary to which has been Mr. Leon Gaster. In furtherance of the object, a little magazine was formed under the title, "The Illuminating Engineer." From January, 1925, a monthly journal under the old heading, "The Illuminating Engineer," but with a further title of "The Journal of Good Lighting," makes its appearance. In the past the publication was just the monthly report of the doings of the Society; from January, however, the publication enters a wider field of activity. We offer to our new contemporary a very hearty welcome and wish it a successful future.

Monkton.—Durham County Council have purchased a site for a new elementary school.

Architecture or Archæology.

By A. Seymour Reeves.

Perhaps Archæology originated with Vitruvius, who made close and detailed study of classic architecture and laid the foundation for the stylist. From that day to this, archæology as either a study or a pastime could probably be discovered in one form or another at almost any period. But the latter half of the nineteenth century saw a great extension of archæological interest. First the classic revival, and later the Gothic revival, kindled the enthusiasm of many who were not architects and never intended to enter the practice of architecture in any form. Then John Ruskin with the "Seven Lamps," the "Stones of Venice," and many other volumes, stimulated public interest by his novel views, his exhortations, and his poetic, if somewhat pessimistic, eloquence. That Ruskin really understood architecture may well be doubted, for architecture is essentially a creative and constructive art. Ruskin showed but little interest in this side of the subject, and his anxiety to attach a moral tag to all his themes had a disturbing effect on his perspective. Absorbed in the past, he was generally in conflict with the present, while his imagination was not equal to the task of solving the problems of to-day through the experience of yesterday. His followers certainly thought they were advancing the cause of architecture, but the immediate results of their enthusiasm were, in many cases, almost deplorable.

The Gothic revival was now in full tide, and many people outside the architectural profession were forming definite theories as to what really constituted good architecture. Their views were based on text-book examples of Gothic work, and their standard of value was founded on the way new buildings conformed or failed to conform with this limited outlook. The interest of these amateur critics was almost entirely confined to the details of doors, windows and similar features. For proportion, main line and mass composition they had but little regard. Instead, they sought the hall-mark of *period*, symbolic signs, and all these elements which they might classify and label with great satisfaction.

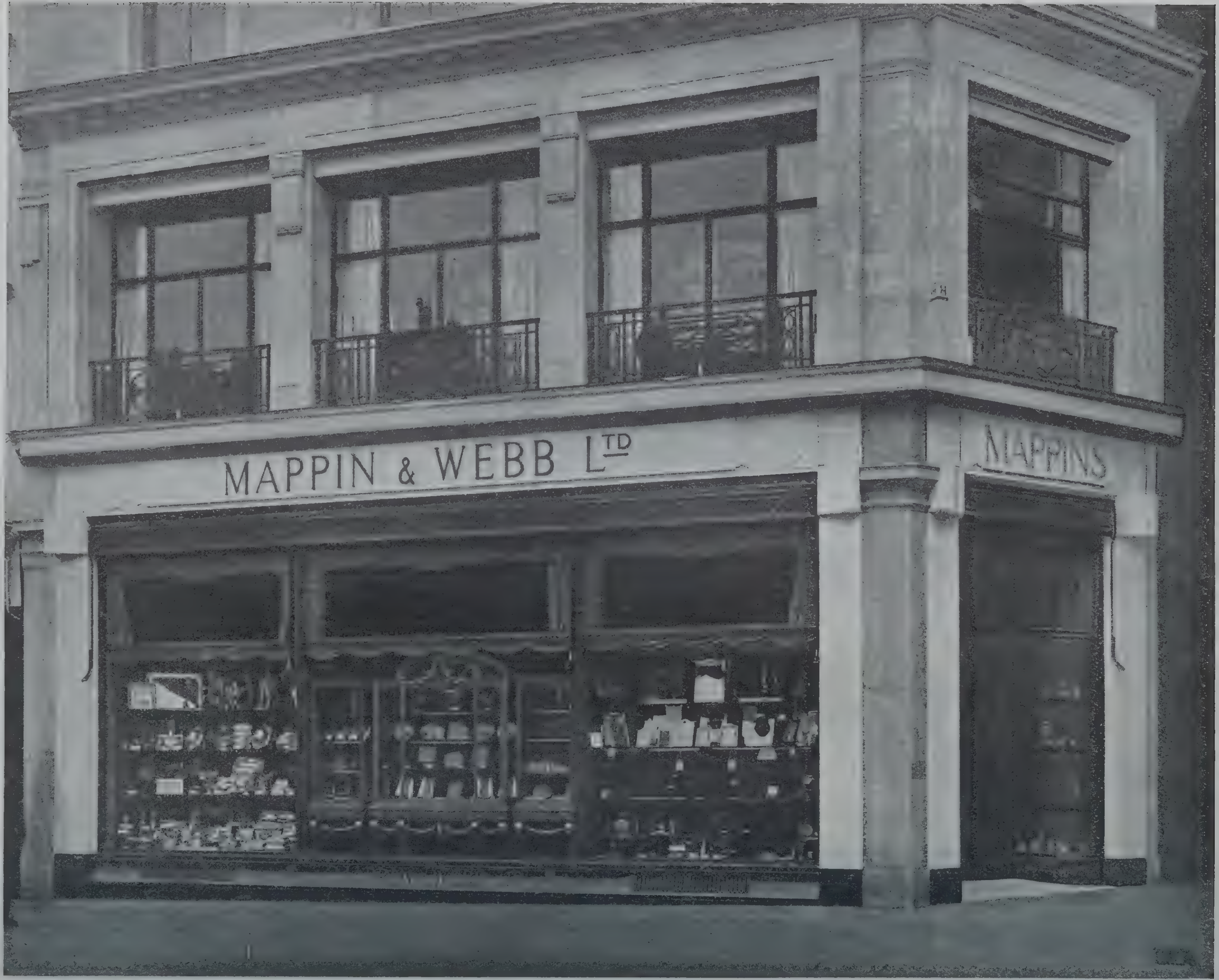
Such methods may be applied to the work of the past with some reason, and perhaps with some profit, although the view is distinctly narrow, and overlooks many elements which are of great importance.

But such tests, if applied to modern architecture, are utterly misleading, and will, in many cases, achieve a merely negative result, whilst in other cases, such a proceeding will exercise a destructive influence of a positive kind.

We must clearly distinguish architecture from archæology; they are quite separate subjects which require a different outlook and a different treatment. This point is always recognised by architects, but is not so well understood by the public. During the last few years, laudable efforts have been made towards improving public appreciation of architecture. Much has been accomplished but there is still much to be done. The public have not yet shaken off the archæological view, and are still asking for "Jacobean" or "Georgian" or a "Tudor" treatment. It is so much easier to interpret architecture in these stock forms, which have an obvious label, than to grasp the more important elements of true art. We are at present confronted with such diverse views upon what is good or bad in the field of design, that the public can hardly be reproved for holding on to ideas with which they feel safe.

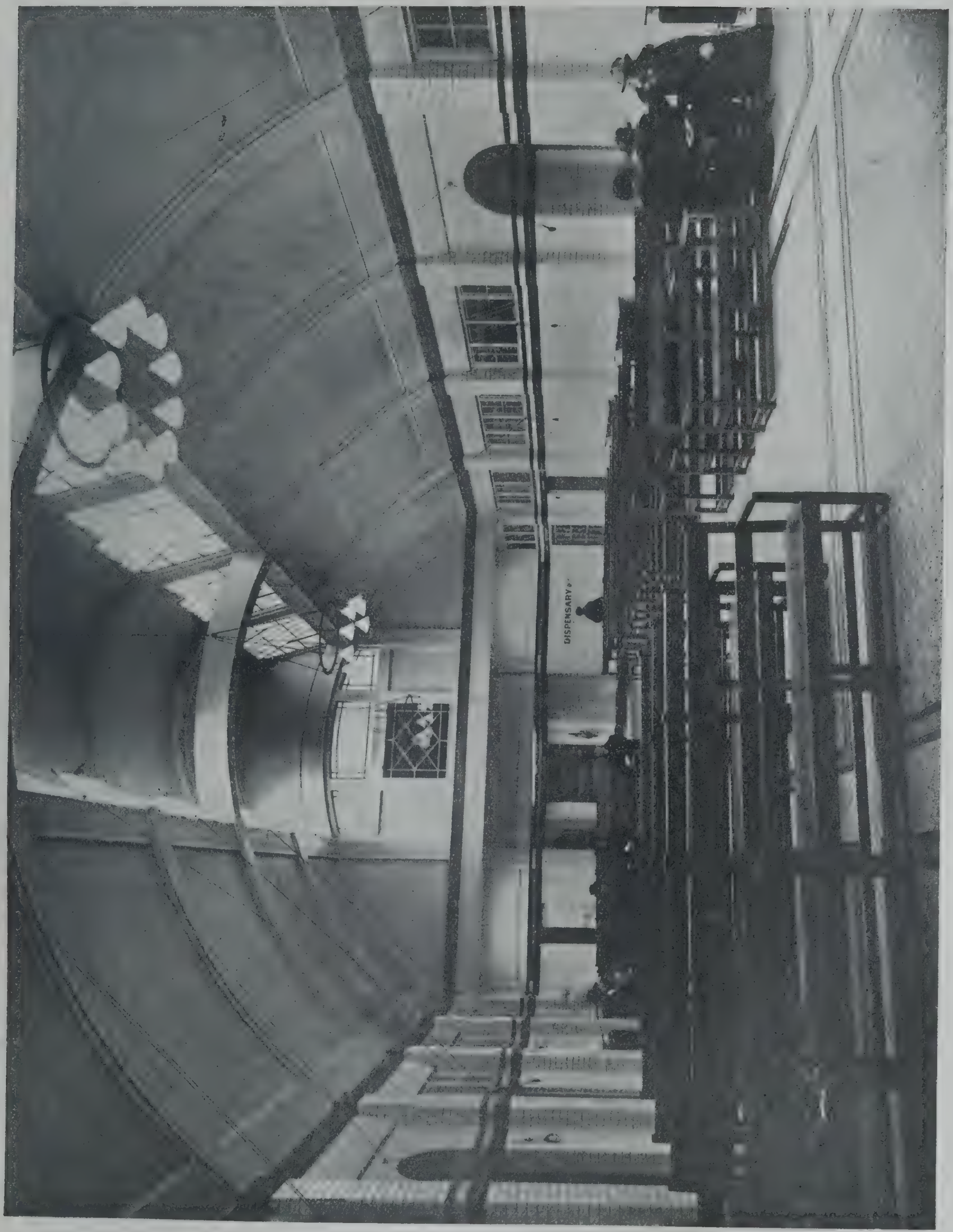
But some definite style will emerge from this welter of conflicting ideas. What form this new style will take, none can foresee; it must evolve gradually and quite unconsciously. True style might be defined as the imaginative solution of purely material problems—and nothing more. The attempt to seek for and to consciously evolve a new style has always been fatal. Fresh adventures in this direction should be discouraged.

Ossett.—Plans have now been passed for the new school at Gawthorpe.—Messrs. A. Lockwood & Sons are extending Athold Street.



PREMISES FOR MESSRS. MAPPIN & WEBB, REGENT STREET. J. J. JOASS, Regent Street.

This, though built some years ago, still takes its place as being one of the most satisfactory and dignified shop fronts in the reconstructed street.—ED.



ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL: OUT-PATIENTS' WAITING HALL. Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Wooton Newman, Architects.

The Nurses Home in connection with this hospital by the same architects will shortly be opened by the Queen, and the Hospital are making a special appeal for funds.—Ed.

R.I.B.A.

The Prizes Conference.

Reference to the Prizes Committee from the Conference.

"To consider and report to the Prizes Conference on Wednesday, November 19, upon the co-ordination of the Prizes of the British School at Rome, the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society of Architects with special reference to the following points :—

"(1) The establishment of some scheme of progression from the smaller to the larger Prizes.

"(2) The question of setting a minimum standard of education to be required of candidates for admission to the competitions. The Conference is of the view that this is a better basis than an arrangement of maximum age limits.

"(3) Methods of setting subjects and awarding Prizes.

"(4) Overlapping of Prizes.

"(5) Excessive number of Prizes."

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Conference on Prizes have carefully considered the reference to them from the Conference on the co-ordination of Prizes and the establishment of some scheme of progression from the smaller to the larger Prizes. The Committee realize that the Prizes given within and by the schools do not come within the scope of this reference, and they have accordingly only dealt directly with the open Prizes given by the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society of Architects.

The Committee contained representatives of each of these bodies, and the suggestions embodied in this report were agreed to unanimously as a basis upon which some such scheme as the Conference desires could be brought into being without unduly disturbing the existing arrangements. At present there is no doubt that there are many anomalies such as the age limit for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture (the most important students' Prize) which is fixed at 27, while the limit for the Soane Medallion is fixed at 30. In some Prizes a declaration is demanded that the work submitted is the student's own ; in others no such declaration is required. The work attached to some is out of all proportion to that attached to others of equal value. The values also have not in all cases been raised to meet the needs of post-war expenses. That most of these anomalies can be swept away by co-operation between the bodies concerned the Committee have little doubt.

The Committee recommend that the Prizes under-mentioned be roughly divided into two groups :—(1) Students' Prizes ; (2) Post-graduate Prizes and Bursaries.

Students' Prizes.

As regards the Students' Prizes, it appears to the Committee that as the Rome Scholarship is unanimously admitted to be the senior Prize offered to the student in Design, the first step in co-ordination is to locate the other Design Prizes as far as possible in that portion of a student's career during which he may be expected to be working up for the Rome Scholarship, and that the same system of setting subjects and making awards should be adopted for these as for the Rome Scholarship.

The Prizes which appear to come into this category are : (1) The Tite Prize. (2) The Soane Medallion ; the Victory Scholarship. (3) The Rome Scholarship in Architecture ; the R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship.

The second step is to co-ordinate the age limits or other qualifications, and in this connection the Committee would like to see the age limit in the case of the Rome Scholarship (the regulations of which are outside the control of the R.I.B.A.) raised to 30, and in the case of the other Prizes removed altogether and minimum standards of education substituted, *i.e.*, the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. or its equivalent, or a certificate from a responsible architect to the effect that the candidate is up to the required standard, for the Soane Medallion and the Victory Scholarship ; and the Intermediate Examination or its equivalent, or a certificate from a responsible architect, to the effect that the candidate is up to the required standard, for the Tite Prize, which is a Prize offered for the study of a particular phase of architectural design.

For all these Prizes a declaration identical with that in force for the Rome Scholarship should be insisted upon, *i.e.*, that the work is the student's own.

The work for these Prizes should be done at a time of the year least calculated to interfere with school work. The exact period should be settled in consultation with the schools.

It will be observed that if these main considerations are approved, these Prizes will be brought into direct relationship with the career of a student in the schools without in any way preventing non-school students from competing.

In order to ensure further co-ordination and progression from one to the other, the following detailed proposals are offered by the Committee for consideration :—

Co-ordination.

The conditions for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture should be followed for the other prizes generally, and the Soane Medallion, Victory Scholarship and Tite Prize should be judged by juries composed of :—Two members of the Board of Architectural Education (not teachers) ; two teachers (who may or may not be members of the Board) ; one member of the Council R.I.B.A. (not a member of the Board) ; the R.I.B.A. "critic" (non-voting member).

"Loges."

The Committee recommend that for the above competitions *loges* be arranged in London and in the provinces (when necessary) under approved authorities.

The Tite Prize.

The Committee recommend that the competition be open to candidates who have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate or equivalent Examination (*i.e.*, candidates in their fourth year of study), or who produce certificates from responsible architects to the effect that they are up to the required standard. The Prize to be of £50 and awarded annually instead of £100 every other year as at present.

The Committee recommend that there be a Preliminary Competition and a Final Competition. That the Preliminary Competition shall consist of a 12 hours' sketch design done *en loge*. That the Final Competition shall consist of a 12 hours' sketch design done *en loge*, candidates to be allowed a further period in which to finish their drawings. The Committee recommend that the Jury for the Tite Prize be empowered to choose from the competitors, students whose designs are sufficiently meritorious for the purpose of exempting them from some or all of the Testimonies of Study for the Final Examination.

The Soane Medallion and the Victory Scholarship (in alternate years).

The Committee recommend that the competition be open to candidates who have passed the R.I.B.A. Final or equivalent Examination or who produce certificates from responsible Architects to the effect that they are up to the required standard.

It will be most desirable to raise the Victory Scholarship to the same value as the Soane if possible, so that these Prizes may be identical, *i.e.*, £150 annually.

The following will be admitted direct to the *Final Stage* of the competition for the *Soane Medallion* and the *Victory Scholarship* :—(*a*) The winner of the Royal Academy Gold Medal ; (*b*) the winner of the Tite Prize ; (*c*) the winner of the Alexander Thompson Travelling Studentship (Glasgow) ; (*d*) the winner of the Rowand Anderson Travelling Studentship (Incorporation of Architects in Scotland) ; (*e*) the two candidates with the highest marks in Design in the two previous R.I.B.A. Final Examinations ; (*f*) one student nominated by each School of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

The Committee recommend that there be a Preliminary Competition and a Final Competition. That the Preliminary Competition shall consist of a 12 hours' sketch design done *en loge*. That the Final Competition shall consist of a 12 hours' sketch design done *en loge*, the candidates being allowed a further period in which to finish their drawings.

The Committee recommend that the Jury for the Soane Medallion and the Victory Scholarship be empowered to choose from the competitors for those Prizes students whose designs are sufficiently meritorious for the purpose of exempting them from some or all of the Testimonies of Study for the Final Examination.

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture.

It is recommended that the winners of the *Soane Medallion* and the *Victory Scholarship* should be admitted direct to the *Final Stage* of the Rome Scholarship competition within, say, three years of passing through either of these Prizes. Students recommended by the Principal from schools with a five years' course should be exempted from submitting portfolios before taking the preliminary stage.

Sketching and Measured Drawings Prizes.

(*No maximum age limit or minimum standard of education is laid down for these Prizes.*)

†1. £50. **R.I.B.A. Measured Drawings Prize* (awarded in alternate years). (To be remodelled on the lines of the Pugin and raised to the same value, but without the Mediæval limitation, in order to encourage measured work throughout a student's career.)

†2. £75. **Pugin Studentship* (awarded in alternate years): Sketches and measured drawings of Mediæval work only.

* *It is intended that the work for these Prizes should be done as at present during the student's career and submitted at a time when he is ready for travel.*

† N.B.—1 and 2 would then between them provide a Prize for measured drawing each year.

POST-GRADUATE PRIZES.

The Committee recommend that the following should be regarded as post-graduate Prizes and that none should be eligible to compete for them until they have passed the R.I.B.A. Final or equivalent Examination standard or have produced Certificates from responsible Architects to the effect that they are up to the required standard and reached the age of 23, and that the further modification suggested in brackets in each case should be made if possible.

1. £130. *The Godwin Bursary* (awarded in alternate years): For practising architects for special study. (Should be increased in value owing to the increased cost of post-war travel.)
2. £250. *Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship.*
3. £100. *Owen Jones Studentship* (Candidates to be required to submit drawings showing their acquaintance with colour decoration, followed by a competition for approved candidates for an architectural design in colour).
4. £50. *R.I.B.A. Essay Prize.*
5. £50. *Grissell Gold Medal.* Construction as at present.
6. £50. *Henry Saxon Snell Prize* (awarded every third year): Study of hospital plans as at present.
7. £50. *Arthur Cates Prize:* There has been no competition for 10 years. (This prize might be amalgamated with the Godwin Bursary or used for a Town Planning Prjze.)

MAURICE E. WEBB,
Chairman, Prizes Conference Committee.

Current Compensation Problems in Connection with Tube Railways.

By Frank Hunt, C.V.O. (Member of Council).

Read at the Ordinary General Meeting of The Surveyors' Institution on Monday, February 9, 1925.

It is somewhat remarkable that in connection with an important development of underground construction like tube railways, which was first embarked upon in the London area in the year 1890, questions bearing upon compensation problems connected therewith should not have formed the subject of collective consideration by a professional Institution like our own. The further development of underground means of transport has brought these problems again to the fore; and, while there may be little fresh to be said on the subject, the present would not be an inappropriate moment for a short Paper forming one part of the trilogy of modern compensation problems which has been appointed for consideration on this occasion.

In the first instance it would perhaps be well to remind ourselves of the position by law created by the acquisition of the necessary facilities for the construction of underground works such as a tube railway. It is now, I think, established beyond all question that a so-called "easement" which gives exclusive right of occupation, whether of the surface or of a substratum of the soil, is not an easement but involves ownership, and the grant of the facilities must be effected by a conveyance of an interest in lands. Lord Ashbourne in a judgment in the House of Lords approved the following *dictum* of Lord Justice Lopes, namely: "The exclusive or unrestricted use of a piece of land beyond all question passes the property or ownership in that land, and there is no easement known to law which gives exclusive and unrestricted use of a piece of land."

In "Cripps on Compensation" the general position is stated to the same effect, that a company empowered to "appropriate and use the subsoil and under-surface" of land took not merely an easement but an interest in land, and that before proceeding it was necessary to serve a notice to treat.

Without special statutory power or agreement the right to tunnel carries with it the obligation to acquire the surface of the land through which the tunnel is to be constructed with the same contingent liabilities as would attach to the acquisition of the land if the surface as well as the subsoil were required to be used.

The statutory provision required may be either by way of general statute as in the case of sewers (sometimes somewhat analogous to tube railways in construction) or by private Bill legislation, as in the case of the tube railways. It is therefore essential to know, in respect of the construction of all underground works, what are the particular powers possessed by the authority or body constructing them.

Sanitary authorities under their existing powers may undertake the construction of sewers, whether in tunnel or otherwise, without applying for any special powers, the only condition being that owners or occupiers of the property affected obtain compensation in respect of damage sustained.

Notice of the intention to carry out the works need not be given to the owners affected.

Generally speaking the drainage authority is not liable to pay for the taking of the subsoil, but only for compensation in respect of any damage that may be done to the property.

By contrast, tube railways have to obtain Parliamentary sanction, not only for the route the lines are to take, but also for relief from the full burden of the Lands Clauses Acts with regard to the taking of lands.

The Tube Railway Acts contain provisions that the Company shall not be required to purchase any part of the surface but the owners of the property over shall sell an easement for the purposes of the Company.

The standard provision relating to the taking of subsoil beneath the public streets differsbecause promoters are permitted by Parliament to pass under public streets without being liable for the payment of monetary compensation for the privilege, and a typical section contains the following proviso, namely:—

> "But the Company may subject to the provisions of this Act enter upon take and use so much of the subsoil and under-surface of any public street road or footway shown on the deposited plan and described in the deposited book of reference as shall be necessary for the purposes aforesaid without being required to purchase the same or any easement therein or thereunder."

The report of the Joint Select Committee of 1892 recommended the general application of the Lands Clauses Act. This being so, it would be fair to assume that the intention of the Select Committee was that all persons having an interest in the lands through which it was proposed to construct a tube railway would be entitled to make a claim in respect of the damage to their interest. The works are technically being constructed on land taken from the owners, the adjoining lands are situated not as in the ordinary cases contiguous in a horizontal plane, but adjacent vertically, and it is not surprising that in a number of cases the question of what is the proper measure of compensation and the elements to be taken into consideration in the ascertainment thereof should have been raised. Many of these cases are not to be differentiated from the ordinary problems of compulsory acquisition; for instance, where a tube railway passes to the surface where it reaches its outer extremities or where properties are needed for the construction of stations and other ancillary works. Cases of this kind are outside the scope of this Paper, which is intended to refer only to those questions which arise by the construction of the works below ground without promoters coming under any obligation to purchase more than an interest in a part of the soil.

The position under the Land Clauses Act for claiming compensation varies considerably, whether in law lands are taken or whether lands are not taken. The general statement of the distinction between the assessment of compensation in the two differing circumstances is clearly expressed in "Cripps on Compensation," 1922:—

> "Compensation, where no lands of the same owner are purchased or taken, is not given by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, or other similar Acts, for all the loss or damage which promoters inflict upon an owner. When no land had been taken, the words "injuriously affected,' or words of similar import, are limited to loss or damage under the following heads:—
>
> (1) The damage or loss must result from an Act made lawful by the statutory powers of the promoters;
> (2) The damage or loss must be such as would have been actionable but for statutory powers;
> (3) The damage or loss must be an injury to lands, and not a personal injury, or an injury to trade;
> (4) The damage or loss must be occasioned by the construction of the authorised works, and not by their user." (1922 edition, p. 148.)

Where lands are taken, the compensation to be assessed is the value of the lands to the owner including all advantages present or future and all damage directly consequent on the taking thereof under the statutory powers. It has generally been held that there is no limitation upon the class of claim upon which the claimant is entitled to recover where lands are taken, provided that the injury flows from the acquisition of the land for the purpose of the construction of the works. This enables owners to claim in appropriate cases compensation for the probable vibration of the working as well as the construction.

Where, on the other hand, no lands are taken, compensation is not given by the Land Clauses Consolidation Act.

It is probable that it was for this reason that, in the earlier cases, so much stress was laid on the point, whether or not a certain class of claimant, such as lessees, had, or had not, an interest in the subsoil. The various promoting companies sought to establish the view that lessees had no such right, and in general aid to this argument they usually settled that the freeholder should have what was described as the "freehold easement," based on a conventional rate which will be hereafter referred to. It is difficult to gather from such reports as are available the exact point at issue in the various cases, as most surveyors know how difficult it is from an ordinary report to judge what was the real point at issue in a case which subsequently becomes a leading one. I think however, it is fair to say that the question whether a leaseholder has an interest in lands entitling him to the fullest compensation which the facts warrant under the Lands Clauses Act has never been effectively decided.

A lessee undoubtedly has a right of support, and as a rule there is a provision for quiet enjoyment, and, in practice in a big city, the suggestion that the landlord could dig down and under a property to adjoining lands of his is too remote for practical politics. After a consideration of a number of cases, I see nothing to warrant the suggestion that a lessee is not being deprived of some interest in lands when a part of the subsoil is taken for the construction of the railway.

It is believed that the principles upon which the companies deal with claims of freeholders and lessees may be expressed in the following language respectively:—

> *Freeholders.*—A payment of £5 for the easement in full settlement of the claim with a reservation to the freeholder of the right to claim for injurious affection, if any, to the premises by reason of the working of the railway and the right to claim for structural damage, if any, to the premises by reason of the construction of the railway, provided that the claim under either head is made within two years of the opening of the railway to public traffic.
>
> *Lessees.*—"The Company do not and have not paid a lessee as such for the easement, but the course which they adopt is to enter into an agreement with lessees reserving to them a right to claim for injurious affection, if any, to the premises by reason of the working of the railway, and the right to claim for structural damage, if any, to the premises by reason of the construction of the railway, provided that the claim under either head is made within two years of the opening of the railway to public traffic."

The history of the so-called "conventional rate" of £1 per foot run for a running tunnel is curiously obscure. In the "Estates Gazette Digest," 1915, page 158, Mr. Leslie Vigers is reported as saying that the conventional rate was made by the award of Mr. Ralph Clutton in the case of the *Marquis of Camden* v. *The City and South London Railway:* that another award by Mr. Ralph Clutton fixed a sum of money which represented £1 per foot run for a running tunnel, and that it was subsequently agreed that £2 per foot should be given where there was a station tunnel. Mr. Douglas Young, supplementing this, stated that, as a matter of history, easements at £1 per foot had been settled earlier than the case quoted. Unfortunately the case does not appear to have been reported either in the "Digest" since 1902 or in the "Estates Gazette" earlier.

Looking through the "Digest of Reported Cases" I find that the convention was specifically referred to in the case of *Johnston* v. *Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway* (1904), in reference to the Manor House, Golders Green, where Mr. Douglas Young is reported as stating that "in dealing with easements certain formulas had been drawn up which were never worth more than £1 per foot," and put it in the particular case at 5s. a foot without any 10 per cent. addition; Sir A. Stenning, on the same side, put it at 4s. a foot plus 10 per cent. The jury's finding was equivalent to 20s. 7d. per foot, but no doubt included depreciation also. ("Estates Gazette Digest," 1904, page 213.)

In connection with the same line of railway, in the following year the standard of £1 per foot run appears to have been definitely accepted by Mr. Daniel Watney, acting as arbitrator in the case of *Lord Iveagh* v. *The Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway*, in May, 1905. Unfortunately the case is neither reported in the "Estates Gazette" nor in the "Digest," and I am indebted to the courtesy of the firm of Messrs. Daniel Watney & Sons for the information that the award relating to the subsoil 200 feet below the grounds of Heath House, Hampstead, amounted to £1 per foot run for each of two tunnels plus 25 per cent., plus 10 per cent., a total award of £840 in respect of two 306-ft. tunnels = 27s. 6d. per foot run.

One of the cases in which I was directly concerned was, I think, of special interest, namely, the *London County Council* v. *London Electric Railway* (1915), where the London County Council claimed compensation in respect of property in Oxford Street, Aldwych, and Piccadilly, the umpire being our late President, Mr. Chatfeild Clarke. As regards the Oxford Street properties, the claim was in respect of staircase tunnels at a considerable depth below the surface, and there was no claim in respect of damage to the surface buildings. The railway company maintained that the conventional rate should be paid, the superficial area occupied being converted into the equivalent length of 13 ft. 6 in. tunnels. On this basis the conventional rate worked out at between £36 and £44. The umpire awarded £175, which, therefore, equals £4 or £5 per foot run. A similar calculation in the case of the island site, Aldwych, worked out at £901; the umpire awarded £1,355, or 50 per cent. above the conventional rate.

This case was rather interesting, first of all by reason of the magnitude of the values involved, and some of the points that arose in connection therewith. The line of railways passed beneath the site diagonally, and in that way presented exceptional difficulties by reason of its relationship to the boundary of the site. At the shallowest point the top of the tunnel was about 80 feet below the surface of the land, and as it was then known that buildings were being designed for erection in London where the lowest floor would be 60 feet below the pavement level, it was obvious that the presence of a railway so near to what might be the lowest floor would call for special consideration. The ground rental value of the site was estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000 a year, and in support of the claim it was urged that if the existence of the tunnel beneath it should result in nothing worse than inducing a prospective lessee to investigate the consequences of its presence and the need of special construction, and in that way if the letting were delayed even for three months, the loss consequent upon the presence of the tunnel would have been of the order of about £15,000.

A different point arose in the case of the Piccadilly Circus fountain, the railway company contending that the equivalent length of 40 ft. run should not be calculated at the conventional rate of £1 paid in respect of subsoil under buildings or land for private purposes, but at 2s. a foot, the rate settled with the Crown for tubes under streets. The umpire awarded £40.

From an examination of the reported cases it is difficult to say what the so-called conventional rate of £1 per foot run really represents. The award of Mr. Daniel Watney, referred to above, was evidently based on the idea of a flat rate applicable to all cases, since there could hardly have been found a case where the subsoil was less valuable to the owner than one where tunnel was more than 200 feet below the surface in a district far removed from the centre of London. But it is clear that the railway companies do not consider it a flat rate since they have maintained in certain cases, where the surface land was less valuable, that the rate should be only 4s. (and the contention that the rate should be less than £1 where the surface land is less valuable necessarily involves the converse, namely, that more than £1 should be paid in respect of the subsoil of the more valuable land). Nor is it a maximum rate, since umpires have deliberately awarded substantially more than £1 per foot in some instances.

Trade Note.

The Minister of Health has arranged for a sum of £500 to be available for the purpose of a competition for the best form of the most economical system of shuttering or equivalent suitable for use in connection with poured or *in situ* concrete cottages. A prize of £250 will be awarded for the system of shuttering adjudged by the Committee on New Methods of House Construction to be the best submitted and the remaining sum of £250 be awarded in additional prizes at the discretion of the Committee. For further particulars we would refer readers to our advertising columns.

TROWBRIDGE.—The Urban District Council have prepared a scheme for building on the Charlotte Street site.

YORK.—The City Council have asked a sub-committee to report as to the year's building programme, the allocation of land for sites to be sold and the Northallerton scheme for selling sites and building houses to be paid for by instalments.

THETFORD.—The Corporation have agreed to the proposals of the Joint Committee for additions to the small-pox hospital buildings, but urge that tenders should be obtained from local builders rather than have the work done by direct labour.

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F1

General News.

Barking Town.—The subsidy is to be given to Mr. Charles Gray in respect of 50 houses to be erected in Netherfield Gardens. —The Hospital Committee are to prepare detailed plans as to the provision of a cottage hospital.

Barnet.—Herts County Council have voted a grant of £15,000 towards the cost of enlarging the Girls' Grammar School.

Barnoldswick.—Mr. R. Martin, diocesan architect, of 90 Deansgate, Manchester, is preparing plans for the erection of a new church for St. James' Church. Accommodation is to be provided for 840 persons, and the estimated cost is £25,000. No contracts are placed.

Barnsley.—The borough engineer has prepared sketch plans for the extensions to the Kendray Hospital.—The Waterworks Committee propose to erect a pumping station at Wortley at a cost of £4,000.—Land at Bunkers Hill is being considered for the abattoir scheme.—A site in the White Bear Yard is suggested for the erection of a new fire station.—Plans passed : ten houses, Crompton Avenue, for Mr. G. Tock ; new school, Wilthorpe, for Education Committee.

Barrowford.—The Manchester and County Bank, Ltd., of 55 King Street, Manchester, are proposing extensions and alterations to their branch at Gisburn Road. Plans prepared by Messrs. Mills and Murgatroyd, architects, of 23 Strutt Street, Manchester, have been approved by the local District Council. No contracts are yet placed.

Birkenhead.—The Corporation have accepted the tender—£107,412 10s.—of Mr. Joseph Davies, of Birkenhead, for the erection of 200 non-parlour houses on the Tranmere Hall estate.—The Hamilton Estates, Ltd., are to built 33 subsidy houses in Bidston Avenue.

Birmingham.—The Housing Committee have prepared a scheme for 250 two-bedroomed houses to be erected to accommodate people who cannot afford high rents.—The purchase of Coleshill Hall and 180 acres is recommended at a cost of £16,000 for the provision of accommodation for defectives. New buildings are estimated to cost £44,000.—A site in St. Georges Street, Hockley, is to be acquired for the erection of wash-houses.

Bolton.—Plans passed: New hotel, St. Helens Road, for Messrs. J. Sharman & Sons, Ltd. ; chaplain's house, Smithills Hall, for Mr. C. Russell Hall ; five houses, Roscow Avenue, for Mr. Francis Draper ; 12 houses, Normanby Street, for Mr. J. S. Hughes.

Bolton.—A Committee has been formed with the Mayor as Chairman to raise funds to provide a war memorial. It is proposed to erect a monument in the centre of the town, and the scheme is estimated to cost £30,000.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new hotel on the corner of St. Helens Road and Hulton Lane, for Messrs. Sharmans, Brewers, Bolton, to replace the Bridge Inn, which is to be acquired by the Corporation as the purpose of demolishing by the Corporation for a road improvement.—Tenders are to be invited for the construction of a new road from Bury Road to Blackburn Road, estimated to cost £240,000.

Bradford.—The Yorkshire Penny Bank propose to make alterations at the bank premises in High Street, Great Horton.—Land on the Swain House estate is to be reserved for the erection of a secondary school.—A scheme is suggested for enlarging the Technical College.—A hut is to be provided at the School of Arts and Crafts at a cost of £865.—Tenders are being invited for 64 houses at Thornton.—Plans passed : 34 houses, Intake Road, for Messrs. Cansfield & Sons ; 8 houses, Wyke Crescent, for Mr. James Sharp.—Plans for estate development have been granted as follow :—Mr. A. E. Akeroyd, Oakdale Avenue, Wibsey ; City of Bradford Co-operative Society, Ltd., The Green, Idle ; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Castle Mills, Idle ; Mr. R. Gillam, St. Hilda's Terrace ; Messrs. Buckle, Crossley & Co., Victoria Works, Cemetery Road ; Mr. W. Watmough, Town Lane, Thackley ; Mr. T. Keighley, Leeds Load, Thackley ; Mr. T. Sharp, Bryanstone Road, Laisterdyke.

Blidworth.—The Notts County Council are purchasing a site from the Industrial Housing Association, Ltd., for the erection of a school.

Brinsley.—The Board of Education have approved of the proposal of the Notts County Council to enlarge the elementary school by 106 places.

Carlisle.—The City Council have accepted the offer of Messrs. J. Laing & Son, Ltd., to build a sample pair of concrete houses of a much superior type to the proposed steel houses at a cost of £400 per house. If, when erected, the houses are approved, the firm will quote a special price for a large number.—Plans passed : 3 houses, Scotland Road, for Mr. G. Armstrong, architect ; new street, Blackwell Road, for Mr. H. E. Scarborough, architect ; additions, Crown and Mitre Hotel, English Street, for Mr. H. E. Scarborough ; 2 houses, Blackwell Road, for Mr. Scarborough.

Carnarvon.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Owen Williams & Son, builders and contractors, Abersoch, for the erection of 22 houses at Cae Hampton, at £520 per house.

Castle Eden.—Durham County Council propose to erect a school to replace the non-provided school.

Chorley.—The Corporation are proceeding with the erection of 20 houses on the Highfield estate.

Dudley.—The Town Council have passed plans for the proposed swimming bath in Blower's Green Road, estimated to cost £25,000.—The Housing Committee recommend increasing the subsidy from £75 to £100 per house.—Plans passed : arcade, from Market Place to Tower Street, for Mr. T. W. Tanfield.

Easington.—The Rev. Austin Ord gives notice of a proposal to erect a Roman Catholic school for about 250 children.

Edwinstone.—Notts County Council are purchasing a site for a school to serve the new village which has been commenced by the Colliery Co. The plans for the school have already been prepared and show accommodation for 752 children at a cost of £21,000.

Felling (Durham).—The Rev. E. Costello gives notice of a proposal to provide a new Roman Catholic school for about 300 children.

Hackney.—Plans passed ; addition to St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street, for Mr. H. Crawley ; additions to Ento Works, De Beauvoir Road, for Mr. H. H. Hollingsworth ; additional storey at Synagogue, Shackelwell Lane, for Mr. W. M. Brand ; shops and dwellings, 133 to 143 High Street, Homerton, for Mr. H. J. Ramus.

Harrogate.—The Harrogate Co-operative Society, Ltd., propose to extend their premises and make alterations to same. The plans have been prepared by the Architects' Department, Co-operative Society, Ltd., Baloon Street, Manchester. Contracts for the building work, estimated at £4,000, have been placed with Messrs. Birch & Sons, Ltd., contractors, Spen Lane, York.

Hertford.—The County Council have decided that a new secondary school for boys shall be provided as soon as possible in place of the existing grammar school buildings.

Hillingdon.—Middlesex County Council are to provide a school for 400.

Hodsock.—Notts County Council propose to proceed at once with the erection of a school at a cost of £2,000, in view of the rapid development of the new colliery village in the vicinity.

Hull.—The Corporation are to undertake a further privy conversion scheme at a cost of £158,492.—Plans have been prepared for a new centre for the treatment of venereal diseases.—Revised plans have been prepared for extending the Grammar School at a cost of £9,000.—Plans passed : Four houses, Desmond Avenue, for Mr. W. Garbutt ; 14 houses, Cottinham Road, for Mr. J. M. Barnett.

Ilkeston.—The Town Council have decided to erect another hundred houses.

Lewisham.—Plans passed : 7 houses, Tatnell Street, for Mr. R. J. Aitchison ; additions to Lewisham Infirmary, for Mr. Albert Monk ; 20 houses, Southend Lane, for Mr. A. J. Glock ; 286 houses, Downham Estate, for L.C.C. ; 7 houses, Cranston Road, for Messrs. H. W. Laxton & Sons ; 6 houses, Ravensbourne Park Crescent, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd. ; 8 houses, Montacute Road, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd.

Manchester.—The Board of Management of the Henshaws Institution for the Blind are proposing to remove their present workshops at 104 Deansgate, Manchester, to new premises they intend to erect on a site adjoining their institution at Old Trafford. Plans are being prepared by Mr. G. Westcott, architect, Game Cock Chambers, Bridge Street, Manchester, for a brick building of two storeys.

Mansfield.—Notts County Council have decided upon the plans for the erection of a mining centre and technical school on the Ashfield House site. The cost of the building will be £39,000.

Netherne.—Messrs. Hodson, Lunn & Co., architects to the Netherne Mental Hospital Committee of the Surrey County Council, are to erect 12 houses on a site near Ashdown Park Hotel.

Oldham.—The Corporation has decided to erect pavilions in Alexandra Park and at the Watersheddings recreation ground.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for an underground convenience at the Market Place at a cost of £4,500.—A loan of £22,000 has been sanctioned for the erection of a school in Ward Street.—The Oldham Brewery Co., Ltd., have now come to terms with the Corporation regarding a site for the erection of the

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29
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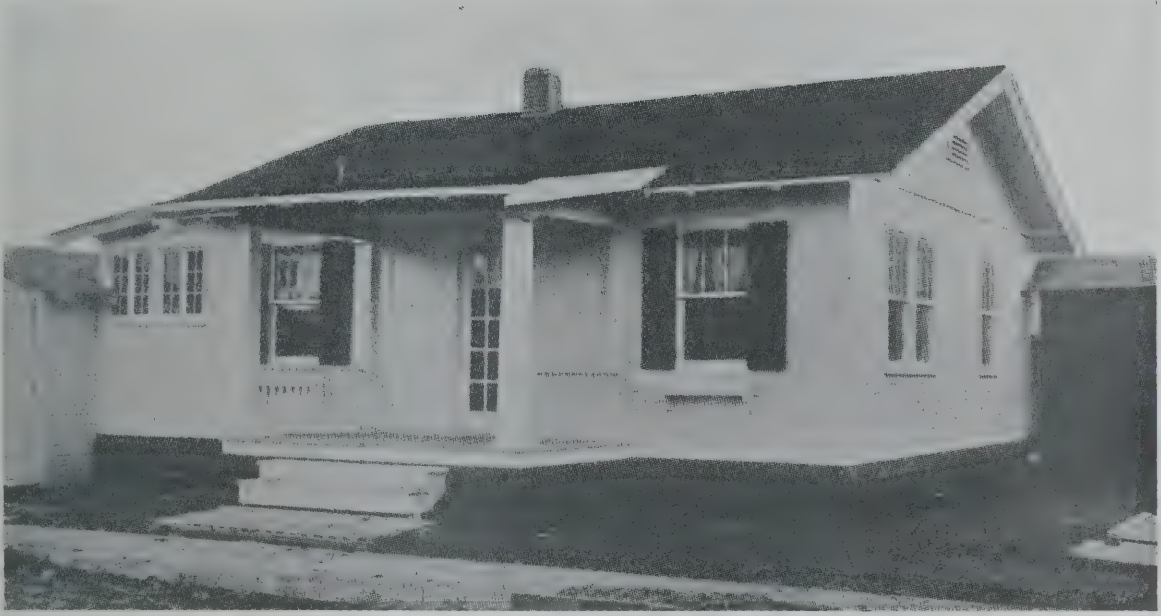

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Greaves Arms Hotel.—The Oldham Society of Architects have suggested that architectural competitions for public work should in future be open to all architects practising in the town, but the Committees of the Council have taken no action. Plans passed: Meeting hall, Manchester Road, for Salvation Army; 12 houses, Thurland Road, for Mr. F. Thompson.

Oswestry.—The directors of Messrs. Craig & Sons, Ltd., colliery owners, Chirk, propose to erect 200 houses for their workpeople. Plans are being prepared by Mr. H. J. Rowse, architect, 5 India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.

Otley.—The Urban District Council propose the provision of an infants' school on the site of Newall Old Hall.

Oxford.—Messrs. T. H. Kingerlee & Son are proposing to erect 32 houses in Harley and Riverside Roads.—Mr. J. C. Lead, on behalf of Messrs. H. & G. Simmonds, has prepared plans for alterations at the Roebuck Tap, Market Street.—Mr. Edgar, on behalf of Messrs. Samuels, Ltd., has prepared plans for a shop in Cornmarket Street.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. R. Williams on behalf of Messrs. G. E. Weeks & Co., Cornmarket Street, for the construction of two large banquetting or dancing halls with accommodation for about 400 persons.—Plans passed: Rebuilding part of Nos. 40 and 41, Ebbe's Street, for Messrs. G. R. Cooper (Oxford), Ltd.

Plymouth.—The Education Committee have accepted the tender, £40,876, of Messrs. Soloman & Renny, Ltd., for the erection of a public school.—The borough surveyor is to prepare plans for a pavilion on the Hoe.—The Markets Committee are considering the site of an old sugar refinery for the erection of a public abattoir.—Tramway shelters are to be provided at a cost of £2,200.—Fresh tenders are to be invited for the construction of the Ford subway.—The tender of Messrs. Eadie, Towers & Co., of Wolverhampton, has been accepted for the erection of four hundred houses at prices ranging from £489 to £524 per house.—The Housing Committee have passed plans and estimates for the erection of three bungalows adjoining Elphinstone Barracks at £350 each.—Revised plans have been prepared for enlarging the central police station at a cost of £3,850.—Plans passed: Rebuilding Unity Inn, Ebrington Street, for Victoria Brewery Co.; additions Masonic premises, Granby Street, for Masonic Brethren; 11 houses, Glenwood Road, for Messrs. Pearce Bros.; 13 houses, Victoria Road, for Mr. A. Searle.

Retford.—The governors of the boys' grammar school propose to add a new wing to the school at a cost of £9,000.

Rochdale.—Mr. Hy. Wolfenden, of 34 Manchester Street, Heywood, has secured premises situate at 272 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, which he proposes to adopt for a billiard hall. Plans are to be prepared for alterations to the ground and first floor for the accommodation of 11 full-size billiard tables.—Plans have been approved for rebuilding the Jolly Gardener Inn, Queensway, for Messrs. J. W. Lees & Co., Ltd., of Middleton Junction, for structural alterations to the Fisherman's Home, Drake Street, for the Bury Brewery Co., Ltd., of Bury, and for sanitary accommodation at the Brown Cow Hotel, Milkstone, for the Phœnix Brewery Co., Ltd., of Heywood.

Rotherham.—The Town Council have accepted the tender, £17,214, of Messrs. William Wilson & Co., Newcastle, for the construction of a reservoir at Kimberworth.—The Housing Committee are considering tenders for 500 houses.—A site near the gasworks is suggested for the erection of a library.—The borough engineer has prepared sketch plans for alterations to the town hall buildings, the cost being estimated at £10,000.—The Markets Committee are considering the erection of a new cattle market.—Plans passed: new paint works, Westgate, for Mr. J. France.

Royton.—Plans have been approved by the Licensing Justices for rebuilding the Boiler Makers Arms at the top of Oldham Edge.

Salford.—The Corporation are to erect 30 houses on the Weaste Estate at a cost of £17,400.—Broughton High School for Girls is to be enlarged.

Salford.—Plans have been prepared in the Architect's Department at the Education Offices, Chapel Street, Salford, for an extension to the Broughton High School for Girls, estimated to cost £9,800, for the building and £1,250 for furniture and fittings.—Plans have been approved for alterations and improvements to the Christ Church Schools, West.

Salford.—Messrs. M. Burton, Ltd., clothier, Leeds, have secured premises, 105-107 Broad Street, Pendleton, for erection of new showrooms and billiard hall, to plans prepared by Mr. H. Nelson, architect, Kirkstall, near Leeds.—The Midland Bank, Ltd., are to erect new bank premises in Chapel Street to plans prepared by Messrs. Woolfall & Eccles, architects, 60 Castle Street, Liverpool. No contracts have been placed.

Sanderstead.—Messrs. R. Costain & Sons have prepared plans for 146 houses at the junction of Selsdon Road and Addington Road. Subsidies of £75 per house are recommended by the District Council.

Seaham Harbour.—Durham County Council have purchased a site from Lord Londonderry for a school at Seaham Harbour and another site at New Seaham for a school.

Sheffield.—The Housing Committee propose that the scheme for the erection of 1,000 concrete houses by Messrs. H. Boot & Sons, Ltd., be carried out under the 1924 Act.—Conveniences, registrar's lodge, etc., are to be constructed at Abbey Lane cemetery at a cost of £3,500.—Plans passed: 5 houses, Tullibardine Road, for Mr. W. Fox.

Shenley.—Middlesex County Council have approved of the general lay-out, prepared by the county architect, of the scheme for a colony for mental defectives. Immediate accommodation is to be provided for 1,000 patients, and planning is on the lines of ultimate accommodation for 2,000.

Shipley.—The Urban District Council are about to invite tenders for the proposed smallpox hospital.—Alterations are being considered at the Saltaire library.—Seventy houses are to be erected in two sections, and tenders are to be invited for the separate trades. Plans passed: 8 houses, Wharncliffe Road, for Mr. J. Cooper.

Shrewsbury.—The Corporation propose to accept the tender, £69,021, of Messrs. Muirhead, McDonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd., for the reconstruction of English Bridge.—The tender of Messrs. Treasure & Sons, at £594, has been accepted for the erection of a cottage at the waterworks.—It is proposed to erect a further 62 houses on the Cotton Hill site.

Southport.—Messrs. Alexander, of Neville Street, and Lord Street, Southport, ladies outfitters, are proposing to erect a new top storey to their premises. Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Son, of King Street, Wigan, architects, are preparing the plans.

Stanhope.—Durham County Council propose the reection of a school for about 280 scholars.

Stanley (Durham).—The Rev. H. M. Dix notifies a proposal for the provision of a Central Roman Catholic school for about 140 children.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The Corporation have promised to consider a scheme by the Majestic Cinema, Ltd., for the erection of an arcade and shops at Stoke market.—The reconstruction of the Wedgwood Institute is proposed.—Branch libraries are proposed at Goldenhill and Smallthorne.—A church is to be erected by the Christian Science Society at Park Avenue, Hanley.—Mr. Sherwin, architect, has prepared a scheme for a new road off Stone Road, Trentham.—The Housing Committee, after inspecting houses at Blackpool, Birmingham, and Wolstanton, have decided to erect 750 houses of brick construction of the Birmingham type.—Mr. E. B. Sharpley, the town clerk, has obtained estimates of the cost of the erection of Atholl steel houses in the borough, and submitted such estimates, varying from £444 12s. for three-apartment houses to £472 for four-apartment houses, to be erected in blocks of four, such prices not to include drains and connecting up essential services or carriage.—The committee have decided to take no action.—Plans passed: six houses, Quarry Road, Hartshill, for Messrs. Grant and Son; four houses, Queen's Road, Penkull, for Mr. B. James; four houses, Grove Avenue, Burslem, for Messrs. Baker; remodelling New Theatre, New Street, for Mr. J. Grant.

Stretford.—The Urban District Council have decided to provide a leaf spring floor at Longford Hall at a cost of £850.—Plans passed: 14 houses, Woodstock Road, for Mr. J. C. Whitelegge; 5 houses, Sandy Lane, for Mr. Samuel Patterson; 6 houses, St. John's Road, for Artistic Housing Co., Ltd.

Swansea.—The new promenade scheme at Rotherslade Bay is to be carried out at a cost of £9,500.—An institute for mining instruction is to be erected at a cost of £31,000. In this connection the Board of Education have suggested a more economic scheme, but the Borough Architect reports (1) that the building had been designed with a view to the greatest economy compared with the stonework and ornamentation of the existing Technical College; (2) that patent stone or terra cotta was to be used instead of natural stone; (3) that the chimney stacks referred to can be purchased ready made and at no great expense; and (4) that the elevation, in his opinion, was plain, simple and economical, with all windows standardised as far as possible.

Watford.—Herts County Council are acquiring a site on the Harebreaks estate for the erection of an elementary school.

West Cornforth.—Durham County Education Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. W. Lazenby & Co., Ltd., amounting to £4,326 10s. 6d., for the erection of the new infants' school at West Cornforth.

Woking.—Tenders are to be invited for 28 houses.—Plans passed: stores, North Road, for Electric Supply Co.

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SKETCH MODEL FOR MONUMENT FOR THE WELSH NATIONAL MEMORIAL. GILBERT LEDWARD, Sculptor.

Professional Charges.

Some of the evidence given in the recent case in the King's Bench Division, in which Mr. E. A. Stone sued Mr. F. S. Blackall for fees, and also remarks made by Mr. Justice Finlay appear to show that there is considerable haziness as to the position taken up by the Institute in the matter of professional charges. Mr. Davidge is reported as having said that "a member who acted consistently below the scale would get into serious trouble," while the Judge said in summing up: "He thought plaintiff's version was probable because it was pointed out that an architect who departed from the scale of payment would get into trouble with the Institute." We are not in any way criticising the plaintiff's claim, which we have no doubt was amply justified, but simply commenting on the expression of views which we have never heard advanced before, and consider are not in accordance with the facts known to us.

We have always heard the scale described as embodying the reasonable remuneration of architects for various classes of work, which in the absence of any special agreement as to fees would be usually held by a Court of Law to represent a reasonable payment for the services for which they are allocated.

But the only occasion in which we understand the Institute undertakes to restrain or prohibit its members

NANKING UNIVERSITY: MAIN BUILDING.

from working for any remuneration they think fit is when an architect by his action damages his colleagues by attempting to underbid them by offering to carry out work which may be given to another man or one of several for smaller fees than those customary. In such a case the architect's conduct is clearly unprofessional and calculated to damage his colleagues' interests. In like manner, if an architect advertised his willingness to work for fees which were not customary, such an advertisement would be detrimental to others and would, therefore, be unprofessional.

NANKING UNIVERSITY: THE CHAPEL.

But we have never heard of the Institute raising any objection to any of its members making what arrangements they chose with a client, nor do we believe any attempt to bring such a state of things about would either be wise or feasible.

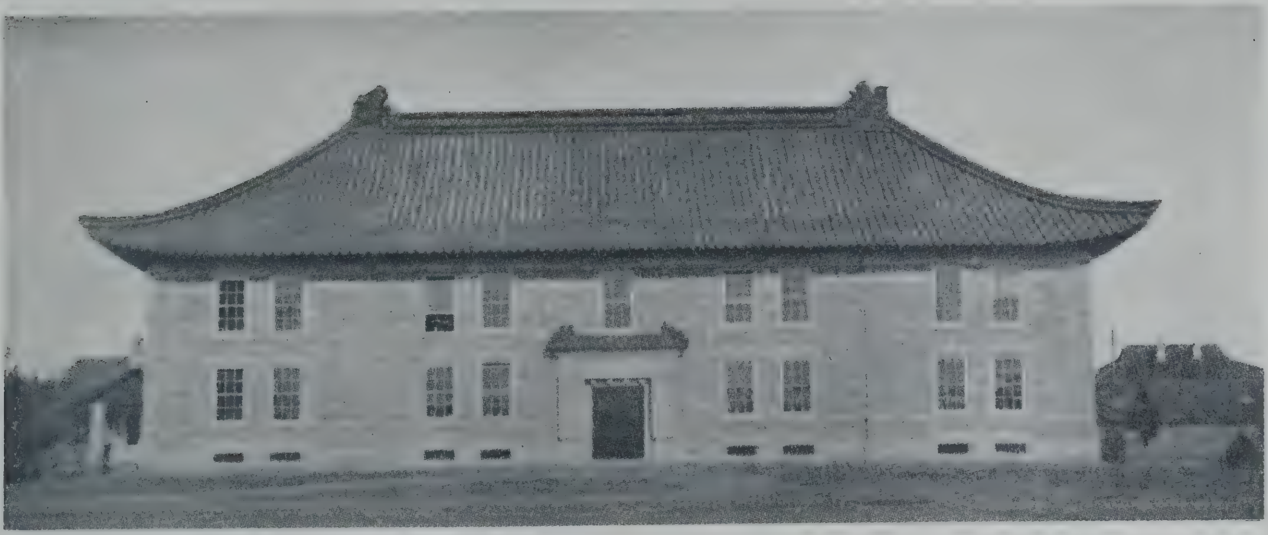
There are doubtless many architects who have never been asked to undertake work for less than the scale fees, there are possibly some who have never been asked what their fees were, but, on the other hand, there are others who badly needed work who have been very glad to undertake commissions which were offered to them conditionally on their accepting payment lower than the scale charges. There are also architects who, while they were in a position to refuse to do so, have been satisfied to make a lump sum bargain with a client. In our view this freedom should be maintained, and we should understand and sympathise with any architect who left the Institute if it ever tried to make its scale of fees obligatory on its members.

We are perfectly satisfied with the *status quo* which we define as involving the necessity of proving before a Court of Law that charges made are a fair *quantum meruit* for services rendered, because we consider this to be a real safeguard for the general interests of architects.

If we had the most perfect and binding of legal traps which would leave a client without defence in the case of an action at law and would enable the architect to charge excessively for his services we should be but giving weapons to a number of people who poach work which should be given to architects. "Look," they would say, "at what you have to pay architects—we can perform the same services at much lower rates"; the fact that they might do so most imperfectly and inefficiently would be often overlooked.

We sometimes say among ourselves, if not to our clients, that certain work does not pay us, but this expression has to be taken *cum grano salis*. Our fees on a small house do not bring in a large profit. If we are busy, and the work is relegated to a good assistant, it is quite possible that the fees paid would only cover the assistant's salary. Yet we know that a small house well carried out may help to make a reputation which may be productive of much more remunerative commissions. We also know that the younger men who carry out the whole of their work themselves may have the alternative of sitting idle, entering a speculative competition, or carrying out a small house which may bring in fees of £50 to £150. How can it be said that such work does not pay a man in the position we have described?

Again, we know that most men who build a small house do so because they cannot afford a large one, and the question of fees becomes of much greater relative importance to them. It is frequently far



NANKING UNIVERSITY: WOMEN'S DORMITORY, LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

harder to induce such clients to pay by our scale than it is to induce the wealthier to do so in respect to far more remunerative work.

There are a number of intruders on our preserves who are always looking out for opportunities of snapping up what we may leave if we make difficulties, and each man is best judge of his own position. He knows what it will pay him to do, and he knows the nature of the individual problem which he has to solve, and should in our view be left free to do it in his own manner.

As a general rule we believe that few architects have great difficulty in obtaining reasonable and proper fees if they know how to deal with their clients. If they do not, no scale of charges will adequately protect them nor can the Institute or any other body, even if aided by the majesty of law, force people to pay a trade union rate they think unreasonable.

This is the whole gist of the question. Architects can, if they choose, form themselves into the closest of trade unions, but it will never be a union the members of which the public cannot avoid employing. We can never occupy the same position of power that bricklayers, carpenters and other trades do for two reasons: one, because our numbers are small, the other because a very large section of the public is by no means convinced that our services are essential. We must, therefore, win our way by installing reasonable conviction as to our claims and not by the processes of a trades union. Even those bodies may, especially in recent years, provoke opposition by their attitude which may in the end do their interests harm, and we believe architects should be jealous of maintaining their individual freedom of action and should resist any attempt to bring the spirit of a political machine into their organisation.

The University of Nanking, China.

We give from the pages of "The American Architect" some illustrations of the very interesting buildings which have been erected from the designs of Messrs. Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton for Nanking University, and which, are based on a careful study of Chinese architecture and methods. Mr. J. E. Williams of the University of Nanking has been instrumental in obtaining funds for the new buildings, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago gave money for the first four units of the dormitory group, the science buildings were given by Mr. Swasey of Cleveland, Mr. Severance and his son the administrative group, and Mr. Day the chapel. These, together with other funds, have served to provide means for the erection of the buildings.

The site was acquired by buying old and deserted graveyards on the outskirts of the city.

The site acquired extends from the old buildings north three-quarters of a mile to a hill near the drum tower. The new buildings are located on this hill, a natural Acropolis rising about 60 ft. above the lower level of the old campus. This drum tower can be seen rising to the north of the administration building. Of the scheme so far constructed the administration block with the tower is at the north end and the top of the hill. The science buildings occupy a lower terrace fronting east and west on a court of honour. The library and chapel are on a lower terrace near the entrance court of the group and the dormitories are arranged about smaller courts on the level of the chapel and to the west of the main academic group.

Study of the details of the composition brought the suggestion that the Chinese style be used as far as possible so that the buildings would harmonise with their surroundings and would conform in composition and in style to the best traditions of Chinese architecture. To adapt this style to buildings of entirely foreign nature was at best an experiment; an experiment that had been tried with varying success in other localities but in a different way. The tower does not exist in China. The nearest approach to it is the pagoda of Buddhist origin and a few isolated watch towers in the north. The tower of the administration building is used to house the tanks for water supply for the University and the design is an innovation in Chinese composition. Likewise the chapel is a new problem The Chinese temple is not a seated auditorium and does not well adapt itself to that purpose. Both in composition and in arrangement this chapel is a new problem in architectural adaptation.

The buildings are of brick, not the small modern brick, but bricks taken from the old wall of the Manchu city, which are 4 inch by 8 inch by 16 inches in size, and weigh 50 lb. apiece. The finishings are of white marble quarried under the greatest difficulty with primitive means and transported by water and by wheelbarrows to the site. The roofs follow the picturesque lines which give so much character to old Chinese buildings, while the buildings are in every respect modern in their planning and equipment, they harmonise and continue Chinese traditions of building in so far as they are applicable, and in this respect are a relief and contrast with the ugly and tasteless European buildings which disfigure the Treaty ports, and it is encouraging to record so successful an attempt to preserve what may be described as the architectural unity of location.

Our Illustrations.

L.C.C. OSSULSTON STREET AREA HOUSING SCHEME. G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
GENERAL MAIN ELEVATION, GARDEN COURT. LAY-OUT PLANS, GROUND AND UPPER FLOOR PLANS.

St. Pancras Housing Scheme.

Ossulston Street Area.

A proposal to provide in the Borough of St. Pancras five blocks of flats of nine storeys, with lifts and other amenities, is now under the consideration of the L.C.C.

The question primarily arises owing to the existence of an unhealthy area within the borough of St. Pancras, bounded by Hampden Street on the north, Ossulston Street on the east, Chalton Street on the west, and the Euston Road on the south. The committee, after a personal inspection of this area, are satisfied that the existing evils can only be remedied by its clearance and reconstruction. As regards its re-development, it is suggested that the site offers an exceptionally favourable opportunity for the L.C.C. to adopt a scheme for the erection of dwellings within the provisions of the London Buildings Act which will be higher than anything hitherto attempted in the way of clearance schemes.

To clear the area will mean the displacement of 2,700 persons, and re-housing accommodation for these will have to be provided. It is estimated that the cost of acquisition and clearance will be approximately £150,000.

This proposal is not intended to supersede any of the existing methods of housing, either by buildings of two, three, four or five storeys. It is intended as a supplemental method for limited use on the housing sites in central areas, where the local conditions are such that the sites can be used to the best advantage only by the erection of high buildings. It is put forward as a suggestion for the utilisation of the cleared site of the Ossulston Street area to an extent commensurate with its value. Due regard has been paid to the effect of sunlight and air upon health, and to the fact that in all probability in the future the valuable sites that adjoin the area will be used for offices, factories or warehouses that will be erected to the full height allowed by the London Building Acts. In such circumstances, if the normal two or three storey flats were erected on this site, many of the rooms would be deprived of sunlight. The scheme before the L.C.C. recognises this danger to health, and provides for the setting back of the buildings to a distance of 40 ft. from the present roadways, so that the rooms on the lower floors may not be overshadowed at some future date.

With a view to compensating for the reduction thus caused in the area of land available for building, the Housing Committee put forward as a suggestion the erection of five nine-storey buildings, enclosing a spacious quadrangle.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., the architect of the Council, by applying the study of American methods which he made during his visit last autumn to the United States, has developed the design for these blocks. It is contemplated that light steel framing will be used as the basis of construction. The use of brickwork will be limited to the external facings, and in order to save bricklayers' work, concrete panels are likely to be adopted for the remainder of the walls and the partitions.

On the principal fronts the ground floor under the scheme outlined would contain about 62 lock-up shops. Above this there would be a floor providing 20,000 sq. ft. of office accommodation. The whole of the remaining floors would be arranged into 589 flats. There would be a variety of the amenities on certain of the lower floors which would carry corresponding variations in rent. The shops, offices and flats of the various kinds would have entirely separate entrances. The rents obtainable from the lower floors would, it is expected, assist the scheme financially.

The architectural design relies for its effect on its proportions. Many amenities not usually found in small houses would be provided. Quick-running lifts would be installed, and central heating and hot water supplies would also be provided for these flats, a convenience and also an economy, for this would cut out the cost of flues. But, in addition to the radiators, each flat would contain an open fireplace. Dust shoots for refuse are provided in the lobbies. Direct light will be provided to every room and lobby, and also through ventilation. Another convenience would be a private balcony attached to each flat, where a baby could be placed to sleep in the open air. In addition to the open spaces made available in the quadrangles and on the ground, there would be a roof playground on each block.

We are glad to see a housing proposal taking the form of flats, which have much to recommend them, instead of that of isolated dwellings. Our information is gathered from the descriptive article in " The Times."

Notes and Comments.

The Difficulties of To-day.

Many of our urgent problems of to-day have been made extraordinarily difficult by the War and the changed conditions which have followed it. Every day we hear of some new public proposal which will cost much money, and at the same time we are brought face to face with the fact that there is less available money than before the war. Undoubtedly the prevalent feeling after the War was that great changes were inevitable and in the exhilaration caused by victory great proposals were considered practicable. On paper and in ink we may replan London, indicate great new bridges and schemes of reconstruction, but when it comes down to facts we are met every time with a shortage of labour and of money. It seems to us under the hard conditions of the time that we must be satisfied a little longer to dwell amidst the evidences of past mistakes until reviving trade and commerce once more begin to make good the enormous losses of past years. To increase taxation or demand more in rates is clearly impossible, nor can we safely bank on the improved trade that great improvements may bring in their train, because these great improvements mean increased capital expenditure and the available capital to be used for them doe not exist.

Pulverised Coal.

It is reported from Germany that immense economies are being effected by the use of what is called " pulverised coal " for industrial purposes. The coal is ground to a fine powder, and it is found that by so doing 98 per cent. of the total heat given out is utilised, besides the advantages of many economies in labour, the result being that while Germany two years ago was importing coal at high prices for her own industries she has now more than enough for her own purposes and is able to export coal at low prices for international sale. This new development should be noted by our manufacturers, most of whom would be very glad to reduce the cost of what is one of the chief factors on which depends the cost of manufactured goods.

We do not want " goods made in Germany " here, but can well afford to make use of the discoveries and new methods by which the most thorough and painstaking of commercial nations are constantly increasing the means of competing with their rivals and producing national wealth.

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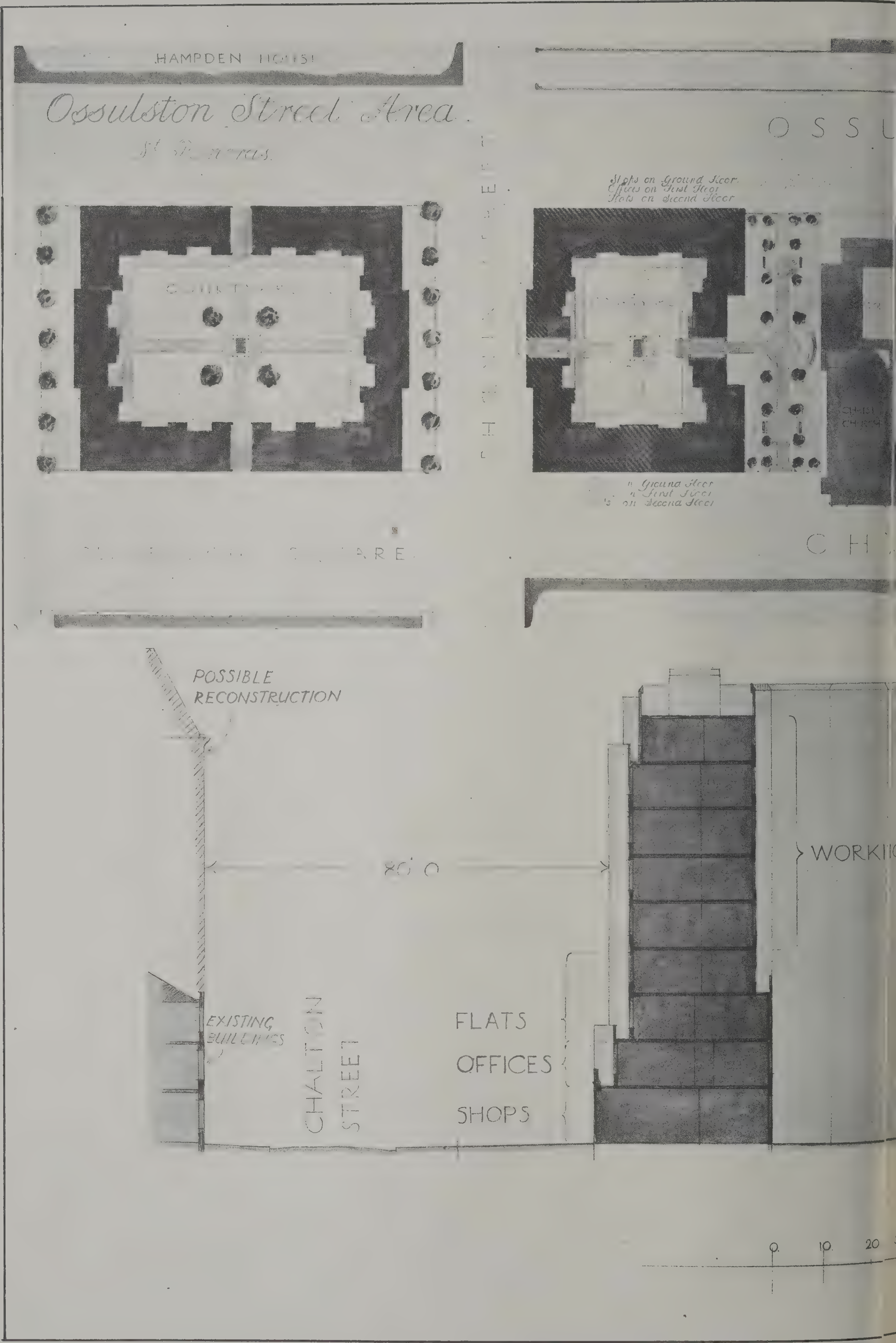

L.C.C. OSSULSTON STR

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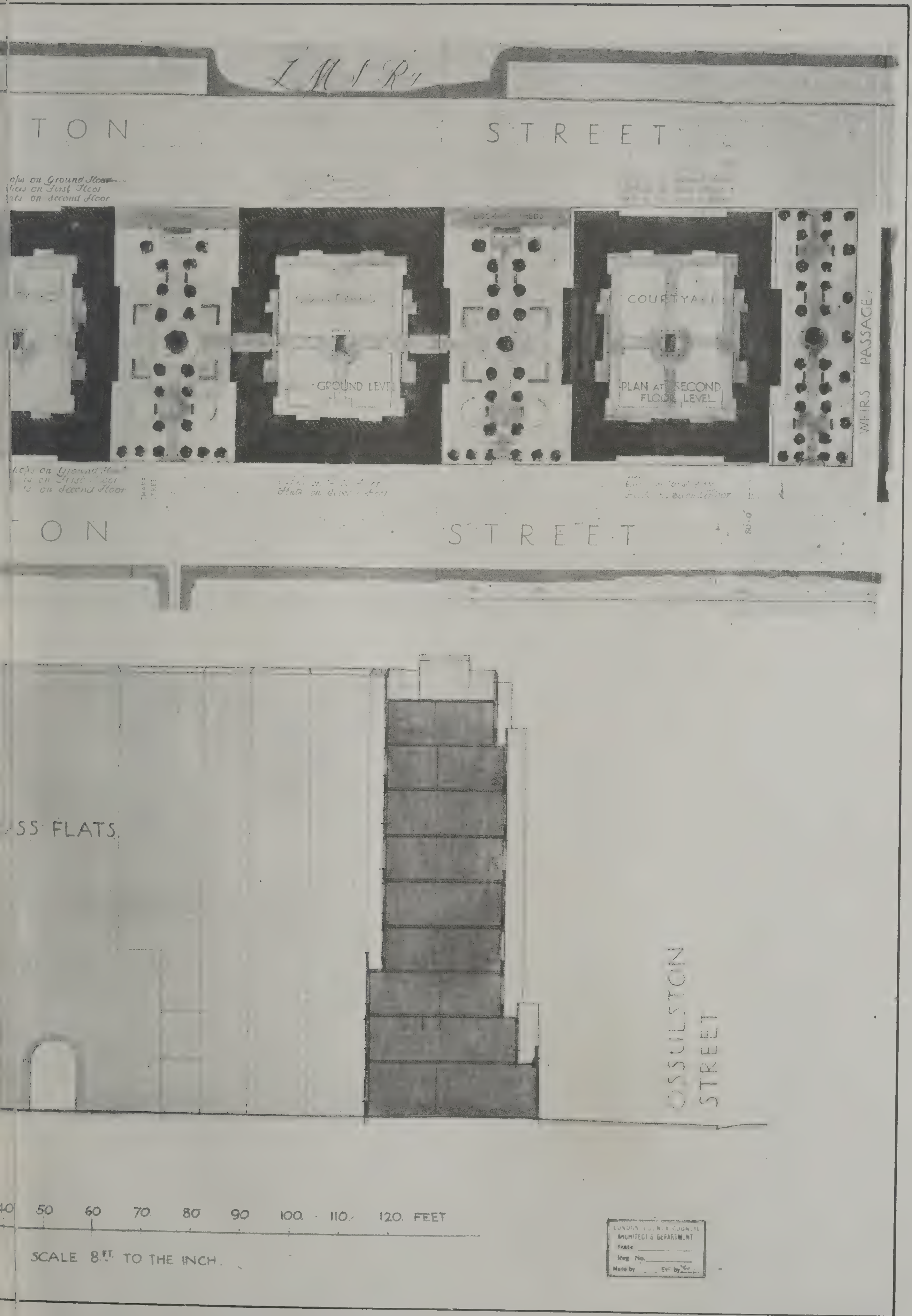

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R|A HOUSING SCHEME.

R.I.A., ARCHITECT.

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L.C.C. OSSULSTON STREET AREA.

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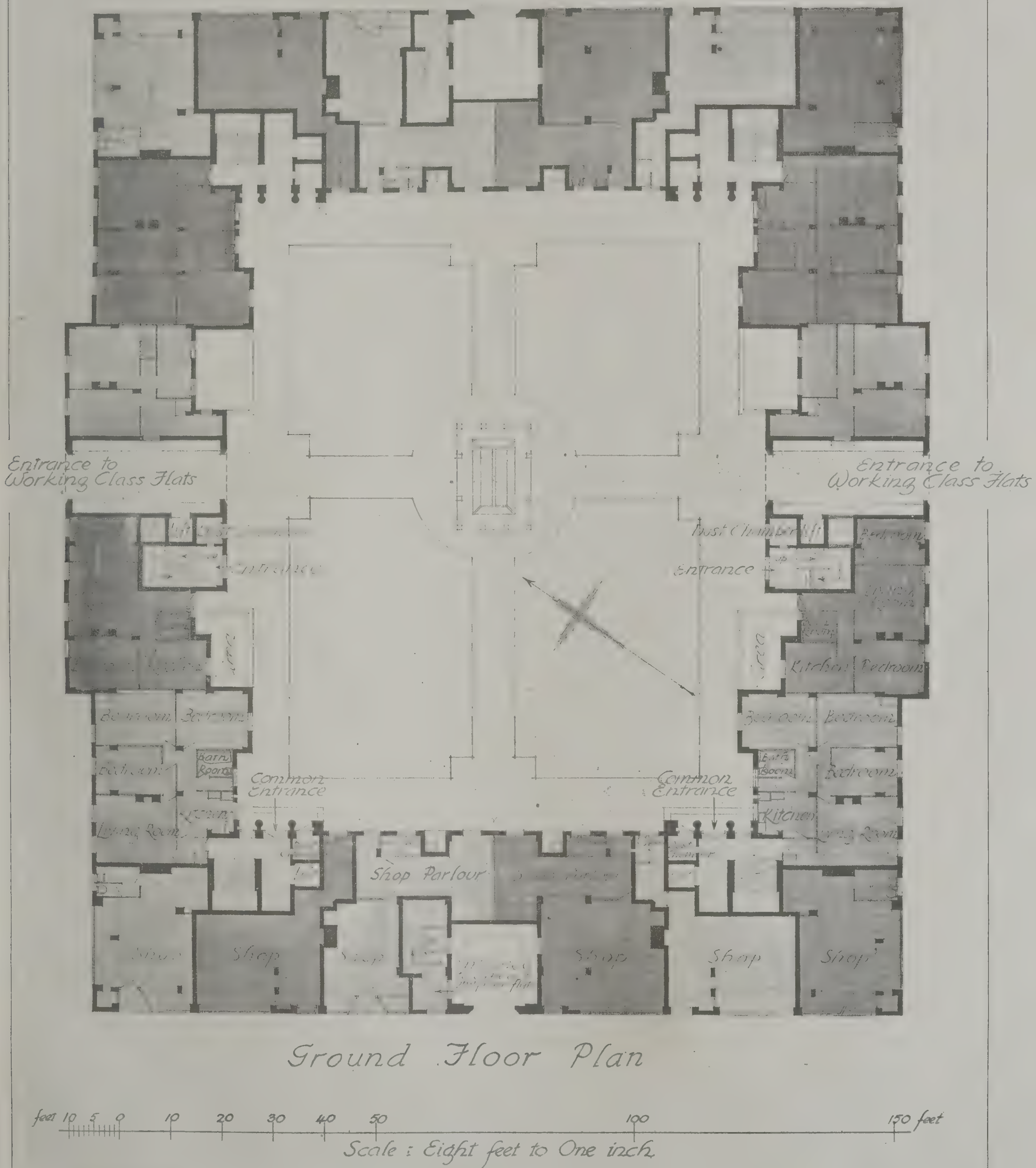

Ground Floor Plan

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L.C.C. OSSULSTON STREET AREA HOUSING SCHEME.

G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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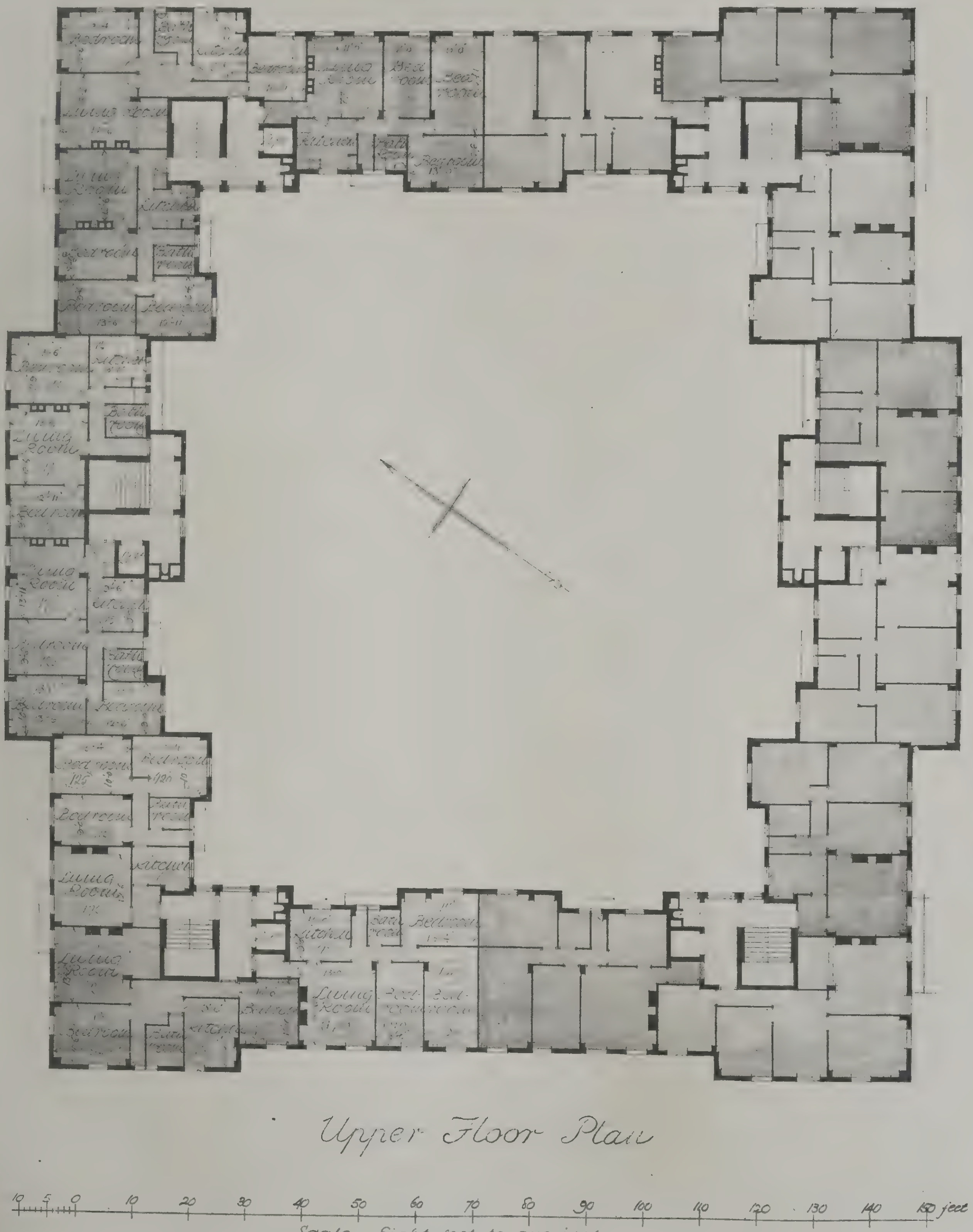
S^T PANCRAS.


Bedroom
Living Room
Kitchen
Bath room
Bedroom
Bed room
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 feet

Upper Floor Plan

Scale : Eight feet to one inch

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L.C.C. OSSULSTON STREET AREA HOUSING SCHEME.

G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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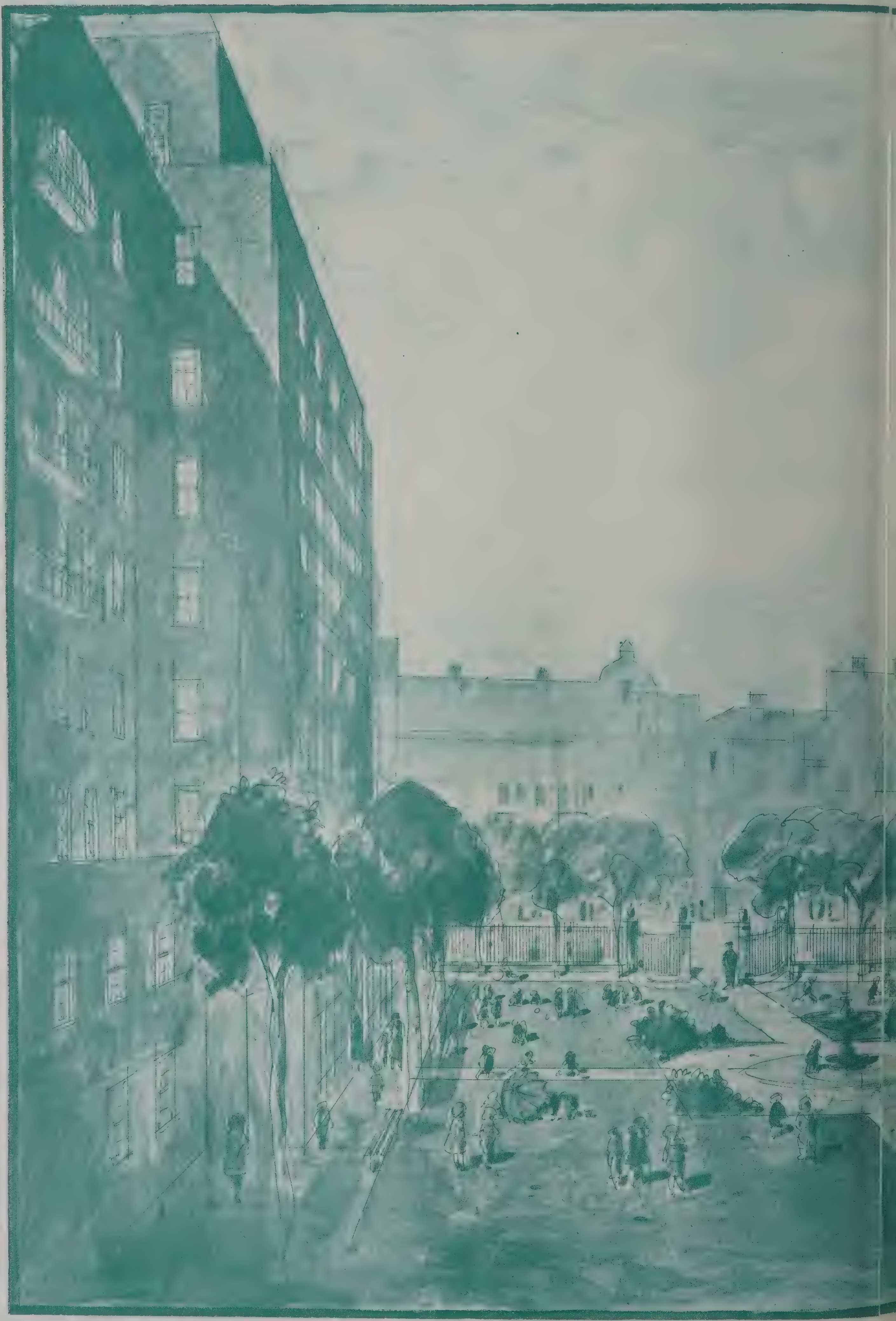

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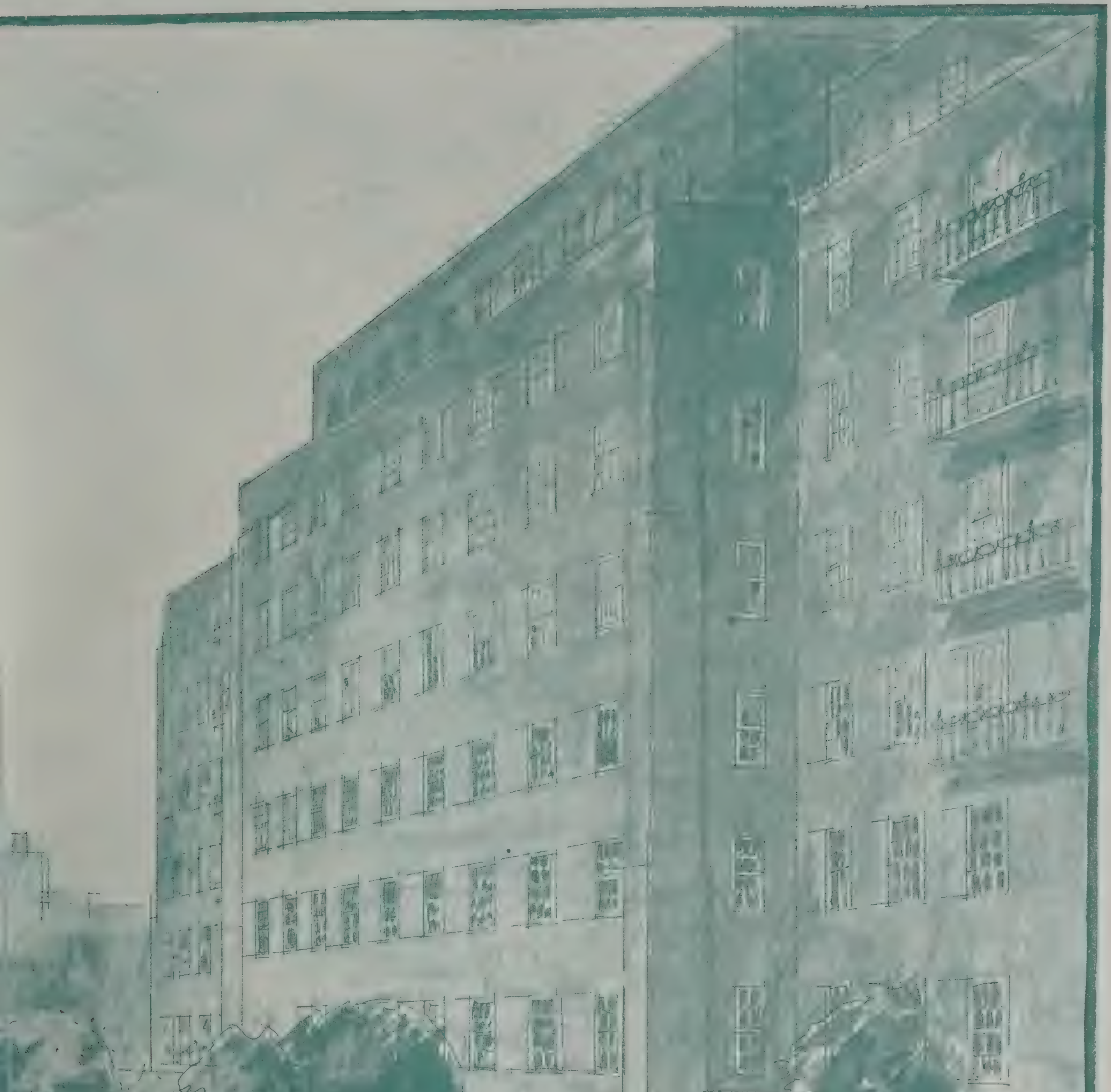

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A HOUSING SCHEME.

B.A. ARCHITECT.

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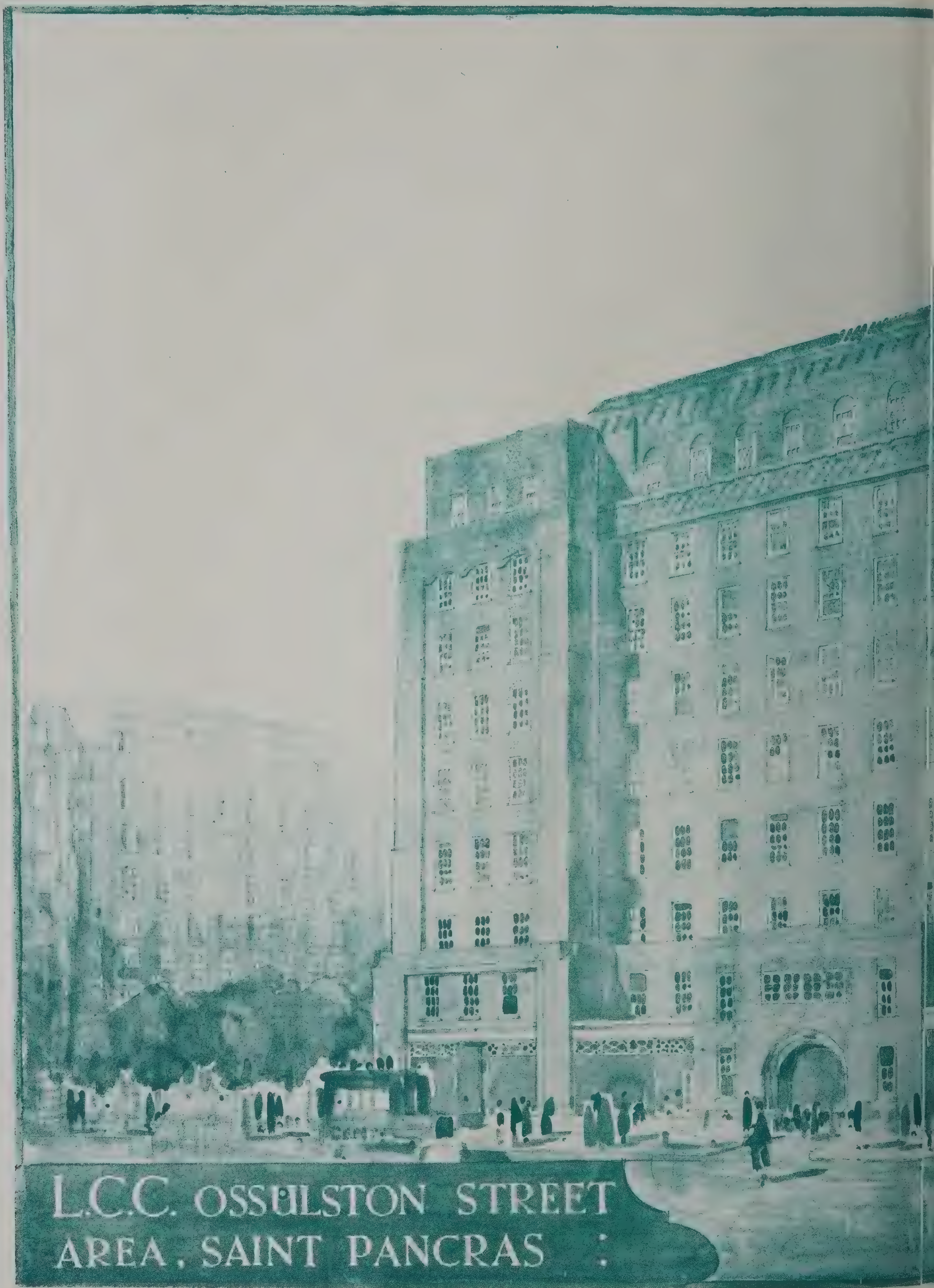

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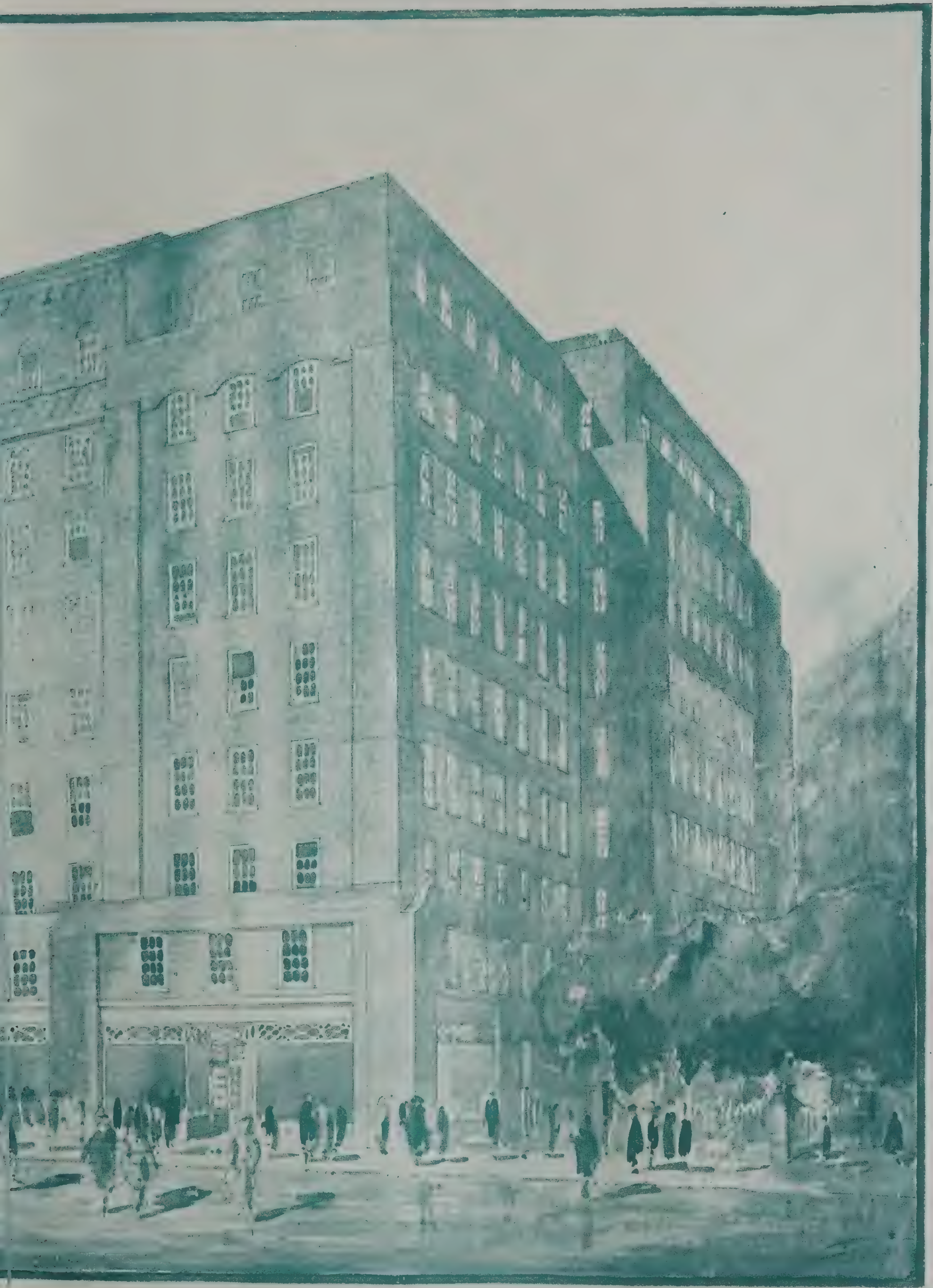

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E HOUSING SCHEME.

A., ARCHITECT.

St. Paul's.

The Committee for the Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral have now issued their report, which is signed by Sir Aston Webb, Messrs. Basil Mott, E. C. Trench, G. W. Humphreys and Mervyn Macartney. Their conclusions, which are contained in a 15-page report, are that first, the piers should be grouted through bore holes on similar lines to the method adopted on the north-east transept pier—that is, by strengthening the pier temporarily with steel and timber casing during the process and by reinforcing the piers with metal rods embedded in the bore holes, to be followed by replacing of defective ashlar; second, to encircle the drum of the dome with metal hooping to check any cumulative increase in the circum ference; third, to repeat at, say, six-monthly intervals a series of levelling operations, and also by plumbing and other means to secure accurate information of movement; fourth, to guard against danger accruing from building operations in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral.

From observations made by experts of the National Physical Laboratory, it seems that no damage has been done by vibrations.

The committee are of opinion that when these works have been carried to a conclusion the dome will be in as secure a state as it was originally.

The committee have held over 50 meetings and have had full data before them.

As we said, the authorities alone have full inside knowledge of the facts ascertainable, the responsibility is theirs, and if their conclusions are sound all will be glad that no more radical or difficult measures are necessary.

"The Death Watch Beetle" Again.

Sir Charles Nicholson has presented his report on the work necessary to counteract the destruction caused by the death watch beetle in the roofs above the vaults of Bath Abbey and a fund has been opened to defray the cost of the work.

We have of late years heard much of the damage caused by this insect pest, which is probably rather the result of more careful recent investigation than an increase in the number of these unwelcome guests. In the parallel case of dry rot, another of the builder's enemies, the use of an actual increase of infected timber since the war and the shortage of normal supplies of well seasoned timbers is the chief cause of the nuisance. It is greatly to be hoped that modern science will ultimately succeed in discovering some method of treating wood cheap enough to be generally applied which will render it rot and insect proof, as well as fireproof. We shall then have a material which is more adaptable for most purposes in building than any other can be, which would be an immense boon to all.

Glasgow Methods.

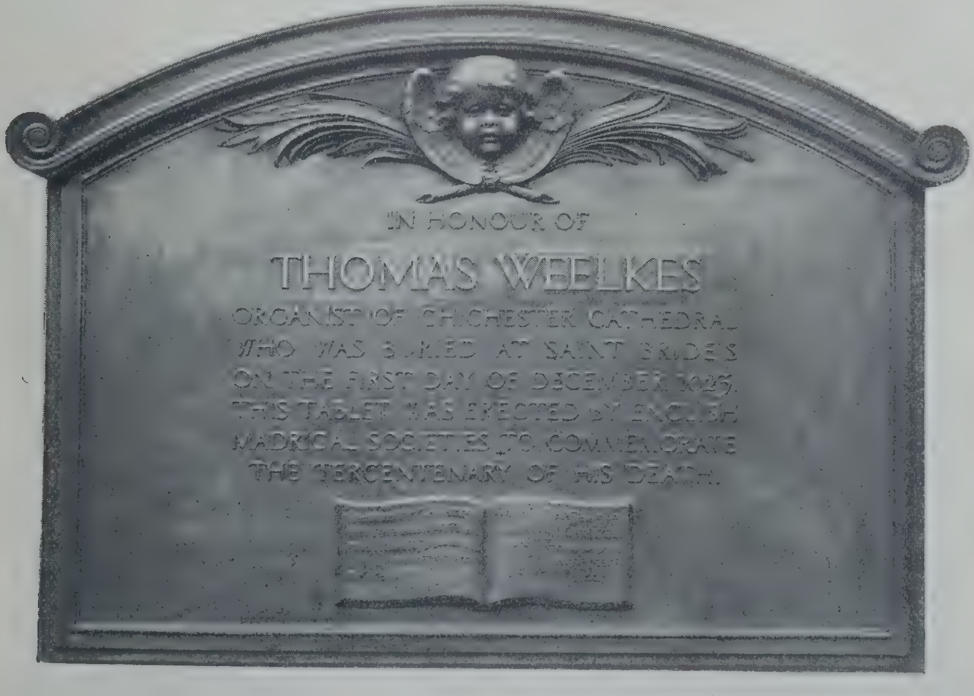
The Clydebank rent controversy has, according to "The Times," had some amusing results. "There is an element of comedy in the latest step which the Clydebank tenants have taken to get round the factors. Four actions of interdict were raised against evicted tenants who had returned to their homes. As the tenants realised they ran the risk of being committed for contempt of Court, which is a serious charge, they have adopted the following method of exchanging houses. 'A' is interdicted from occupying his house, but 'B' is in a similar position. 'A' simply changes houses with 'B.' The effect of this change is that the respective tenants no longer occupy the specific houses from which the factors seek to interdict them.

"If the factors go to the trouble of bringing new actions to interdict the elusive tenants from the houses they have gone into, a change would again be effected, and so on. There would thus seem to be no end to this process, which is a costly one for the factors. There is good ground for believing, however, that the enthusiasm for rent striking in the burgh is cooling off. More tenants are coming to satisfactory financial arrangements with their factors, and even some of the evicted tenants are understood to have paid substantial sums towards clearing off arrears."

This is an interesting comment on the difficulties which, even under our boasted English law, can arise.

The Ministry of Health's Report.

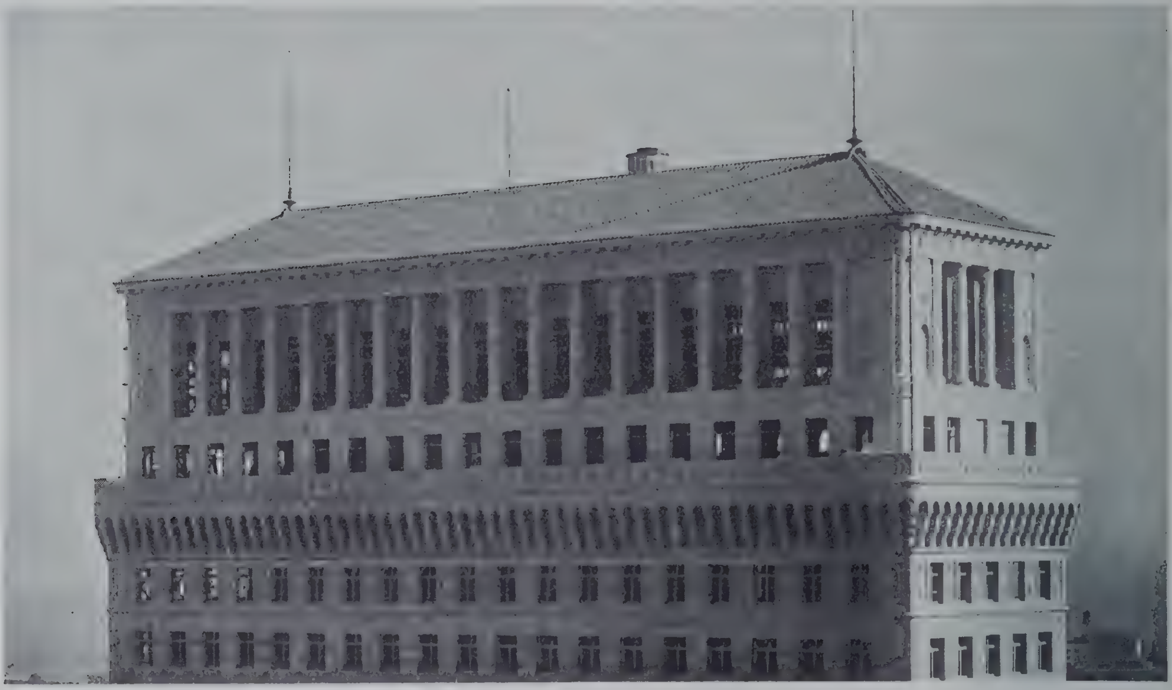
The third interim report of the Committee on New Methods of House Construction deals with steel framing, which it divides into classes: 1st, methods by which the minimum number of stanchions are employed to carry rolled steel joists which support the superstructure; 2nd, methods in which light constructional stanchions are placed at comparatively close intervals and support light horizontal steel members; 3rd, flanged stamped steel units which, when bolted together, become the weight-carrying external wall (Braithwaite system). Timber houses are divided into three classes: 1st, those constructed on the site; 2nd, those which are built up in sections in factories and simply erected; 3rd, those composed of heavier timber framing filled in with other materials like the old timber buildings of the past. Various forms of Barnet clay block construction. The report is very tentative, and suggests a conversation round a round table between people who had no very definite opinions, and chiefly satisfied themselves by putting in an occasional comment.


IN HONOUR OF
THOMAS WEELKES
ORGANIST OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL
WHO WAS BURIED AT SAINT BRIDE'S
ON THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER 1623.
THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY ENGLISH
MADRIGAL SOCIETIES TO COMMEMORATE
THE TERCENTENARY OF HIS DEATH.

THE THOMAS WEELKES MEMORIAL. Messrs. Richardson & Gill, Architects.

Terra-Cotta Buildings—Some Lessons from America—II.

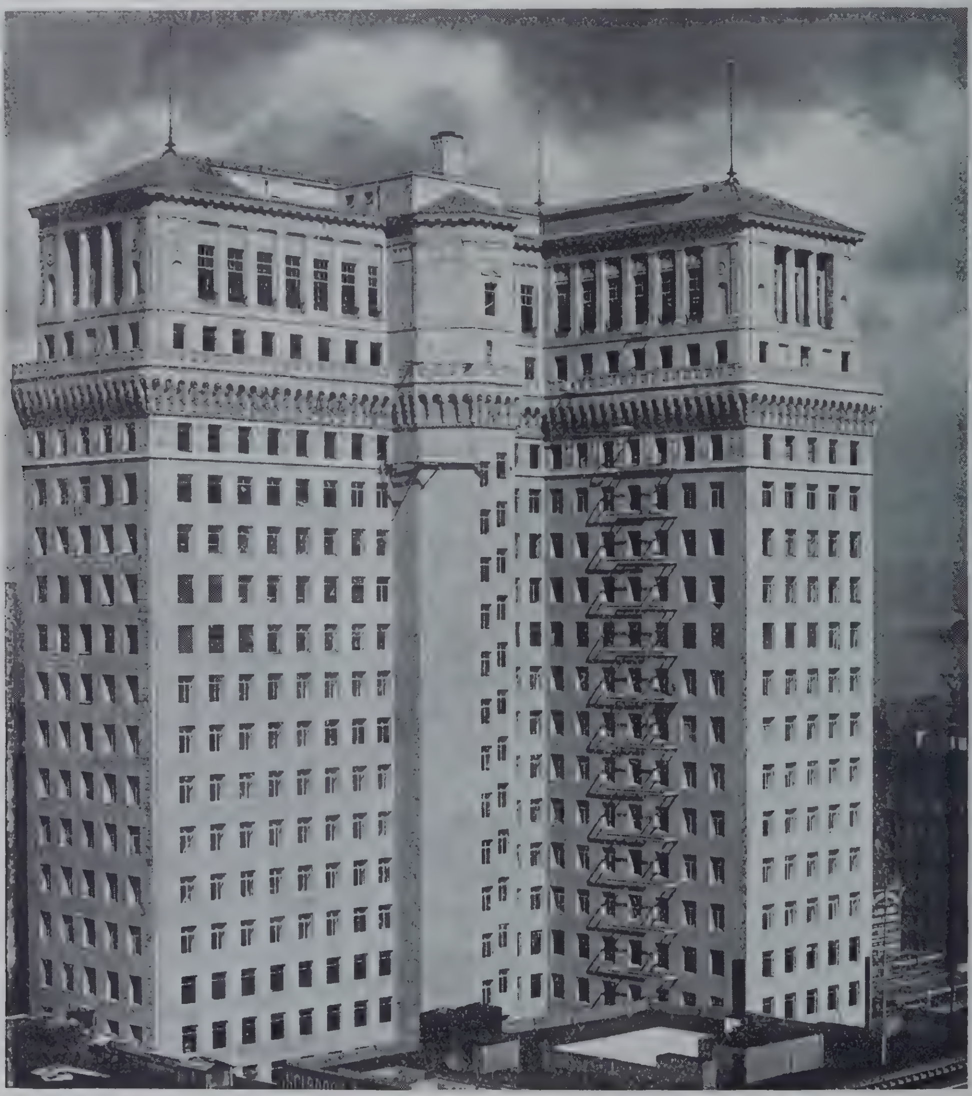
By G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A.



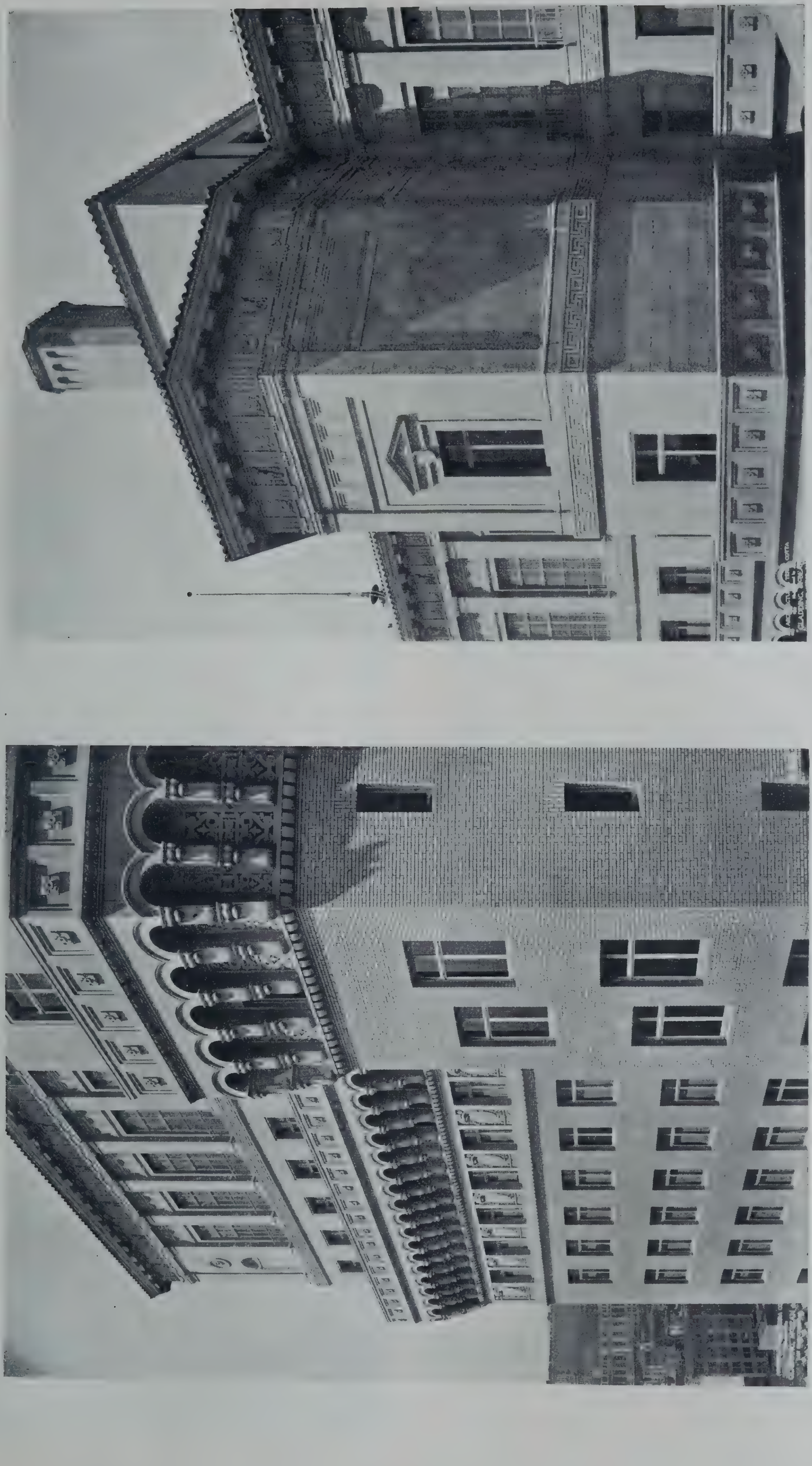
Last week was illustrated an unusual building designed by an architect in a manner specially suited to the peculiarities of terra cotta, the rounded and enamelled edges of the blocks and the wall surface, so much broken up by rustication, being associable with no other material than that of which they were composed.

In this article is illustrated a building of a very different character. The use of terra cotta on the façades is entirely as an imitative material.

The walls up to the height of the first two floors are faced with granite blocks. The remainder of the façade above the first string course is faced throughout with terra cotta



NEW STANDARD OIL BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO. George W. Kelham, Architect.

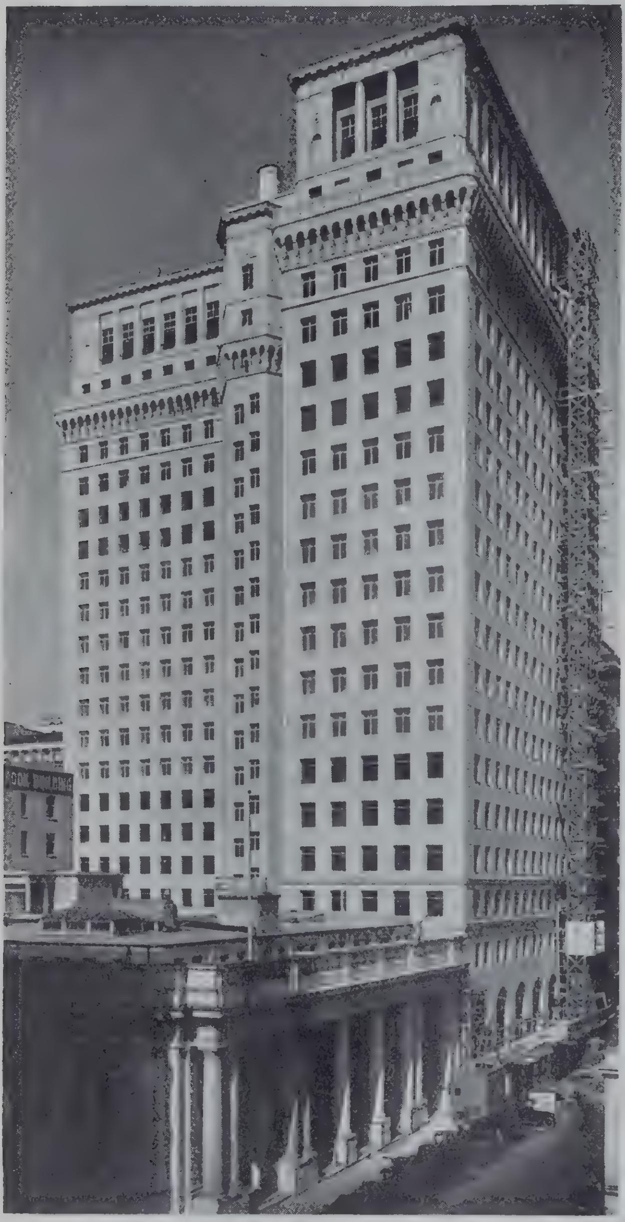


NEW STANDARD OIL BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO. GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect.

so surfaced as to be indistinguishable in colour and texture from the granite itself.

The two inner angle facades (the building is L shape on plan) are faced over a considerable surface with terra cotta bricks, for purposes of economy. These bricks, however, are toned grey and speckled to an identical match with the remainder of the material.

The terra cotta finish, so closely imitating granite, is called by the Californian manufacturers, Gladding McBean & Co., "Granitex."


NEW STANDARD OIL BUILDING.
George W. Kelham, Architect.

The terra cotta is coloured and speckled by means of an air brush prior to the baking.

The building illustrated was designed by Mr. George W. Kelham of San Francisco. He is an architect of outstanding merit and reputation in California, and among many other important works had the architectural handling of the San Francisco Exhibition, which excited such world-wide admiration.

The premises illustrated were recently completed for the Standard Oil Company. On the thirty-two floors they have the Company's organisation for that part of the county under one roof.

Though the architect was given, more or less, a free hand by his clients (conditions so unusual in this country) two restrictions influenced the design.

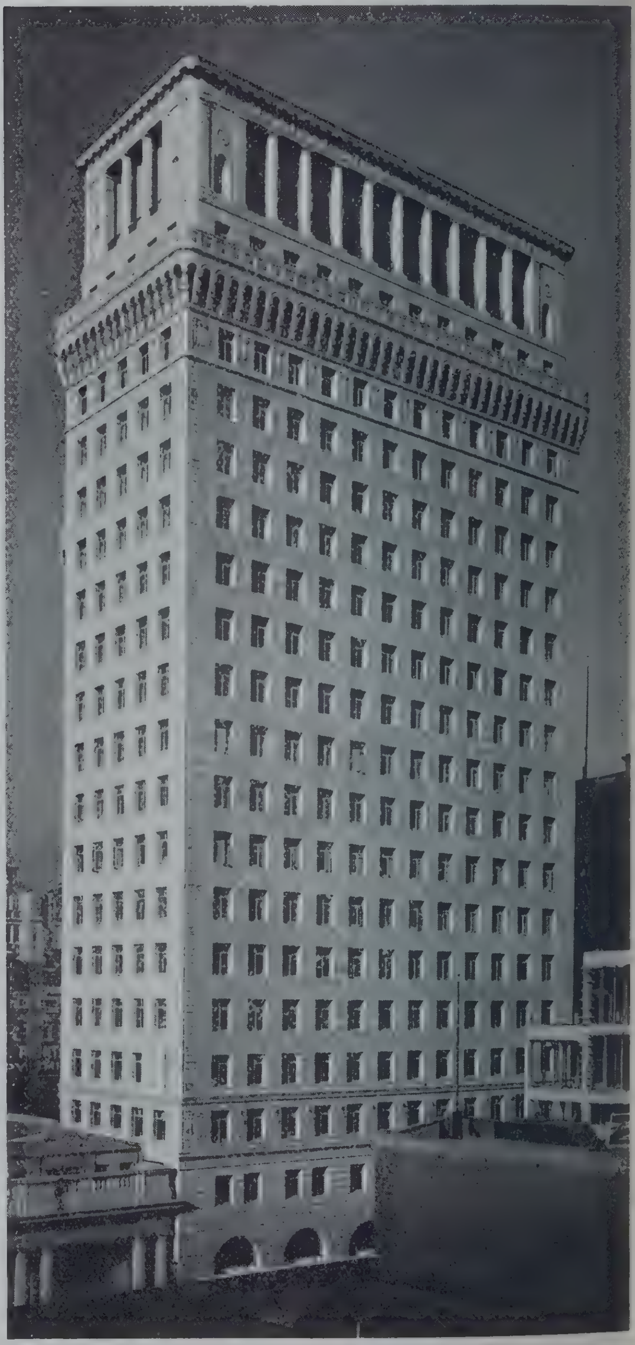
The first restriction was that the L shaped plan was to have uninterrupted floor space, so forcing the staircase and lifts outside the lines of the plan.

This restriction has been dealt with by the architect by constructing the octagonal projection seen on the facade in the inner angle of the L. Placed as the building is, in regard to streets, this inner angle is very little seen. In fact the building itself is a constant source of surprise, since each external side of the L is a complete elevation and does not suggest the long returning facade.

The other restriction was caused by the architect designing, at the same time, Bank premises on the adjoining site which were required to be kept low (their colonnaded façade is seen in the illustration) but which overlapped the ground and mezzanine floors of the Standard Oil building.

The solution has been cleverly solved since neither the big Bank Hall inside nor the two entirely different exterior elevations appear to have been affected.

Notice should be taken of the cutting back of the roof on top of this high building. The cutting back is entirely hidden from street level and avoids the use of dormer windows. The beautiful unbroken Spanish tile roof gives warmth and beauty to the whole building. Part of the set back in the roof gives space for an attractive roof garden with arcaded loggia on two sides.


NEW STANDARD OIL BUILDING.
George W. Kelham, Architect.

This garden is used as a rest and recreation space for the staff and adjoining it are kitchens and restaurant.

The building most successfully exemplifies the happy result obtainable, when on a large scale, by means of unadorned windows ranged in rhythm.

The treatment of the cornice, however, is original and particularly happy. A heavy projection was called for in order to give apparently sufficient weight. The comparatively narrow facade at each end of the L would not stand the increased projection that the mitre of this cornice would produce. The rounded corners adopted, which have been carefully studied in regard to the angles below, produce an extremely beautiful line and give character and elegance.

The building as a whole has received a great deal of admiration from the public. What is difficult to realise in this country is that public admiration is not welcomed as a commercial asset by the owners, but as a tribute to the directors own high aesthetic ideals, so prevalent in America among commercial firms, big and small, and so lacking in this country, though there are signs of an improvement in this direction.

A New Portland Cement Factory.

Among the most important questions of the day may be reckoned those of housing and roads, both of which intimately affect the lives of the whole community. Various methods of house construction are being advocated by architects, builders, enthusiasts, and cranks, but it is fairly certain that ultimately the majority of buildings will be constructed of bricks or of cemented aggregates in the form of shuttered monoliths or pre-cast blocks.

Road transport is becoming almost as pressing a problem as the building of houses, and people are to-day beginning to realise the extent to which roads are competing with railways. This rivalry is all to the good of the public, though perhaps not to the good of the roads themselves, as its increasing intensity involves a corresponding increase of speed and axle loads. To cope with these developments not only will existing roads have to be strengthened, straightened, and widened, but a large mileage of new roads is projected. What is of even greater importance is that the roads will have to be built or altered to suit the present and prospective traffic conditions instead of traffic being kept to its antiquated limits of speed and weight to save the roads from destruction. Only roads constructed of concrete throughout or with at least a thick concrete foundation can possibly comply with present and future transport requirements. Cement therefore will be required in increasing quantities to meet the exceptional demands for house and road building beyond the normal tonnage absorbed by other constructional work.

Other countries have awakened to these facts, especially America, where the demand for cement has grown enormously during the last 20 years, while our home industry has practically stood still. American cement output has grown from less than 8 million tons in 1906 to over 24 million tons in 1924; the United Kingdom output has varied between 3½ and 4 million tons. In America practically all the Portland cement works in operation are either new or have been kept fully up-to-date, whereas in England one has only to take a trip down the Thames or up the Medway to see a large number of 19th century cement works either left derelict or surviving uncared for in a state of suspended animation, and few are equipped with modern machinery, though, needless to say, these last are running night and day pending convalescence or replacement of the lame ducks. Up to the end of last century when England had almost the monopoly of the manufacture of Portland cement, the method of production was the old combination of chamber kilns and millstones, with their unequal burning and coarse grinding. Nowadays, with rotary kilns, modern crushing and grinding plants, and generally heavier and more powerful machinery, a greatly superior quality is produced. Higher temperatures for burning are now possible with the consequent higher lime content; large storages of mechanically agitated slurry are provided to allow for night and day burning; more important still, the storage, when correctly designed, allows of ample time for analyses of refined accuracy coupled with the necessary corrections of lime content and re-analysis; mobile masses of 1,000 tons or so at a time are thus perfected simultaneously; electric drives are rapidly superseding shafting; and dust collection is now the rule for sufficient sanitary and economic reasons. Such modifications are always difficult and often impossible to introduce into old works, and it is a moderate estimate to assume that not 10 per cent. of the plants existing in 1900 have been so converted.

The cost of labour has increased in this as in other trades, and low production costs can be arrived at only in works which incorporate modern construction with all possible labour-saving devices. Only such works permit at present prices the provision of a sufficient obsolescence fund and at the same time the paying of good dividends. These factors react seriously on average overall manufacturing costs, and whenever demand exceeds supply the least efficient and most costly producer rules the market price; conversely, when supply exceeds demand the less efficient have to retire from the contest, while the more efficient share the diminished trade between them.

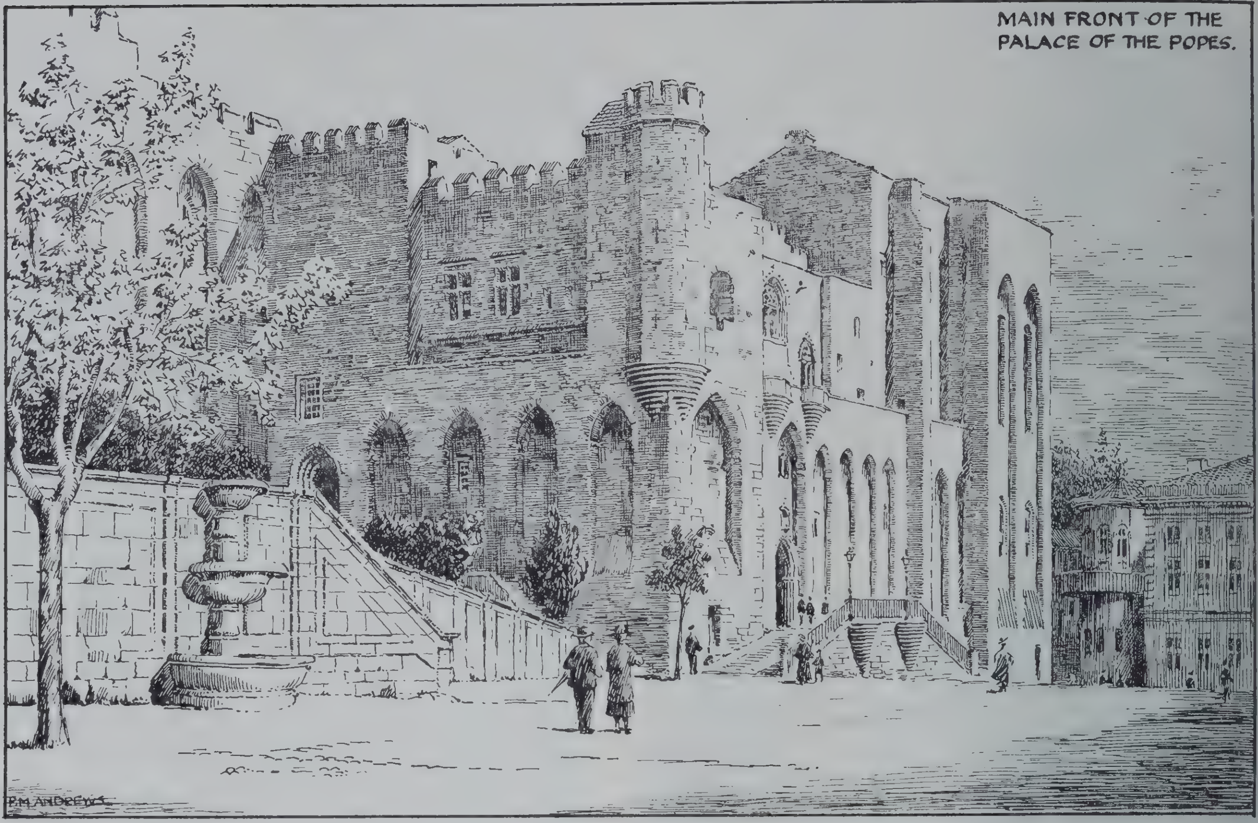
Generally speaking, this country possesses the finest raw materials spread in convenient belts over wide areas, and suitable for the production of the finest quality of cement, but we have dropped very far behind other countries, such as the U.S.A., and Germany, in the businesslike conduct of the industry. The plants in England number close on a hundred, but of these, up-to-date factories capable of turning out high grade cement at low overall cost do not exceed a round dozen. If we are to keep pace with the enhanced demands for cement it is of the greatest public importance that a high grade article should be available in sufficient quantity and at reasonable price; and, moreover, that the works in which it is produced should be widely spread over the country so as to reduce distribution costs as far as possible. In our opinion, it is desirable that fresh and convenient supplies should be made available, and for this reason we are glad to see before us the prospectus of the Dunstable Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which will be in the hands of the public within the next few days.

The company are to construct a completely modern plant with an annual production of over 100,000 tons at a spot within 25 miles of the northern suburbs of London and within easy access of a large midland area. The works are to be situated on the Watling Street at the point where the L.M. & S. and the L. & N.E. Railways meet. The marl in its natural state provides both the raw materials required for the manufacture of Portland cement, and owing to its physical condition is easily and economically worked. The experimental tests have produced a quality of cement considerably above British standard specification requirements. Two rotary kilns will be installed and should be productive within 15 months. Owing to the works being situated on the Watling Street, easy road transport is provided to many districts, with an obvious saving of time and handling, while the services of the two railways adjoining the works themselves give transport facilities over a more extended area.

The names of its machinery and building contractors—Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., of Sheffield, and the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Darlington—are in themselves a guarantee of efficient construction; the directors are men of proved ability and experience; and in its technical administrative and consulting staff the company is excellently served. That the Treasury think so is evidenced by their guaranteeing a loan of £100,000 under the powers given to it by the Trade Facilities Acts. The capital, though providing amply for the company's requirements, is very low, for the tonnage of production, and this is perhaps the key to its very good prospects for a successful career. The provisions for depreciation and reserves seem to assure a conservative programme of management.

The Palace of the Popes at Avignon.

By P. M. Andrews, A.R.I.B.A.


MAIN FRONT OF THE PALACE OF THE POPES.
P.M. ANDREWS

MAIN FRONT.

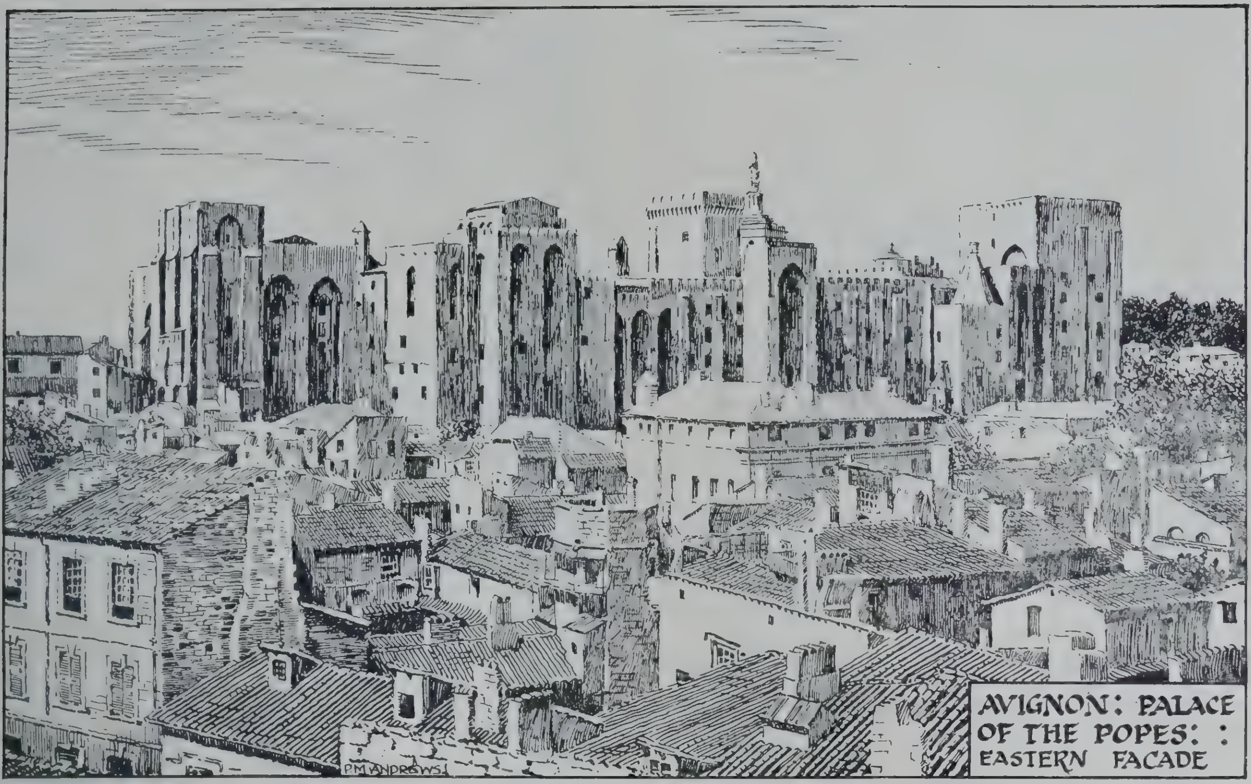
The history of Avignon, like other venerable cities, begins in myth and legend. The moving story of the storm-tossed boat carrying the three Marys to the shores of France and the subsequent exploits of St. Martha and the Tarasque have been often related, but though the tradition can be explained, historical evidence forbids belief. The history and relics of the Roman Avenio, capital of the Gallic Cavares, are alike scanty; the former existing only in the imagination and the latter in the Calvet Museum. Hannibal is said to have crossed the Rhone at its junction with the Durance a few miles down stream on his celebrated march across the Alps, and a century later Marius left a more permanent record of his achievements in the legend of the Tarasque; for it was at Aix that he won his decisive victory over the barbarians who had scattered five Roman armies and were bringing desolation and ruin to this rich and prosperous country. The appalling danger to which civilisation in these lands was exposed has been preserved in the form of the mythical monster, the Tarasque, and the name of Martha its vanquisher has been confused with a Syrian prophetess of the same name, the constant companion of the Roman general throughout his undertakings. During the Roman peace, Avignon, like other Roman towns in Gaul as well as Britain, enjoyed an enviable oblivion that was seldom hers in later years.

On the break-up of the Roman Empire, Goth and Vandal, Frank and Burgundian fought for the possession of these fair lands, and when in other more distant parts the rule of the Church was replacing the power of the Cæsars, a scourge yet more dreaded threatened both Empire and Church alike. The Arab conquerors of Spain crossed the Pyrenees and fell upon these provinces, leaving desolation and ruin in their train. Their rapacity and ruthlessness were only equalled by the rapidity and secrecy of their movements, and it seemed probable that a second Moorish Empire would be founded in the heart of Europe inferior only to that of Spain from whence they came. The continued appeals of the harassed Christians moved Charles Martel to send his Franks to their relief, and by the middle of the eighth century the deliverance was effected and the Franks became the rulers of Provence.

After the disruption of the Empire of Charlemagne history becomes a welter of feuds between rival counts and petty barons, and it is not until the thirteenth century that the new social order is discerned emerging from the darkness, and some form of civic life, apart from military despotism, is establishing itself behind the walls of Avignon. The twelfth and thirteenth centuries witnessed the rise of poets and troubadours, and it was during these stormy years that the Courts of Love, so celebrated at a later period, first owe their inception. Avignon attained to a certain measure of prosperity, churches were built, the Cathedral restored and the inhabitants experienced a security perhaps unknown since Roman times; but this was short lived.

The Albigensian Heresy which had made spasmodic efforts in the previous century came to a head. This was the first serious revolt against the discipline of the Church as distinct from dogma, and like its successors in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries was directed chiefly against the luxury and excess of the clergy. The Church replied by using the secular arm with all the power at its disposal and the ensuing war, or crusade as it was presumptuously called, and which involved the whole of France, was remarkable alike for the fury and bitterness which it called forth. It was not till the middle of the thirteenth century that Simon de Montfort finally crushed the Albigensians and that Raymond of Toulouse did penance for his sins. The Inquisition then took command and dealt in its merciful way with the unfortunate beings who had been infected with the deadly virus. The whole of Provence became a wilderness, towns were destroyed and populations massacred. Avignon, which up to this time had been a republic, was forced to submit, and under the Treaty of Paris in 1271 was handed over, together with the whole of the County Venaissin, to the patrimony of the Holy See.

With the advent of the fourteenth century the real history of Avignon begins. As the century advanced this hitherto obscure town on the banks of the Rhone assumed an importance unrivalled in Europe. The Colonna and Orsini factions had rendered Rome intolerable and uninhabitable, and Bertrand de Got, who had assumed the title


AVIGNON: PALACE OF THE POPES: : EASTERN FACADE
P.M. ANDREWS

EASTERN FACADE.

of Clement V, after being driven by rival jealousies and intrigues from place to place, bethought himself of the recently acquired territory in his own native country. With him began the long line of Avignon Pontiffs and what the Italians called the Babylonish Captivity.

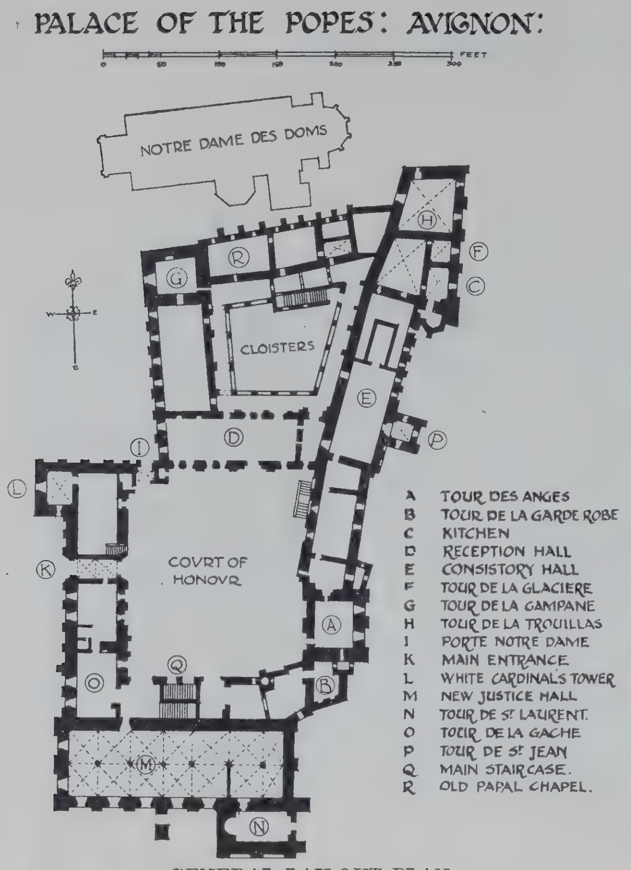
During the fourteenth century eight successive Popes ruled in Avignon. The place became the centre of the Christian world. Art and letters were attracted to its walls. Patriots, saints and poets have made its name immortal, and the imprisonment of Rienzi, the entreaties of St. Catherine, and the stories of Petrarch and Laura have given to this little town a name that is world-wide. Political chicanery had led to the separation in the first instance, and as time went on the influence of France increased until the head of the Church was in danger of becoming the vassal of the French king. The old Dominican priory which had served Clement V as a residence was too humble a dwelling for his successor John XXII, who therefore took over the old episcopal palace, which he modified and enlarged. However, the gulf between the episcopacy and the papacy was too great to allow of John's nephew, Benedict XII, being content with a palace that had only been built for bishops, and so with the enormous sums that had been amassed during his uncle's reign he started on the work of constructing a new palace that should be worthy of his high office. Immediately on his election the old palace was handed back to the diocesan authorities and the great work was begun.

The greater part of the buildings that we see to-day are the work of Benedict. The site chosen was at the north end of the town close to the banks of the Rhone and where an outcrop of rock known as the Rocher des Doms forms a miniature acropolis. The Romanesque Cathedral of Notre Dame occupies the immediate summit, and south of it is the Palace, its massive walls and towers almost embracing and utterly dwarfing the ancient church.

The work of Benedict began with the enlargement of the old Papal Chapel (R) just south of the cathedral, and the construction of the Tour des Anges (A). This latter was used as the pope's private apartments and his bedroom and library are still to be seen. It is one of the least disfigured towers of the palace and its outline and mass as seen from the narrow streets on the east are unsurpassed. The east wing, consisting of the Tour de la Garde Robe (B), kitchen (C), dining room and oratory were completed in 1337 together with a surrounding wall and rampart. That his new palace should lack nothing that might be becoming to the dignity of his office he proceeded with the erection of a large Reception Hall and guests' apartments (D). In 1339 the Consistory Hall (E) and state dining rooms were completed, together with the necessary chambers and offices, including the Tour des Latrines, now called the Tour de la Glacière (F). The kitchen with its conical roof, a conspicuous object on this front of the palace, was completed at the same time. The stories of an inquisition torture chamber and a roof shaped to smother the cries of the victims have all now been discredited and there is no reason to suppose that this apartment served any more sinister purpose than supplying the needs of the papal table. Various other rooms for the accommodation of state officers and servants were erected and also a great bell tower, the Tour de la Campane (G). This, though not actually the loftiest tower of the palace, stands, by reason of the high ground on which it is built, at a higher level than any other part, and now that its machicolations have been restored is one of the most conspicuous objects of the general outline.

The last work, and in some sense the mightiest that this indefatigable pope undertook, was the building of the Tour de la Trouillas (H), a purely military work that formed the keep of the palace. Its walls are of immense thickness and its height is 175 ft., 20 ft. higher than the Tour de la Campane. It is impressive in its bulk and solidity, and its plain surfaces are unbroken except in few instances by small windows and openings. On the east side flat pilaster buttresses relieve the monotony somewhat, but now that its crowning machicolations and battlements have almost totally disappeared its gaunt and forbiding aspect is still more emphasised. Indeed, the whole structure is more reminiscent of a grim Norman keep of the twelfth century than the graceful constructions of the fourteenth.

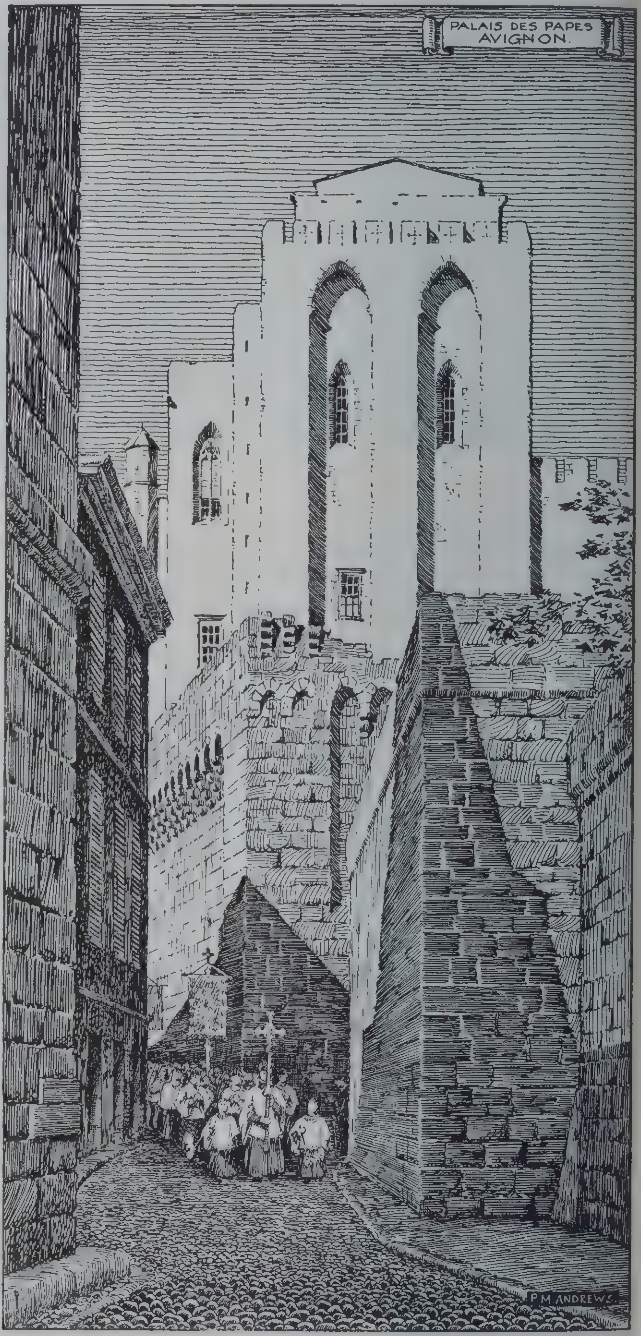
The work accomplished by Benedict XII consists of nearly half the palace as it stands to-day, and was laid out very much on the lines of ordinary conventual planning. The buildings are grouped round a cloister with the papal chapel on the north, the private apartments and justice hall on the east, the reception hall and guests' chambers on the south, and the subordinate officials' chambers on the



GENERAL LAY-OUT PLAN.

west, the whole completed by a bell tower and defensive keep. Such a residence it might be thought would have supplied even a mediæval pope with a home that would not be derogatory to the dignity of his high calling. But Clement VI was not the man to be content with things as he found them. Unlike Benedict, he was an aristocrat, and his love of splendour and patronage of the arts made him no unworthy occupant of the chair of Leo and Julius. He completed the work that Benedict had begun and then proceeded to enlarge the palace southwards. This was an immense undertaking, and the whole scheme more than doubled the area of the palace then existing. It also entailed the sweeping away of streets and houses and cutting through the solid rock to preserve the original levels.

The whole was planned under Clement's direction, and the work occupied the entire period of his reign, and was continued well on into the next. A new and larger court, the Court of Honour, was laid out, flanked with a row of buildings on the west side, which projected some distance in front of the older work and forms the present main façade to the palace. In the centre of this was planned the new entrance on a more sumptuous scale than the old Porte Notre Dame (I), which occupied the south-west corner near the reception hall. The new entrance (K) was of graceful design, with engaged shafts in recessed orders supporting a pointed arch. It was flanked on either side with octagonal spires, since disappeared, and, like the older entrance, defended by a portcullis. The arms of Clement VI still remain in a niche over the arch. The White Cardinal's Tower (L) was built at the angle with an octagonal turret corbelled out from it which commanded both entrances. The various chambers on this front were devoted to the use of the palace officials, chief amongst them being the papal exchequer. The greatest work of Clement's Pontificate, begun two years after his accession, was the building of the new Justice Hall and Chapel above (M). This completed the south side of the Court of Honour, and connected with the Tour de la Garde Robe and Tour des Anges of Benedict XII. The new Hall of Justice, the supreme court of Christendom, is a chamber some 180 ft. long and 55 ft. wide. It has a row of clustered columns down the centre from which spring the vaulting. All is simple and severe, with little of the flamboyancy of the period, yet of fine proportion and delicacy of detail. The chapel above is on even simpler lines, for here the central vaulting piers are absent, the arches being turned from wall to wall without intermediate support, the bays being divided by clustered columns attached to the wall. Even to-day when the furniture, hangings and other adornments have all disappeared, the effect of this great Chapel is very striking. The simplicity of its parts and beauty of its detail, its excellent proportions and graceful lancer windows form an agreeable contrast to the grim and almost brutal severity of the exterior.



PALAIS DES PAPES.

The last work undertaken was the construction of the Tour de St. Laurent (N) and the completion of the Tour de la Gache (O). The former was built to form vestries for the new chapel, and was situated at the south-east corner. Though its upper part and cornice has now disappeared, it still forms one of the most graceful towers of the palace, and though not aspiring to the massive grandeur of the Tour de la Touillas or the dignified outline of the Tour des Anges, its simple yet effective design makes a fitting finish to the great Hall and Chapel of Clement VI, and, at the same time imparts a balance to this end of the palace that otherwise would be overpowered by the great towers further north. These two towers were the work of Innocent VI, and though Urban V is credited with having built still further additions, which from all accounts equalled in size and splendour those already carried out, nothing whatever is left to show of what form they were or even the site they occupied. The palace, which is chiefly the work of Benedict XII and Clement VI, was completed by 1356, thus occupying about twenty years in the building, no mean performance for those days.

As pope succeeded pope during the later years of the century, the strain of the separation from Rome became increasingly greater. The hatred of the Italians, the domination of the French, and the forays of the professional cut-throats and brigands, set free from the English armies, rendered the occupation more insecure. The anomaly of an absentee pope increased as time went on until the inevitable happened—the Italians elected a pope of their own, and the Great Schism, which lasted the better part of fifty years, began.

TOUR DE LA TROUILLAS.

TOUR DE LA TROUILLAS.

Pedro de Luna, who styled himself Benedict XIII, held on at Avignon, utterly refusing to recognise his rival at Rome or to abdicate in his favour. The indomitable old man held his palace on the Rocher des Doms against the forces of France, and at length after a siege lasting some ten years escaped to Spain. Here he still clung to his pretensions, and neither entreaties nor threats could shake him. He died soon after at the age of ninety-four, and even on his deathbed created four cardinals to carry on his line. With Martin V the Great Schism ends, and the papacy resides once more in its ancient and legitimate home, and Avignon, the scene of such stirring events, recedes to a less important place in the world's affairs.

The town still remained the property of the Holy See, having been originally bought from Joanna of Naples, but no pope ever again set foot within its walls or occupied these spacious apartments. The government was carried on by Cardinal Legates, who resided in the Palace, and their memory is preserved in the name of the narrow street running beside its walls, called the Rue du Vice Legat. Very little in the way of building was done, but small alterations to doorways and windows dating from the seventeenth century are still to be seen. The Legates were finally expelled at the Revolution, and Avignon, with the whole of the County Venaissin, were once again restored to France by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. During the Revolution the customary horrors were practised and one massacre of more than ordinary atrocity took place within the walls of the Palace itself. Proposals for its utter demolition as a relic of ecclesiastical despotism and tyranny were put forward and nearly carried out, but fortunately nothing happened, and the great building survived. Degradation and decay were its lot during the nineteenth century, and its use, first as a prison and later on as a barracks, has been responsible for more disfigurement and destruction than it suffered during all its previous history.

The soldiers have now left, and the Palace of the Popes stands solitary in its grandeur, an imperishable record of the past. The question as to what use this enormous building can be put is unsolved. It is now the property of the State, and the work of restoration is proceeding, and no one, not even the most fanatical purist, can cavil at the work that is being done. The floors that divided up the great halls and chapels have been removed, many of the unsightly sash windows have been taken out and replaced with stone tracery, the entrance gateway has been restored to its original shape, and it is possible now to appreciate the proportions of these fine apartments and to realise, however faintly, the extraordinary beauty that they once possessed. How far the restoration will go depends on funds, and the news that the Tour de la Garde Robe is giving way will probably involve more serious expenditure than was originally contemplated.

That this great building, which more than any other expresses the diverse activities of the Middle Ages, at once a Convent, Fortress, Palace and Prison, should have been allowed to be desecrated for so long is a matter of universal regret. The French public seem at last to be realising their great and unique inheritance, and it is to be hoped that they will insist that thorough measures will be taken for its future preservation, while at the same time may it also be hoped that thoroughness of restoration will not be synonymous with pedantry, or that features of real historical interest will be sacrificed because they do not conform to some preconceived standard.

More than twelve years' work and nearly a quarter of a million pounds have been expended by the London Midland and Scottish Railway in renovating their Birmingham hotel (the Queen's), which will be finished within the next few weeks. During the period of alteration, various forms of research work have been carried out in the field of hotel economy and arrangement. Systematic trials between electric fires and gas fires, for example, have led to the adoption of the latter on the grounds of cost and efficiency of ventilation. In the bedrooms, open gas fires have been installed with special flues, which not only carry away all products of combustion but also ventilate the apartment. They have slot meters so that a guest can have a bedroom fire at will.

Among other innovations is one to minimise noise—an ingenious system of light-signals in place of bells. The touch of a " bell-button " by the bedside switches on a series of signal lamps—outside the guest's door, in the adjoining corridor, in the attendant's pantry, in the manager's office, and on an indicator board in the main hall. As these lights can be extinguished only at the room door itself, the management are able to supervise and ensure prompt service. By means of a " maid finder "—another electric device embodied in the system—the silent signal also reaches a servant who may at that moment be working in another bedroom. This noiseless scheme of signalling has been extended to other parts of the hotel to apply to the waiting staff, porters, lift men and reception clerks.

East Ham.—The borough surveyor has reported as to sites suitable for the erection of a maternity centre.—Plans passed: 16 houses, Burges Road, for Mr. E. Redbond; hall, Tilbury Road, for Mr. J. W. D. Mead; club premises, Boleyn Road, for Mr. T. J. Ingram.

An Architect's Experience in a New Country.

Sometimes the young architect seeks an opening abroad, often with small knowledge of what conditions in a new country are. The following incidents which were communicated to us by one who had for a short time practised in a locality which we need only describe as being on the Pacific Coast, may interest our readers.

A. was a city in lusty childhood, the banks beginning to shed their timber framework and emerge as opulent brick and stone structures. Besides the great railway terminal hotel frequented by travellers en route for Japan, China and the East, was a well-run and much-frequented hostelry, where comfortable board and lodging could be obtained at reasonable prices. Here the architect pitched his camp and made his first acquaintance with local society. The nominal proprietor, a man of expansive ambitions, discussed with the architect a scheme for building a new hotel in a neighbouring township, which resulted in the production of a design, but which, coming to the knowledge of the proprietor's wife, who treated her husband as a nonentity, was promptly dismissed as impracticable, and our architect's claim for fees were not as in the old days of barter by the offer of free board and lodging for a period. However, he hung up his shingle in a gaunt and delapidated structure in the main street, which passed for an office building, and began to take stock of his chances.

With the exception of a few men among whom were the representative of the great transcontinental line of railway, the manager of a branch of a large banking corporation, a young Danish engineer, and the representative of a Yorkshire loan and investment society, he very soon found there was nothing in the way of society which remotely resembled what he had been accustomed to in England; most of the men he met were more alien to him than the average English shopkeeper whom in the new milieu he would have gladly hailed as a man and a brother. Many qualified for an expression known in the West as "tough," and his role had to be to treat one and all as men and brothers whom, nevertheless, he did not by any means trust. The commercial traveller of an English firm who asks for an appointment and talks business was replaced by a man who walks into an office without knocking, sits upon the counter, and talks about a hundred and one irrelevant things whether the architect was busy or not. One of these gentlemen called on our architect and proceeded to eat a large pear, the juice of which dripped with reverberating sound on the floor, and finally departed whistling, leaving the door open. Our architect, somewhat irritated, called him back and asked him to shut the door. His discomfiture was great when, after dining with his friend the bank manager, the traveller called in and was introduced as a friend. "Oh I know Mr. ———," he said, "he called me back to shut his door." Here these two men would never have met on any social footing, but this little incident helped to show our architect the different standards of a land of promise.

The real estate agents were a type by themselves, waiting the arrival of each Eastern train, to sell the unwary plots and locations in the coming metropolis of the West. To hear them talk to the newcomer was to realise that the art of the story teller was not limited to Eastern lands.

Builders were, as here, among the cream of the earth, men who were willing to give close competitive prices from drawings and who usually did the work they undertook promptly and well; they were at least educated by experience for their job, whereas many of the people they worked for were purely and simply adventurers.

Sometimes their freedom of action was a little disconcerting. Our architect had designed a wooden house for a client, but on going to see it thought his eyes were at fault, as its proportions looked unusual. He found this due to the fact that the builder had made all the rooms two feet higher than was shown on the drawings, believing he had made the client a gift of something he would appreciate. The client, unfortunately, thought so too, but the architect's pride in his creation was eclipsed.

What is called "push" was held in high appreciation as the architect realised when going out for an early swim in the sea, he was told one day that a small warehouse belonging to a local Jewish merchant had been burnt down and resolved to call on him at once. The Jew opened his door in his pyjamas. "What do you want?" he said. "I heard," said the architect, "your place was burnt down last night, and I called to ask if I could act as your architect." The Jew pulled out his watch. "This is derned smart," he said, "my place was burnt down at quarter to four; it is now quarter to eight. You are the first man who has asked me, and you shall do the work." The architect did it to the mutual satisfaction of himself and the client. About this time a young Yorkshireman arrived from England, acquaintance with whom finally determined our architect on a return to the old worn out Mother Country, as he recognised genius against which it was hopeless to compete. The Yorkshireman was subsequently described to him as a man who had sold an old bicycle for more than he gave for it when new. This gives the key to his character. After a few months the new arrival was busy finding work where no one suspected it, and being hail fellow well met with everyone in the city. In the "toughest" company he gave the impression of one who had discovered the most congenial of companionship. Like many living organisms, he had the skill to take his colours from his immediate surroundings, thus adding to Nature's harmonies.

A competition of unusual size and importance for some neighbouring official buildings was easily won by him, as he discovered the real ropes behind the scenery, and he was launched on a most successful career. The two architects became acquaintances if not intimate and attached friends, and our hero had the flattering offer of a partnership on terms. The terms being that the two men should work different towns, one of them being Salt Lake City. "Tell me," said our architect, "how you would begin to make headway in a new place." "I should get the religious census, and having found which denomination was most influential, should join their church and teach in their Sunday School." "And would this apply to Salt Lake City?" he was asked. "Certainly," was the reply. The partnership was not formed, but the architect in question has prospered exceedingly, and as far as our knowledge goes, is still a prominent pillar of the profession in the city in which our architect met him.

Which all goes to prove that there is room in the sun for all sorts and conditions of men if they have the skill to adapt themselves to the conditions and circumstances in which they are placed. Every man may at some time or other have the ball of fortune at his feet, but it is not everyone who knows how to kick it.

Sketch Model Submitted for the Welsh National Memorial.

We give on our first page a reproduction of the model submitted for the Welsh National Memorial by Mr. Gilbert Ledward, sculptor. One group is intended to express something beyond a military triumph, the figure of the child is intended to symbolise the hope of the future for which men died.

The base for the group takes the form of a pylon, and was designed in collaboration with Mr. H. C. Bradshaw, A.R.I.B.A.

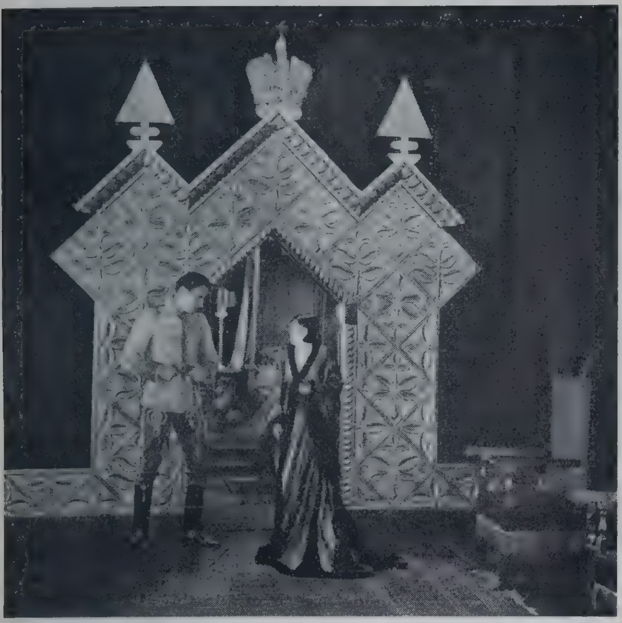
The professional members of the jury who made the award to Mr. T. N. Cowper were Sir Hamo Thorneycroft, R.A., Mr. H. C. Lanchester and Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith (the late director of the Victoria and Albert Museum). Mr. Ledward was asked to execute the sculpture of the selected design, but felt compelled to decline to do so.

Messrs. The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., and subsidiary companies held their annual conference and dinner on Friday, February 13, 1925. The conference proceeded throughout the day, the dinner being held at the Restaurant Frascati. One hundred and sixty members of the staff were present and had a most enjoyable evening.

The late Mr. Paul Waterhouse, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., left £54,253 (net personalty £48,438).

Architecture and Film Production.

Judging in a collective way, film producers unfortunately do not pay very much attention to architecture. Occasionally some super production is shown where the promoters have been obliged to study architectural styles and details, but in the everyday programmes it is seldom that the producers have given this side of the subject any careful consideration. It is a great pity, because it must be equally expensive to construct some of the terrible buildings that we see on the screen as to erect buildings which are of architectural interest and beauty. If the producer would only take a comprehensive survey of the whole subject instead of being apparently engrossed in producing the theme of the story better results would naturally be the outcome. No two persons are attracted in the same way to any picture hung in our many art galleries, and in the same way the audiences at the picture theatres, whilst being thrilled by the story, are also taking an interest and forming a judgment on the production details. Frequently the mental effect of a whole picture is spoilt by the memory of some crude, incorrect piece of detail. A careful attention to all matters that might by some be considered of minor importance will always pay in the long run. If interiors are beautiful, tastefully arranged and in a correct architectural style, the mental effect must be more pleasing than if the setting is poor. The public appreciation of things beautiful in our everyday life is becoming more and more apparent and intensified.



ENTRANCE TO THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS.

FORBIDDEN PARADISE. POLA NEGRI AS THE QUEEN.

Film producers are no longer filling the place of the departed penny gaff.

The public expects each production to be in every detail a well-thought-out study, and if producers would maintain the better class interest they cannot pay too much attention to the appeal to the education of their clients. One is inclined to believe that film producers do most earnestly desire to retain and improve their connections with the educated classes of the general public. Evidence of this fact is apparent in our midst. Cinema theatres are springing up in the West End designed with care and artistic thought, and none would venture into this locality unless their aim were an appeal to the better class form of entertainment.

When one recalls "Robin Hood," recently shown at the London Pavilion, many fine architectural settings will be remembered. "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" was also a well-thought-out production, some of the buildings being exceptionally interesting. "The Forbidden Paradise," now showing at the London Pavilion, has many architectural details of unique and original character incorporated in the scenery that really plays quite a secondary part in a very interesting story. But whilst these details are only part of the settings, they have in this case been the subject of considerable thought and care, and they most certainly add interest to the whole.

During last week lovers of gardens will have been fascinated by the many beautiful arrangements which supplied the scenes in the film entitled "Single Wives." Unfortunately the producers have not taken any still photographs of these gardens. A private swimming pool also was of considerable interest. At the Empire on Monday last a film entitled "The Dancers" contained one of those mistakes which are quite beyond comprehension. A wedding was to take place in London, but the film producer used the façade of a cathedral that does not exist in the city or its suburbs. Some of the South American interiors were good, and the whole play was well acted and interesting, but in places the scenery exhibited a lack of care and thought, which was a pity.

Messrs. Pathé Frere in their news film screened a number of good pictures in connection with the progress being made with the temporary Waterloo Bridge; a number of views of a steel house in the course of erection was also included in their field of photographic activity. Last week saw the formal opening of the Capitol Theatre. Those who have studied the site may have wondered somewhat as to how the architect, Mr. Andrew Mather, would successfully solve his problem. He most certainly has given London a unique theatre. The auditorium is planned to rise gently from the stage to the rear main wall, thus guaranteeing every spectator a first-rate view of the stage. Nothing interferes with each visitor's line of vision, and there are no seats from which a distorted picture is possible. The balcony also affords splendid seating accommodation. In shape, the theatre resembles best a very long wide gallery or corridor. The decorations are also executed in a very

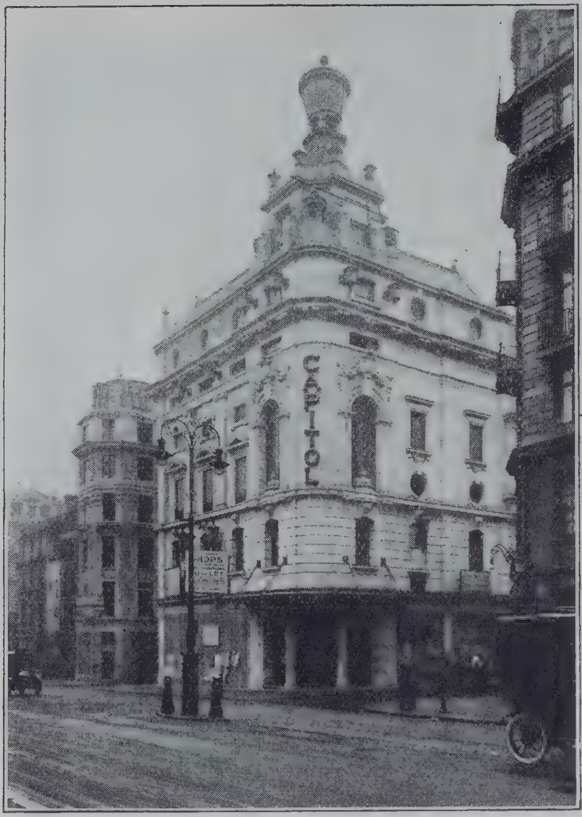


Fig. 1. THE CAPITOL THEATRE.

original manner, nothing startling, but entirely in keeping with the character of a very unique plan.

One has been in picture theatres which resembled passages and corridors, but the resemblance remained.

In the case of the Capitol Theatre the phrase is only used in an endeavour to convey the impression of great length or depth. Most of our theatres are designed on entirely contrary lines, but Mr. Mather, in selecting this form, guarantees the most essential necessity, namely, a first-class line of vision for everybody in the theatre. On entering the vestibule one is struck by the mirrors which have been arranged in narrow panels. The effect is pleasing and original. The vestibule or main entrance hall has been illuminated by many vacuum pear-shaped amber-tinted "Osram" lamps. The light, though brilliant, is in no sense hurtful. Our illustration of the auditorium will give an idea of the immense depth of the building already referred to. The whole decorations have been designed in conjunction with an elaborate system of colour lighting effects. By means of switch controls it is possible to flood the theatre with many delightful tints and hues. By intermixing the different coloured lights effects can be realised which hitherto have never been attempted. The lighting under the balcony is good. Five flush type ceiling fixtures render a very effective distribution of light.

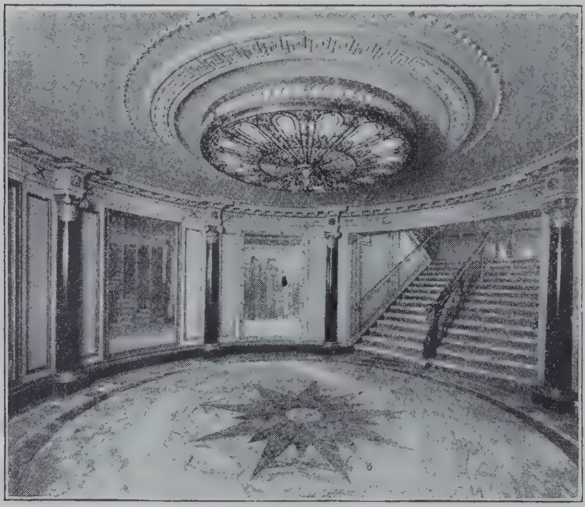


Fig. 2. THE MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE.

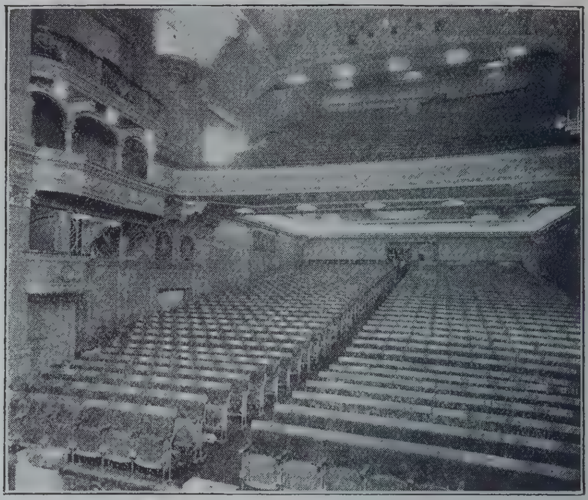


Fig. 3. THE AUDITORIUM.

Two ornamental fountains have been installed on either side of the auditorium. The basins of white are fitted with "Osram" lamps, which give four-colour indirect lighting effects. Through the aid of these two side fountains the decorations of the theatre can again be accentuated or modified, flooded by brilliant or subdued colours. To-day colour is in vogue. The public demand colour everywhere, and by a happy combination interdependent on each other Mr. Mather, the architect of the Capitol Theatre, has given London a very unique theatre in every way. The whole of the lighting effects have been arranged in conjunction with the architect by the General Electric Co., Ltd. Messrs. Arthur Vigor and Co., Ltd., were the general contractors.

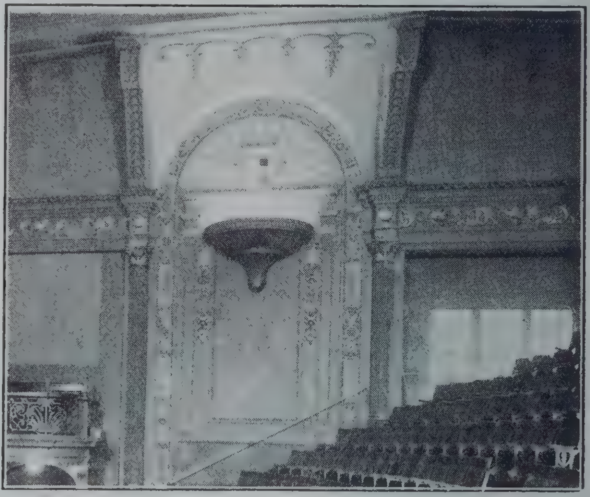


Fig. 4. THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN.

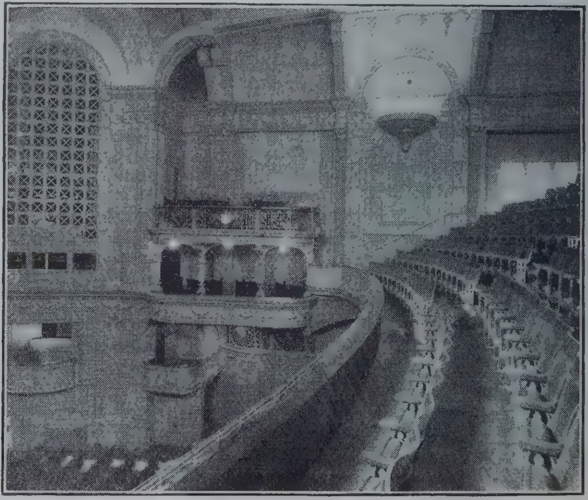


Fig. 5. THE BOXES AND BALCONY.

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General News.

Astbury.—Cheshire Standing Joint Committee are to extend the police station at a cost of £1,450.

Aylesbury.—The Corporation are compiling a schedule of sites suitable for factories.—A further 26 houses are to be erected of the non-parlour type and consideration is being given to a scheme for erecting houses of a smaller type.—The reconstruction work in connection with the Aylesbury Joint Station, which it is understood will cost the railway authorities something in the region of £40,000, was commenced last month and is now in full swing. The contractors are Messrs. Henry Willmott & Sons, Ltd., Hitchin.

Barnes.—Plans passed by Urban District Council: 6 houses, Westmoreland Road, for Mr. R. B. Rowell; 8 houses, Lowther Road, for Messrs. Ives Bros.; 14 houses, East Sheen Avenue, and 14, in Park Drive, for Messrs. Couch & Coupland.

Bebington.—The Urban District Council are urging for the carrying out of the scheme for road improvements between Eastham and New Ferry estimated to cost £170,000.—A site at Lower Bebington is being secured for the erection of a secondary school by the Cheshire County Council.

Bedford.—New offices for the electricity department are to be erected at a cost of £4,000.—Plans passed: sub-station, at Pyghtie works, for Mr. G. P. Allen; alterations, Peacock Inn, Mill Street, for Messrs. Usher & Anthony.

Bermondsey.—For the erection of baths and washhouses at Grange Road, the Baths Committee recommend the quotation of the Council's building manager at £81,508.

Blyth.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Ridley Avenue, for Mr. Robertson; Welfare Centre, Renwick Road, for Miners' Welfare Committee.

Bromborough.—Cheshire County Council are acquiring a site in Croft Lane for the erection of an elementary school.

Cheshire.—The County Council are conferring with various authorities with reference to the provision of accommodation for mental defectives, the Board of Control having suggested an institution with 500 beds.—Alterations are to be undertaken at Parkside Hospital at a cost of £1,300.

Chelmsford.—In view of the urgent need for increased office accommodation the Essex County Council have called for plans and estimates for new county offices on the Duke Street, Threadneedle Street and King Edward Avenue site. Plans for such offices were prepared in 1913 but owing to the war were not proceeded with.

Dagenham.—Essex Education Committee have approved plans by the county architect for the erection of an elementary school for 1,050 scholars at a cost of £30,550.

Dalton.—Lancashire Education Committee are acquiring a site for a new central school.

Dorchester.—The Corporation have asked Mr. C. W. Pike, architect, to prepare a scheme for a further 26 houses on the Victoria Park site.—The Foundation Co., Ltd., are to erect a wireless station on the Bridport road.—Plans passed: Premises in High Street East, for Messrs. Braybrooke.

Ellesmere Port.—An elementary school is to be erected in Heathfield Road at a cost of £15,000.

Gosport.—The Board of Education have approved plans of a new central school for 200 boys to cost £7,200.

Gravesend.—Alderman Huggins is suggesting that the Corporation should formulate a programme for erecting 200 houses.—The Office of Works have agreed to the transfer of Milton Chantry to the Corporation for use as a museum.

Harwich.—Plans passed: 16 houses, Birch Avenue, for Messrs. Fisher & Woods.

Hanwell.—A site is being secured for a secondary school for Hanwell and West Ealing.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Chepstow Road, for Messrs. Clark & Monday.

Hornchurch.—Essex county architect has been asked to prepare plans for enlarging the elementary school at a cost of about £3,000.

Kensington.—A church is to be erected on the site of 5 Pembridge Villas.

Keresley.—Warwickshire Education Committee have considered the possibility of alternative materials for the construction of schools and propose as an experiment to adopt a cheaper form of material at the new school which is shortly to be built here.

Lancashire.—The County Council are seeking sanction for loans as follows: £11,100 for erection of school at Shevington Broad; £1,700 for playing fields for Whitefield central school; £4,774 for extensions to Haslingden secondary school; and £800 for erection of a pavilion at Widnes secondary school.

Marple.—Cheshire County Council are securing a site for an elementary school.

Moreton.—An elementary school is to be erected by the Cheshire County Council at a cost of £17,586.

New Ferry.—A site has been secured by the Cheshire Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

Northfleet.—The Urban District Council are to subsidise a further 20 houses.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Stanbrook Road, for Mr. H. Hotter.

Paignton.—The Urban District Council have approved a lay-out plan prepared by the architect, Mr. F. W. Eggins, of the Preston scheme which provides for the erection of 102 flats and 195 houses.—Plans passed: new roads, Laura Grove and Southfield Avenue, for Paignton and District Land Co.; 10 houses, St. Mary's Hill, for Mr. F. Gale; 4 houses, Orient Road, for Mr. R. Emery.

Penzance.—The Town Council have passed plans for the rebuilding of the Dock Hotel, Quay Street, for Messrs. Pool & Sons, and the erection of a warehouse in Wood Street, for Messrs. Knee & Son.

Portland.—The Salvation Army propose to erect a Citadel in Easton Street.

Rugby.—Warwickshire County Education Committee have accepted the tender, £23,912, by Mr. C. T. Stephens, for the erection of a secondary school.

Shevington.—Lancashire Education Committee are to erect a new school at an estimated cost of £11,000.

St. Pancras.—Flats are to be erected on the Holly Lodge Estate, Highgate.

Swansea.—The Board of Education have passed plans for the enlargement of the Cwmrhydceirw School.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of a central school at Kilvey.—The Town Council have accepted the tender, £2,220, of Messrs. Bennett Bros., for excavation work at the generating station.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Middle Road, for Mr. Emrys Thomas.

Wilnecote (Warwickshire).—The Miners' Welfare Fund have allocated £3,000 for the erection of a mining school.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

February 20, 1875.

The Peabody Model Dwellings.

The trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund have issued their report for the year 1874. As stated in the last report, the amount of the fund on December 31, 1873, was 578,059*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* To this sum has been added, from rents and interests on investments during the past year, 15,568*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, making the total fund on December 31 last, 593,627*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* During the year the trustees have spent in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings the sum of 80,223*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, and the whole amount thus expended since the creation of the trusts has been 380,284*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, leaving 213,342*l.* 18*s.* available for future operations. The two new blocks of buildings at Blackfriars, alluded to in the report for 1873, are now occupied by 44 families. The new buildings in Duke Street, Stamford Street, with accommodation for 352 families, are completed, and will be ready for occupation in April next; and the six new blocks in East Lane, Bermondsey, for 72 families, will be opened during the summer. Before the close of the year the trustees will have accommodation for 1,376 families. Considerable progress had been made in the erection of 12 new blocks of buildings on the Southwark Street site, which will contain 264 separate tenements, but these will not be ready for occupation until 1876. The number of families in residence at the end of the year was 954, consisting of 3,815 persons, an average of four to each family. The average rent of each dwelling was 3*s.* 11*d.* per week, and that of each room, 1*s.* 10*d.* No charge is made for water, and the weekly rent includes the use of bathroom and laundry. The net returns from all the buildings now opened show an income of 6,426*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum, being at the rate of 2¾ per cent. upon the capital expended. The buildings last erected not only give to the tenants greater conveniences and larger rooms, but return a higher percentage upon the outlay than those first built. In consequence of scarlet fever having been so extensively prevalent during a portion of the past year in the East of London, the number of deaths in the buildings at Shadwell was beyond that of any previous year; but notwithstanding this, the death-rate in the whole of the buildings, taken together, was only 23 per 1,000. Omitting Shadwell, the death-rate in the other buildings was as low as 17·4 per 1,000. The following table shows the rents charged at each building:—Shadwell—one room, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; two rooms, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; three rooms, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 3d. Chelsea—one room, 2*s.* 3d. to 2*s.* 6*d.*; two rooms, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; three rooms, 4*s.* 6*d.* Islington—one room, 2*s.* 6*d.*; two rooms, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; three rooms, 5*s.* Spitalfields—one room, 2*s.* 6*d.*; two rooms, 4*s.*; three rooms, 5*s.* Westminster—one room, 2*s.* 6d.; two rooms, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; three rooms, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* Blackfriars—one room, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*; two rooms, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; three rooms, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*

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M.G.P.

Trade Notes.

A Visit to the Works of Messrs. G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd.

Recently we had an opportunity to inspect Messrs. G. A. Harvey & Co.'s extensive works at Greenwich—to be precise, in Woolwich Road, not far from Westcombe Park. The firm is able to look back fifty years to the time when Mr. G. A. Harvey started operations in a very small way at Lewisham, and even twenty years later (when an addition was made at Iron Wharf, Greenwich) the total acreage was less than three acres.

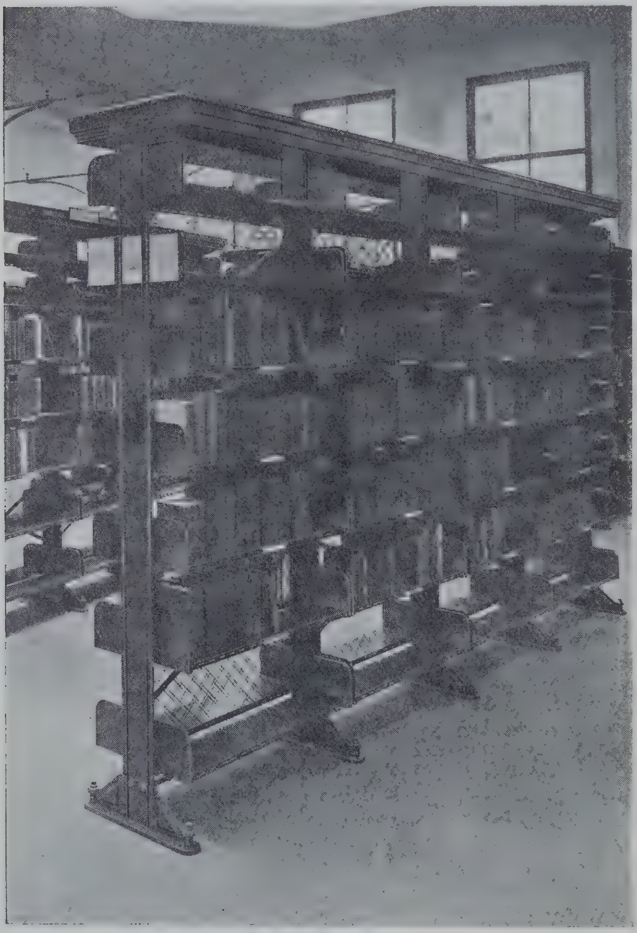
But it is not the idea of this firm to look back, and even its present holding of twenty-two acres witnesses constant developments, which (through the unceasing labours of Mr. Sydney Harvey, the managing director) help to keep it well in the forefront with its trade competitors.

We may say nice things (if well deserved) about one firm, without in any sense decrying others; nor, we are convinced, would our sincerity be credited by any, were we to attempt overmuch appreciation on the one hand or any depreciatory utterances on the other.

Much we saw, much there was no time to see; and, naturally, of what we saw, some details made a more personal appeal to our individuality than did others.

Situated by the riverside there is, in connection with the works, a tidal wharf; and there is also a railway siding, associating the delivery and despatch sheds with the railway systems of the kingdom. The storage accommodation for finished goods is allocated in a three-storey building, and loading and discharging docks with the attendant cranes are notable features.

The "Harco" products (to apply their trade name) range alphabetically from airbricks to zinc rain-water goods, and include (*inter alia*) cast and wrought iron and steel goods, and work in brass and bronze, steel library shelving, galvanising tanks, bins, boilers, etcs., too numerous to state. And yet we will mention one, as being of perhaps special, as well as general, interest, and that is the manufacture of steel furniture and fitments—office partitions, tables, cupboards, lockers, filing cabinets and library shelves; the "Vernier" steel shelving has a wide reputation. Quite recently as much as 68 tons of steel furniture were shipped in one week to the Colonies. Of course, the public demand for imitation woods must be met, even when articles are made of steel; but why the public should thus stultify itself is a matter of some psychological concern.



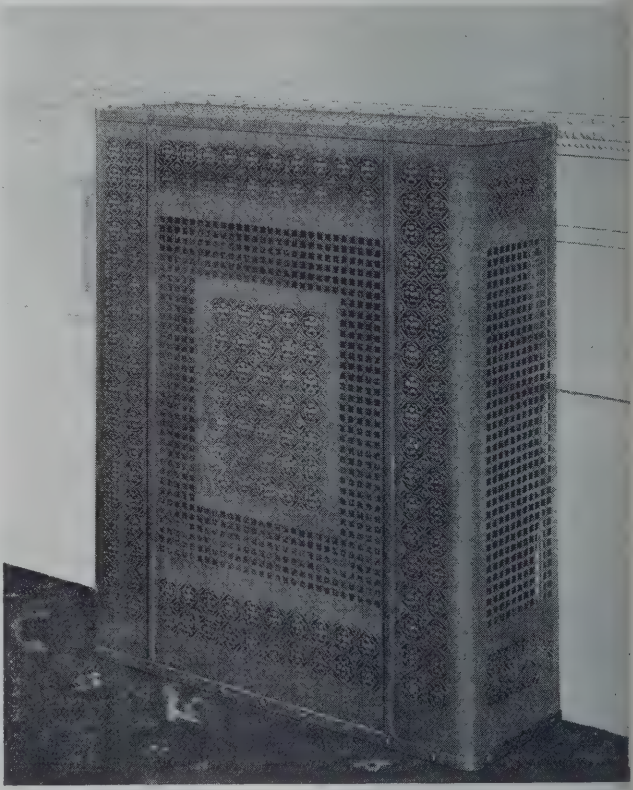
STEEL LIBRARY SHELVING.

One of the firm's specialties is the manufacture of woven copper wire mesh and of perforated metal plates and sheets; the heavy work includes sheets up to ½ in. thickness. The almost innumerable varieties of patterns are indicative of the firm's activities in this direction. Oxy-acetylene and electric welding are also largely in evidence.

We might continue indefinitely, but space fails. To this, however, we wish to draw attention. Our readers may recall the old Persian's lines:—

> "Ah, take the cash and let the credit go,
> Nor heed the rumble of a distant drum."

The firm of Harvey's naturally do not object to the cash, but upon the credit they keep a firm hold. And the rumble of the once-distant drum of Socialism, and even Bolshevism, is heeded by Mr. Sydney Harvey to some purpose; for here we find a well-developed Welfare Centre, with its canteen, gymnasium and other accessories for the recreative side; and the employées are encouraged to hold discussions, where, if some of them are apt to present the one side of the argument, occasion is taken to elucidate the other, and so the balance is maintained.



BRONZE RADIATOR CASE.

Altogether Harvey's is a firm that deserves its success.

Torquay.—The Corporation have asked the surveyor to prepare estimates for the erection of flats on land near the tramway depot.—An independent architect is to be engaged to prepare new housing schemes, the surveyor being unable to undertake further work in this direction.

Weymouth.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £18,760, of Mr. D. Grant, for the erection of 26 parlour and 16 non-parlour houses on the Westham estate.—The tender, £2,733, of Messrs. K. Holst, of London, has been accepted for the construction of a jetty at the harbour.—Messrs. Crickmay & Son, for Messrs. Groves, Ltd., are to carry out alterations and extensions at the Rock Hotel, Abbotsbury Road.

Whitley.—Plans passed by Urban District Council: 6 houses, in Ivanhoe, for Messrs. Gofton Bros.; club house and stewards quarters golf course for Whitley Bay Club; lay-out Bygate Estate, for Bygate Estate Co.; 3 houses, Chester Terrace, for Mr. R. Oxnard; 5 houses, Windsor Crescent, for Mr. S. A. Johnston; 4 bungalows, Eastfield Avenue, for Creighton Construction Co.

Wisbech.—The Managers of St. Mary's Church of England Schools have submitted plans for enlargements to the Board of Education.

Wirral.—The Joint Hospital Board are to provide additional accommodation at the isolation hospital at a cost of about £1,500.

VOL. XIII.—2932. THE ARCHITECT FEBRUARY 27, 1925

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The Report on St. Paul's.

ST. PAUL'S FROM FLEET STREET. W. FRANCIS LONGSTAFF.

The report of the Representative Committee for the Preservation of St. Paul's emphasises the enormous disparity which may exist between expert views. Thus, while Mr. Todd estimates the weight falling on the outer part of the piers at 50 tons to the square foot, the Committee consider the distributed loading at about 15 tons per square foot, averaged over their area, and the load on the lower and larger piers where they rest on the earth at about five tons to the foot. Admitting the fact that the harder outer casing must carry a greater load than the inner rubble, it is difficult to believe that such a disparity as that represented by the figures is likely to exist. We should have thought that it might be possible with the appliances at the disposal of the authorities at the National Physical Laboratory to reproduce as nearly as possible the actual conditions in St. Paul's by building up a pier faced with Portland stone round a rubble interior similar to that found in the Cathedral and by exerting pressure on the pier to see what actually occurs, first without grouting, and secondly after grouting in the manner proposed. Though such a test would be by no means conclusive, it would afford some useful information. Again, the Committee do not regard the suggestion that an attempt should be made to spread the weight of the dome over a wider area as desirable, nor do they think that the buttresses round the dome play a great part in the transmission and distribution of weight or consider that it is desirable that they should do so. The design of the building, they say, is such that the greater part of the weight falls directly on the piers. This greater concentrated weight originally produced settlements, but a state of equilibrium has now been reached which it would be dangerous and undesirable to disturb. Mr. Forsyth considers that the proposals of the Committee will not result in carrying down the stresses of the central weight of the dome to the points intended by Wren, but here again we may ask whether anyone having two hundred and fifty years ago to solve a great new problem could be expected to find all his calculations proved by actual facts. Even to-day, with far greater scientific knowledge at our disposal, we are from time to time confronted by the unexpected secondary measures sometimes being of greater or less efficiency than it was considered probable they would be.

We are rather inclined to believe with Mr. Forsyth that the insertion of the metal rods mentioned in the report can effect little good, as they would not be integrally bound into the structure, nor does it seem likely that such rods can be placed in the same position they would occupy in a reinforced structure. If not, it would seem that they have two cardinal weaknesses, one that they are not an integral part of a compound structure, the other that they do not even occupy the position of such reinforcement.

The Committee's strongest argument against rebuilding seem to us to be that the insertion of sufficient temporary supports to carry the dome during the reconstruction of the piers would be a process attended with great danger, and it is possible but for this they would have been inclined to favour more drastic measures, and that the nature of their advice has been very largely governed by this.

The points in dispute may be summarised as being: (1) The practicability of rebuilding the piers without first taking down the dome; (2) the efficacy of grouting as a means to give greater strength to the piers; (3) a complete difference of opinion as to the part played by the outer surroundings of the dome in distributing its weight; and (4) a very great disparity between various calculations of the actual weight being carried by the piers.

With regard to the question of the ability of such a compound pier to carry weight, we should, as we have said, believe that much knowledge might be gained by experiment, and with regard to the efficacy of grouting experiments should afford almost complete proof, while by trying them on piers composed of heterogeneous materials, much being of a nature which would not make satisfactory aggregate for concrete, we should discover how far the strength of the cement injected overcame this deficiency.

Professor Reilly, in an article in the "Weekly Westminster," suggests a difficulty which seems a real one, which is that if the rubble interiors under years of pressure have sunk, leaving the outer casing of stone to do most of the work, grouting them will not lengthen them out to their original dimensions, so that the weight will still tend to fall on the outer casings. But we may assume that if such a pronounced settlement has, in fact, taken place, it should be possible to secure actual proof. If it did, it seems to us that we should be faced with an astounding fact that the outer stonework, which averages 12 inches in thickness, is in reality carrying the whole weight of the dome, which is almost, if not quite, unbelievable. We should think it far more probable that the rubble, unsatisfactory as it is, is still doing its work with a fair amount of efficiency, but that an added pressure is conveyed to the harder and more resistant casing. Professor Reilly states that Wren built the piers in a manner which would "disgrace a modern jerry builder," but we have not sufficient knowledge of contemporary structures to say whether this is so or not. In any case, the great piers of many of our Norman churches are built in much the same manner, though the problem there was an easier one. In any case, Wren probably had neither the means, as he would have had to-day, to go down to the London clay nor to employ Portland stone or well coursed brickwork throughout. We may be sure he did his best with the means at his disposal and that best has lasted for over 200 years, while experts radically disagree as to the nature of what is now necessary.

Our Illustrations.

PALAZZO VECCHIO, FLORENCE. From an Etching by HELMUT VON WAGNER.

FOUNTAIN IN THE GARDENS AT NIMES. From a Photograph by F. YERBURY.

DETAILS OF AMERICAN TERRA COTTA WORK

Notes and Comments.

TEMPORARY BRIDGE FROM THE AIR. TIMBERING ON THE OLD BRIDGE. TEMPORARY BRIDGE.

PROGRESS VIEWS AT WATERLOO BRIDGE.

We are indebted to Messrs. Pathé Freres for the loan of a film from which the above views were taken.

Waterloo Bridge Deputation.

"In effect we are speaking for the great body of instructive architectural opinion throughout the country," said Mr. Arthur Keen, on behalf of the first deputation to the Thames Bridges Committee.

"We can hardly overstate our sense of the value of Waterloo Bridge as a great national monument of outstanding beauty and interest.

"We know of no finer bridge, no bridge as fine as this anywhere. It is a masterpiece of architectural form and engineering skill.

"It is dignified, vigorous and impressive, and at the same time graceful and refined.

"The responsibility of the Council as the custodian of such a monument is a very grave one, as they probably realise very fully, and we submit that they should safeguard the bridge with jealous care.

"We dissent from and indeed dispute emphatically the statement appearing in the committee's report to the effect that the bridge must be considered to be a worn-out structure.

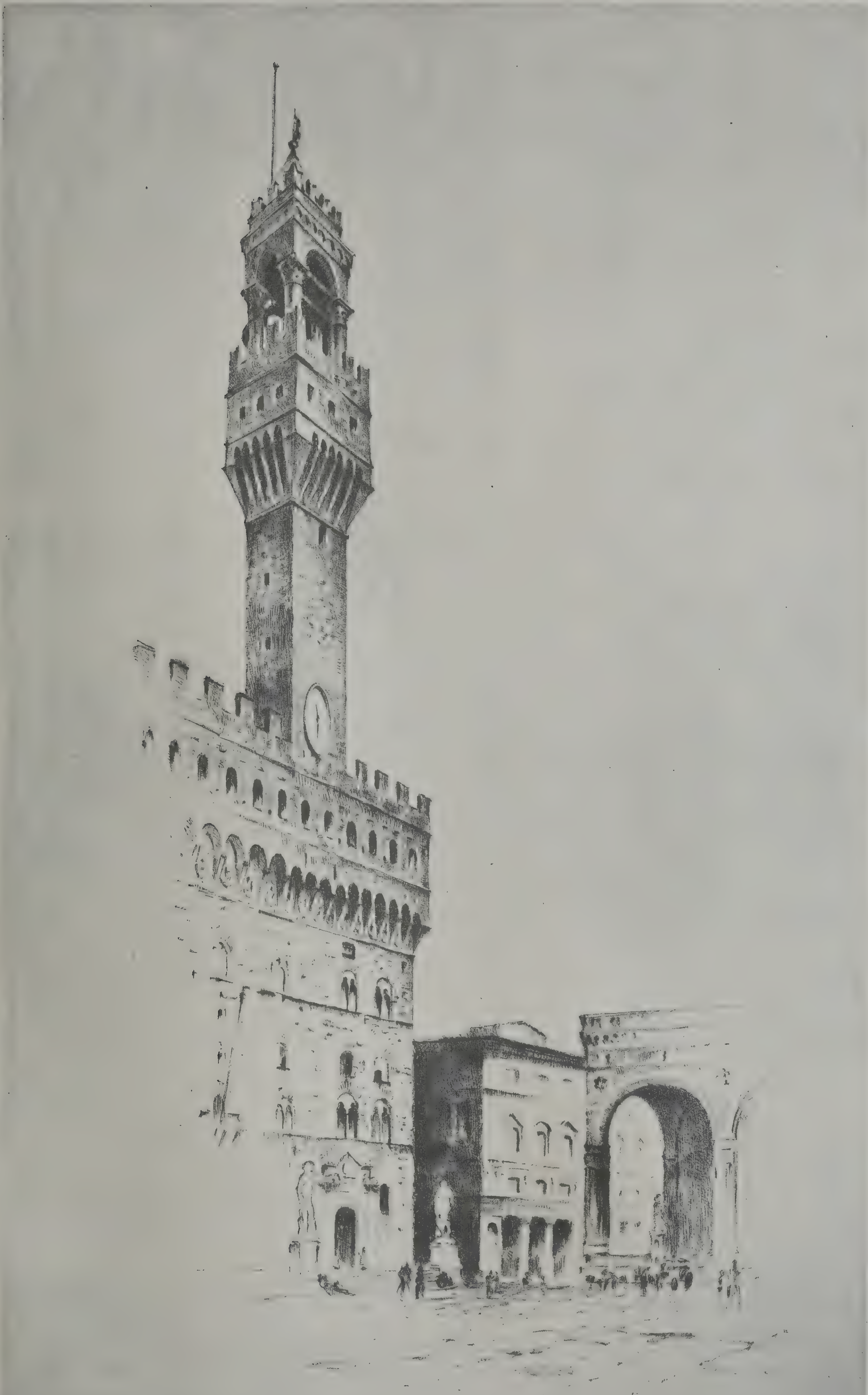
"Very far from being a worn-out structure, with proper repair and ordinary care for its foundation it is probably the most enduring and permanent building in London.

"Certainly its design and material both show that no limit can properly be set to its length of life.

"We are here," went on Mr. Keen, "as people who understand building. We are concerned with it every day and all day, and we know something of the possibilities of dealing with heavy structures.

"From our own knowledge and experience we are satisfied there is no insuperable difficulty in underpinning and strengthening the foundations of the bridge.

"This view is borne out by competent engineers and reliable contractors, and therefore as this difference of opinion on an absolutely important point exists we ask



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PALAZZO VECCHIO, FLORENCE.

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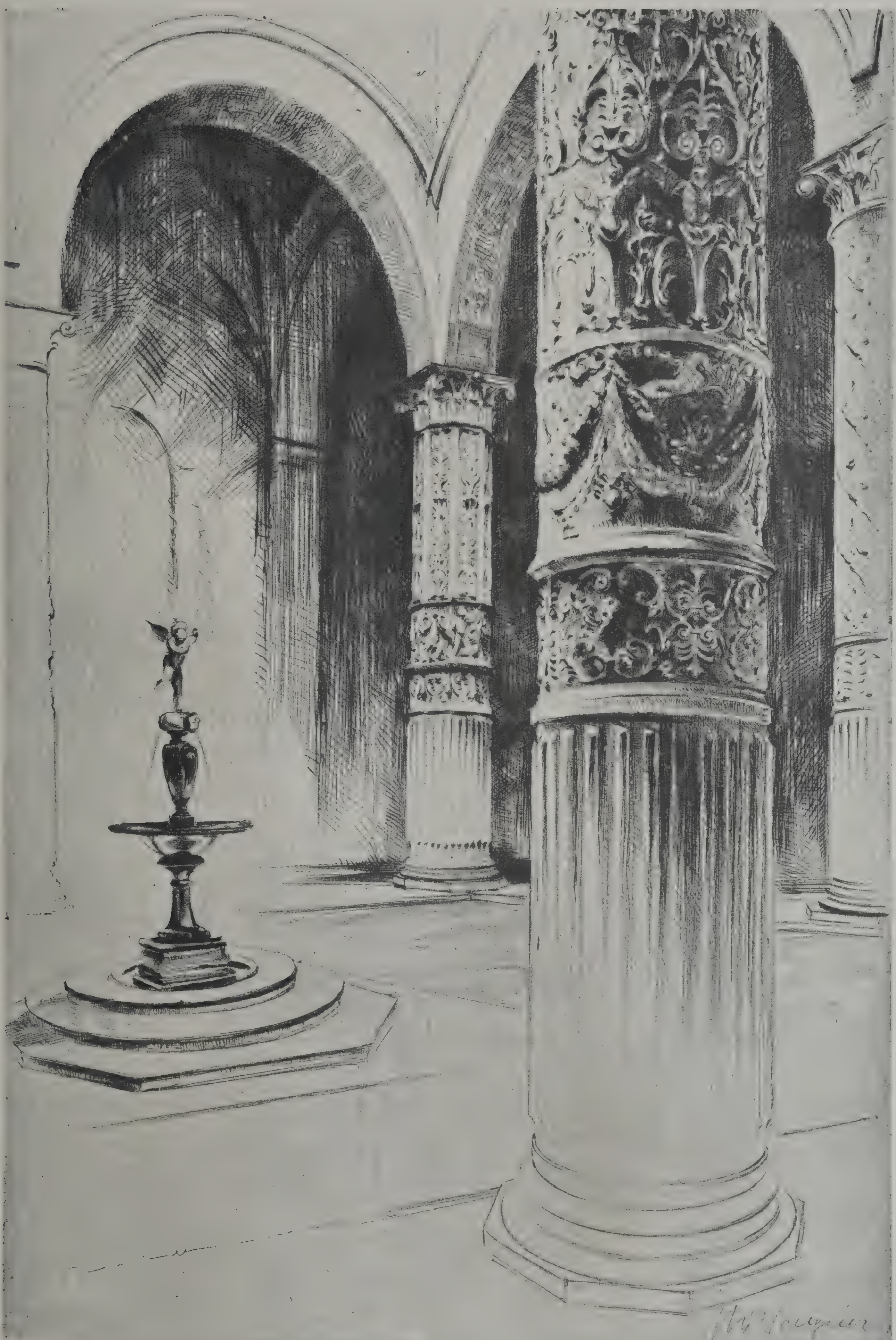

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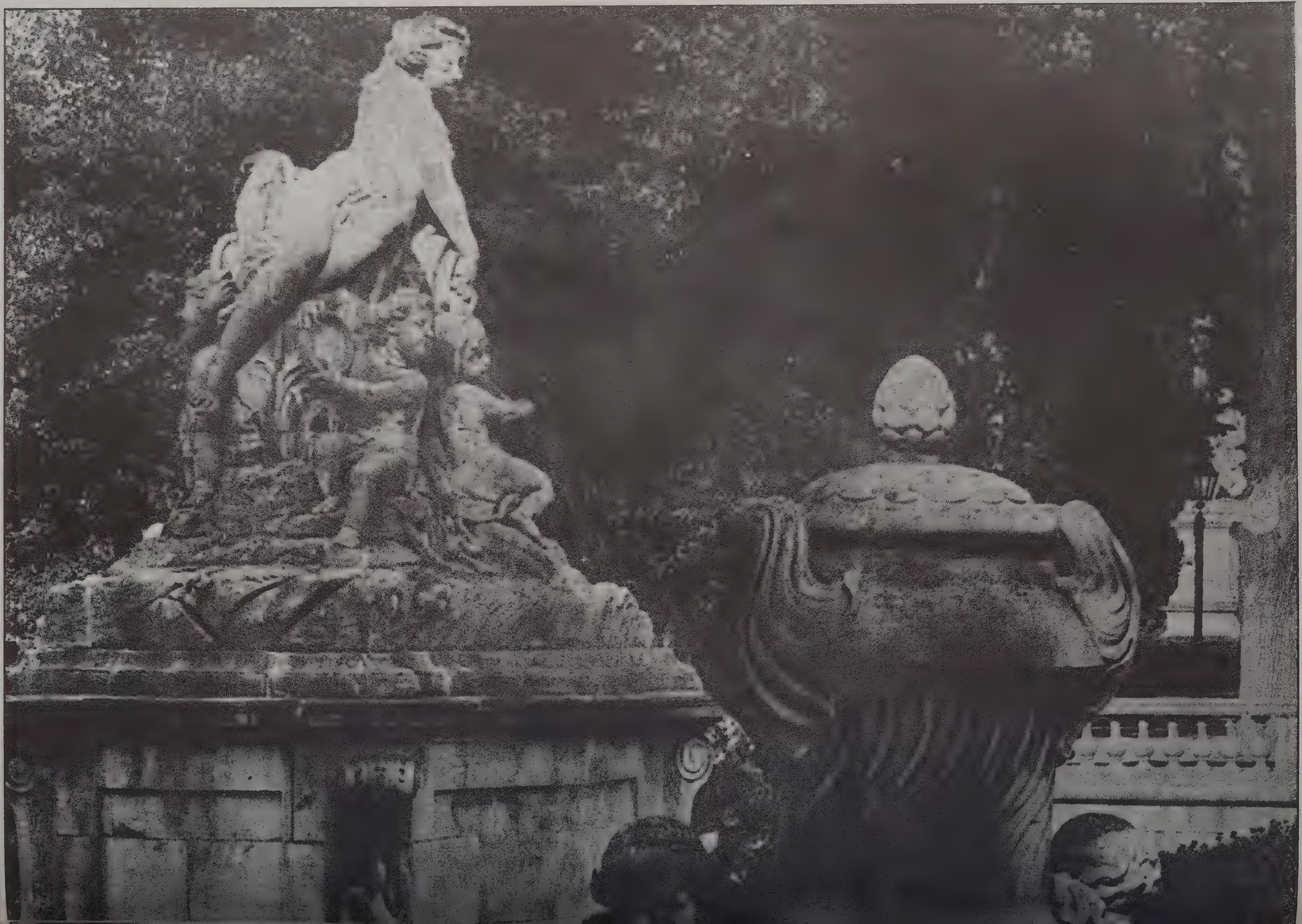

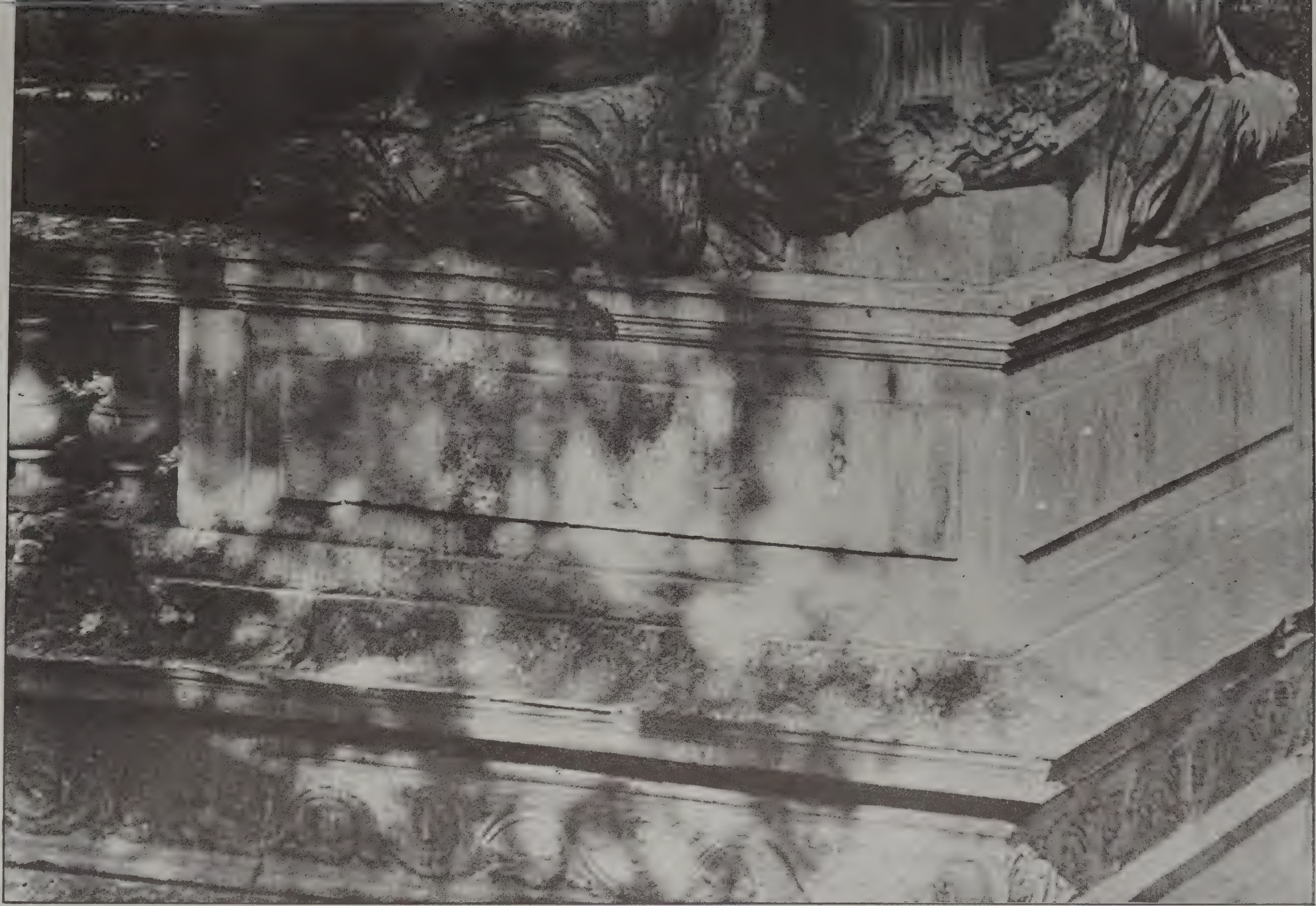

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FOUNTAIN IN THE GARDENS AT NIMES.

From Photograph by F. R. YERBURY.

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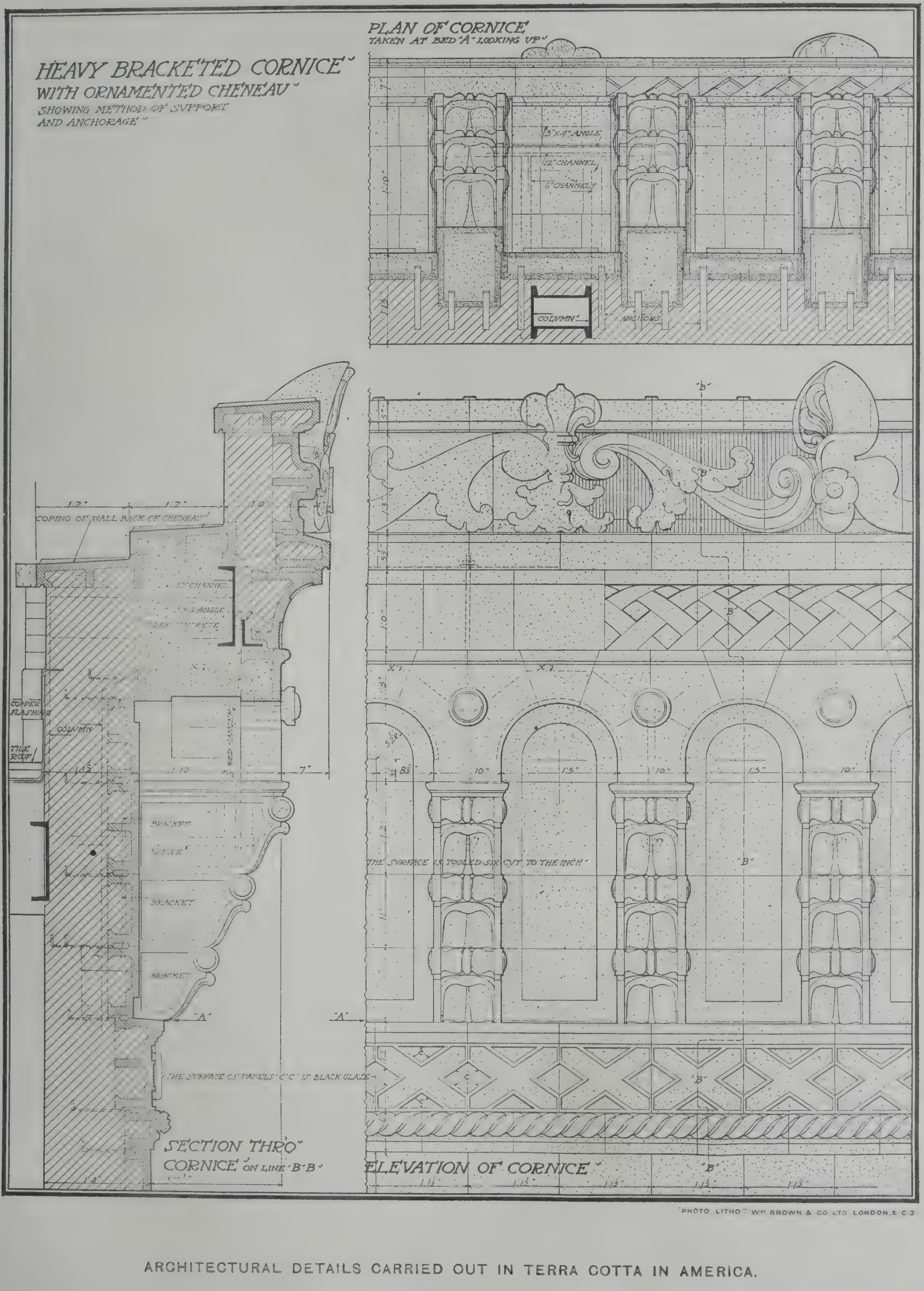

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ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS CARRIED OUT IN TERRA COTTA IN AMERICA.

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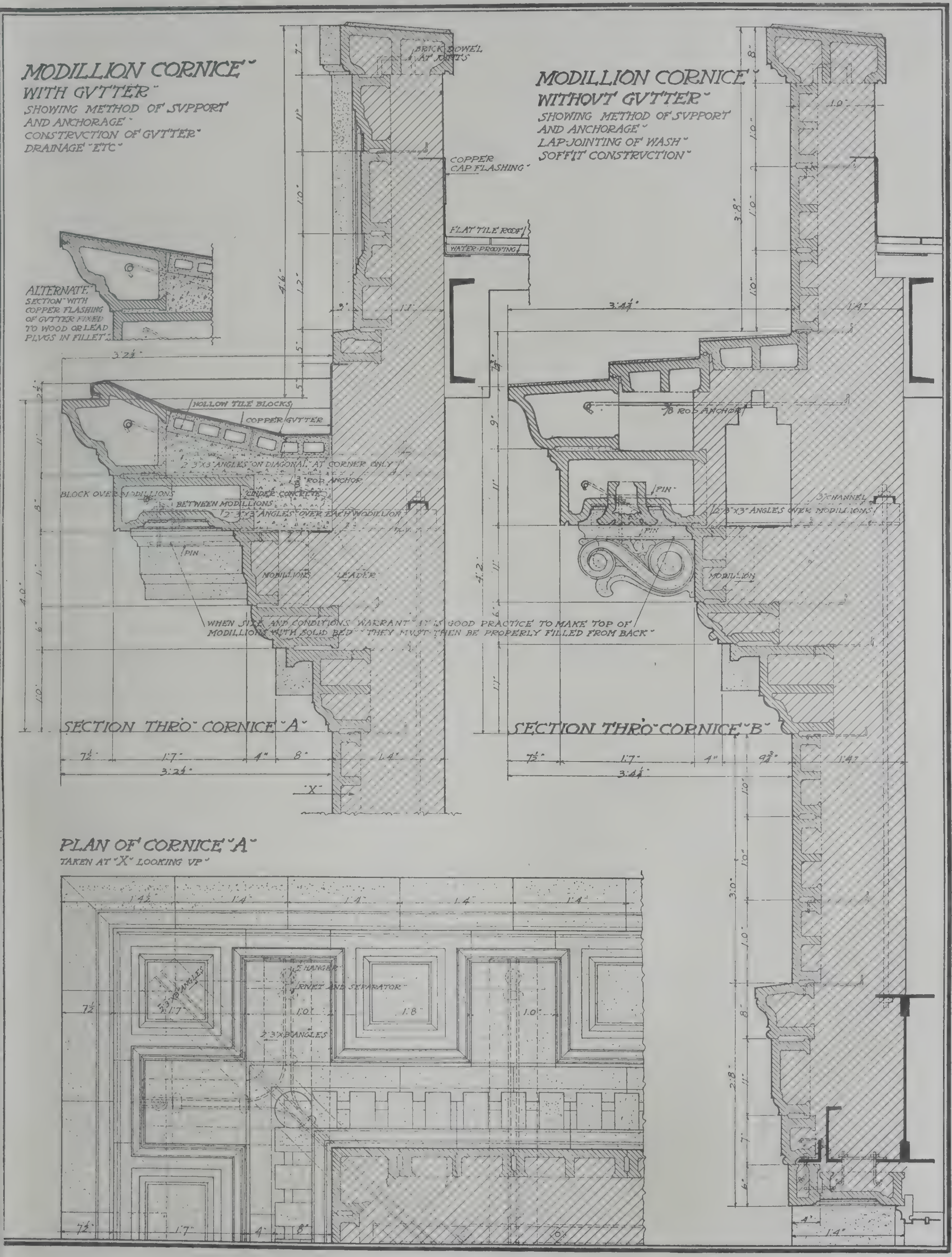

MODILLION CORNICE WITH GUTTER
SHOWING METHOD OF SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE CONSTRUCTION OF GUTTER DRAINAGE ETC
MODILLION CORNICE WITHOUT GUTTER
SHOWING METHOD OF SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE LAP-JOINTING OF WASH SOFFIT CONSTRUCTION
ALTERNATE SECTION WITH COPPER FLASHING OF GUTTER FIXED TO WOOD OR LEAD PLUGS IN FILLET
BRICK DOWEL AT JOINTS
COPPER CAP FLASHING
FLAT TILE ROOF
WATER-PROOFING
HOLLOW TILE BLOCKS
COPPER GUTTER
2 3"x3" ANGLES ON DIAGONAL AT CORNER ONLY
ROD ANCHOR
BLOCK OVER MODILLIONS
CINDER CONCRETE BETWEEN MODILLIONS
2 3"x3" ANGLES OVER EACH MODILLION
PIN
MODILLIONS
LEADER
WHEN SIZE AND CONDITIONS WARRANT IT IS GOOD PRACTICE TO MAKE TOP OF MODILLIONS WITH SOLID BED THEY MUST THEN BE PROPERLY FILLED FROM BACK
ROD ANCHOR
PIN
CHANNEL
2 3"x3" ANGLES OVER MODILLIONS
MODILLION
SECTION THRO CORNICE "A"
SECTION THRO CORNICE "B"
X
PLAN OF CORNICE "A"
TAKEN AT "X" LOOKING UP
HANGER
RIVET AND SEPARATOR
2 3"x3" ANGLES
3'2½"
3'4¼"
1'4"
1'7"
1'0"
1'8"
7½"

"PHOTO-LITHO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS CARRIED OUT IN TERRA COTTA IN AMERICA.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
[illegible]

that before anything is done towards taking down the bridge an independent inquiry into this matter of underpinning shall be made.

"I suggest that if this bridge were private property no one would dream of rebuilding instead of repairing it. I have nothing further to add, except to put before you the resolution adopted by the bodies that we represent." (This we have given elsewhere.)

Lord Crawford, on behalf of the Royal Fine Art Commission, said that public opinion was much distressed at the prospect of demolition.

"It is the only bridge in London," he contended, "with a name of British significance; perhaps the only London monument of the nineteenth century commanding worldwide admiration. Can we afford to lose such an asset?"

[Though it is often quoted, the opinion of Canova, the great Italian sculptor, may be repeated here: "The noblest bridge in the world. . . . It is worth coming from Rome to London just to see it."]

"We talk about a new bridge for 20 years," he remarked, "yet we condemn a famous one in fewer weeks.

"We ask for a respite and a re-examination of the whole problem. The delay need be very short. We want the question of stabilisation reopened."

Waterloo Bridge.

At a conference last week at the R.I.B.A., which was attended by representatives of the Institute, the Town Planning Institute, the Architecture Club and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, a resolution was passed to the effect that those present were not satisfied that the bridge was worn out and should be replaced, and recommended that the question should be referred to an independent expert committee to determine whether the bridge cannot be underpinned and preserved for many years to come. An equally important issue seems to be what changes, if any, should be made if considerable structural works are necessary. It seems to us wholly reasonable to widen the bridge if this would greatly improve traffic conditions, for if the underpinning is practicable, but would be very costly, it seems reasonable to widen the bridge now rather than wait for some years longer when it may be absolutely necessary. But we should all very much regret the replacement of this most beautiful of bridges by one of fewer and wider spans, nor should we have thought, in view of what river traffic is, that there was any necessity for such a change. Shipping requirements above the Pool are of a secondary order.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

An interesting addition has been made to the series of English Rooms in the Department of Woodwork of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and has now been erected in Gallery No. 56. This is a complete room from a house in Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, panelled with pine-wood painted olive-green, and furnished with its original set of paper hangings painted with flowers, birds, and trees in the Chinese style. The overmantel is decorated with applied carving of foliage and rococo ornament, having small brackets for china vases and ornaments; and the original eighteenth century grate of brass and iron has been secured and placed in position. The wall opposite the fireplace has two recessed and panelled windows, with the original window frames; and above these are painted cornices also in the Chinese style.

St. Paul's and Insurance Risks.

The insurance broker is an enterprising man, and it is interesting to learn that policies have been taken out by a firm in St. Paul's Churchyard for £50,000 against the possible collapse of the Cathedral, while circulars have been sent to others pointing out the danger they would run in such a case, and suggesting that they should cover themselves.

We rather doubt whether very much business will be done in this new line, nor does it seem very likely that if the worst catastrophe did occur buildings separated by so great a space from the centre of St. Paul's would be likely to suffer. It is well to be prudent, but this seems a case of prudence *in excelsis.*

The Subsidy Withheld.

A case which reveals the manner in which well-intentioned people can be let down in law has been decided at the Devon Assizes. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Carter, claimed a subsidy of £76 18s. 6d. in respect to each of 16 houses, a portion of 32 which they had undertaken to build in Exmouth.

The houses were badly needed and were immediately occupied on completion, and the builders have carried out all the requirements of the Ministry of Health as to rent and accommodation. At some subsequent time to the original arrangement Exmouth Council insisted that "open spaces" should be left at the sides of the houses, whereas it was pointed out the space would be of no use, and the Council refused to pay the subsidy unless these spaces were left. Judgment was given against the plaintiffs with costs on the ground that there was no definite contract, and that all that had occurred was that the builders had carried out work in compliance with the machinery provided in the Acts. We have no doubt that the decision is good law, but it is not likely to encourage people to carry out useful work. Houses are required, and instead of rewarding those who provided them they are penalised on the strength of a little quibble, while the builders have carried out work which they only undertook on the strength of a certain understanding.

French Bricklaying.

We should like to know the truth about the pace of bricklaying in France. Mr. H. G. Williams, M.P., stated that he was told that two bricklayers could lay between 5,000 and 6,000 bricks a day. Challenged as to the accuracy of his information, he said he had timed a bricklayer, and found the pace at which he worked would account for 3,000 bricks a day. Making a deduction of ¼ for the small size of the brick used, this would give a total of about 2,300 bricks a day. In the American statistics on the same subject, to which we referred a few weeks back, the average total for an eight-hours day was about 1,360, while in some cities 1,800 represented the local average. We were told by a builder recently that he considered 700 bricks a day would represent a good average in small house buildings where the walls are comparatively thin, whereas others consider 1,000 bricks to be a reasonable number for an eight-hours day. We should much like to know what is the actual truth among the disputed statements current on the subject, though all would admit that the output should be far higher than it is in this country.

National Housing.

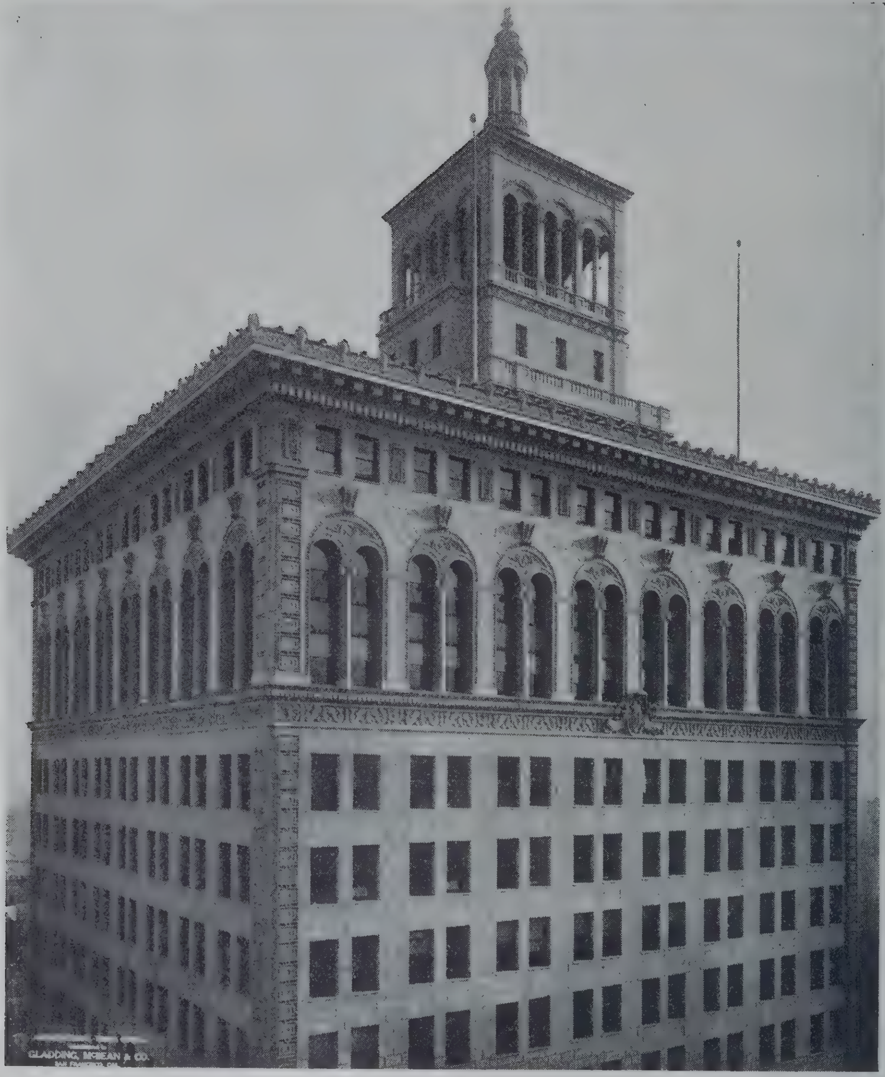
We think Mr. Winston Churchill was both right and wrong in the points he made on housing in one of his recent speeches—emphatically right in his statement that what is required is not that Government or public bodies should undertake the work themselves, but that they should only supply those ready to build with money on the cheapest possible terms. But we think he is wrong in stating this is all that is required, as those building will now feel they have security. We cannot see how they can feel the latter until the Rent Restriction Acts, which represent a legalised injustice, are swept away. Unless everyone feels that what a man creates by his own efforts and at his own cost is his to deal with unhampered, there cannot be a perfect feeling of security. It is late in the day to do it, but if the landlords whose power of dealing with their property were compensated to some extent by the Government it would do more to create a feeling of security than anything else could do.

MARYLEBONE.—Messrs. Hoare & Wheeler are to erect new buildings in Wyndham Mews and Allcock Yard.

The Art Metal Construction Co. inform us that they have obtained the contract for the steel equipment of the Glasgow University Library at the cost of £22,461 2s.

Terra-Cotta Buildings—Some Lessons from America—III.

By G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A.



MATSON BUILDING, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Messrs. Bliss & Faville, Architects.

This week is illustrated a building in polychrome terra-cotta.

The premises, constructed of steel framing and brick, are faced with ornamental terra-cotta in two colours.

The lighter colour is of a light pink yellow tint with a slight brown speckle.

The background colour of the ornamented portions is of a greenish blue.

The ornament symbolises the chief business of the firm occupying the premises, namely, a very large marine and fishing concern. It will be noticed how much the rope "motif" has been used, and here and there fish forms and seaweed are introduced. The colouring is of the sand and the sea.

The finish of the terra-cotta blocks is a matt enamel. This material illustrated is the product of Messrs. Gladding McBean, of California.

In this, and the preceding articles, we have now illustrated three kinds of terra-cotta finish, viz., a speckled brown monochrome, a granitex (an imitative finish), and a polychrome treatment with matt enamel finish.

The terra-cotta in each case goes through the same preliminary processes of manufacture, and for each similar clay is used.

The process of manufacture is briefly as follows:

First, models of each block are made of plaster of Paris, the models being made about one inch in the foot larger than finally required, in order to allow for shrinkage. Sectional moulds of plaster of Paris are then cast over these from which later the required number of terra-cotta pieces are produced.

The clays and fusible minerals used in forming the terra-cotta body require most careful selection for their plasticity and binding qualities, and must be of such a nature that when fired at a high temperature they will form a homogeneous body, both strong enough to stand the structural loads imposed and able to resist the action of the air and weather on their surface.

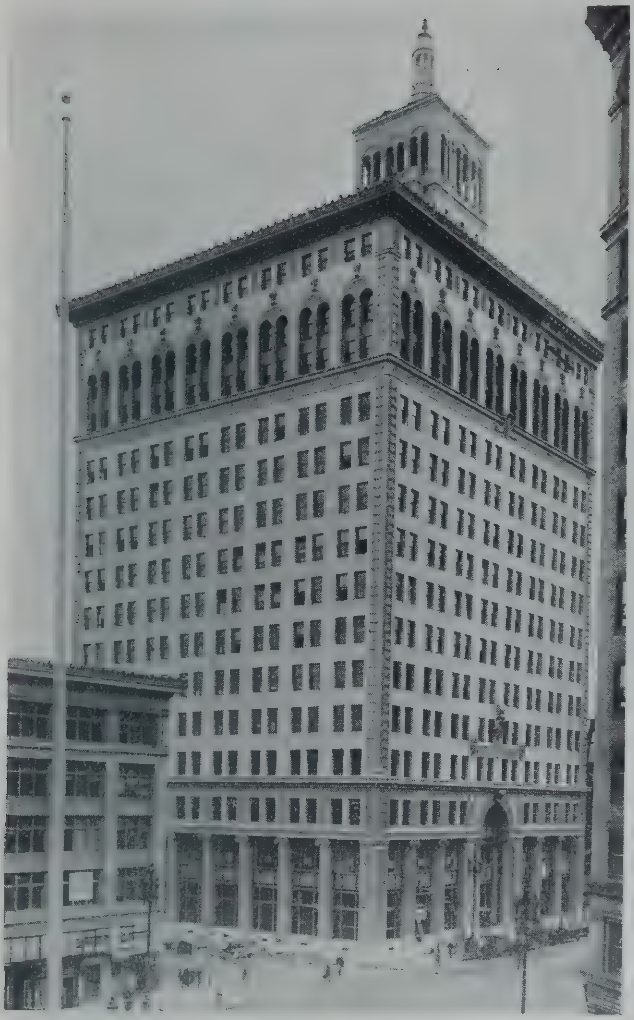
The clay, when mixed, is pressed into the plaster of Paris moulds by hand. The clay is made to form a layer in the mould about 1¼ inch thick. Strengthening ribs of clay are inserted in these moulds every 6 inches or so. When the moulds are removed each block is then touched up by hand prior to being taken to the drying chamber. Here all surplus moisture is evaporated.

After being thoroughly dried, the terra-cotta blocks pass into the slipping or spraying department, where by means of compressed air sprays the surfaces to be exposed are coated with a liquid ceramic mixture, planned to give the desired colour or glaze when the chemical change by firing has been completed.

Tremendous care is taken with the preparation for these colours and the liquid is made up according to exact ceramic formula.

The speckled or stippled effect, so attractive in modern American terra-cotta work, is produced with the air brush and chemicals at the time of this spraying, above described. The operation appears so easy and takes so short a while, that one much wonders that in this country so effective a finish is so disregarded.

The blocks are then placed in large specially made kilns for firing. An oil fuel is used as a rule for these kilns. A



GENERAL VIEW.

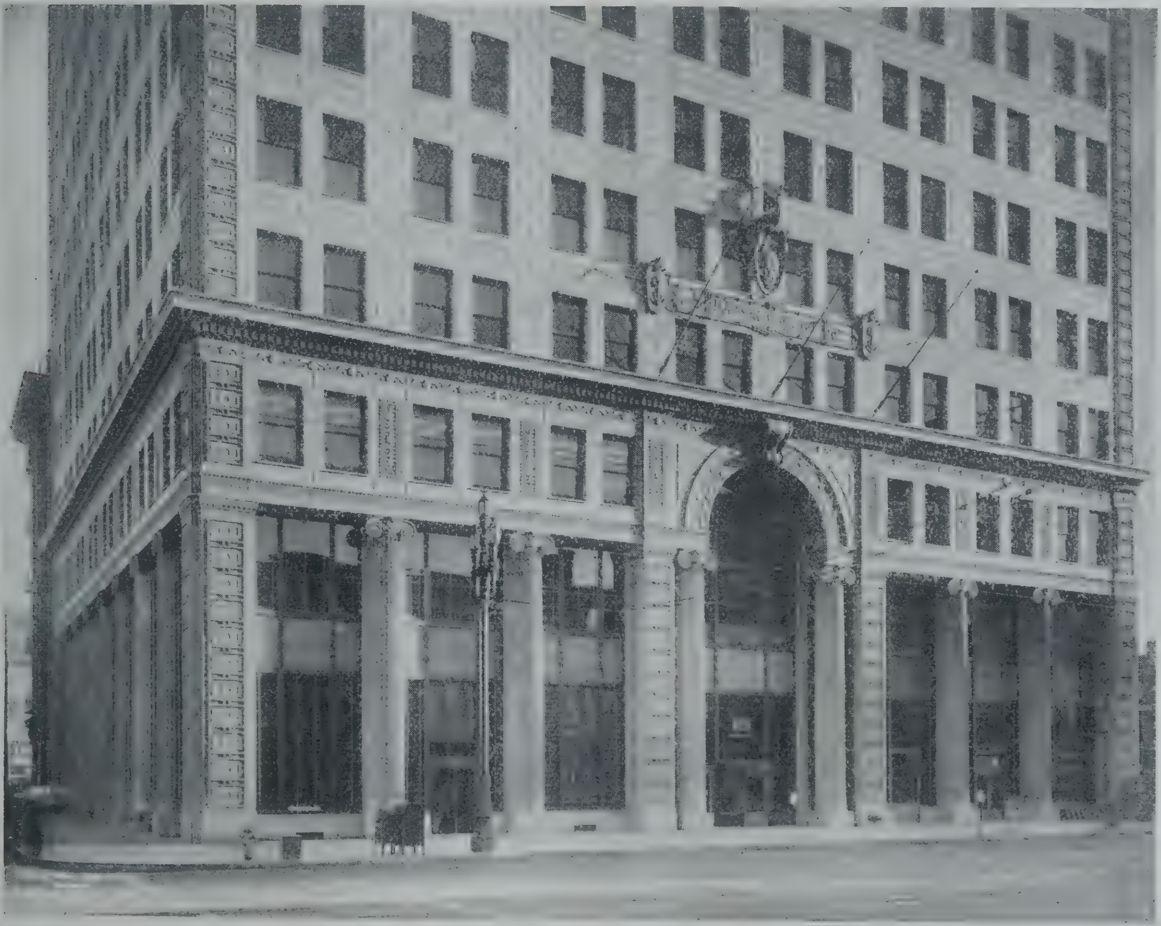
temperature rising gradually to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit is produced in these kilns. The heat is varied according to the nature of the clay and the glaze required. The kiln is then slowly cooled to normal and the blocks are removed. the average time taken for the complete operation of firing and discharging a kiln is about two weeks.

No further operation now remains prior to delivery, except a visit to the fitting room. Here, blocks are marked for identity purposes and are tested as to their jointing with each other. When required the joints are squared and cut to accurate alignment either by hand or by grinding.

How a Builder Regards Us.

At the annual dinner of the Institute of Builders, Mr. F. L. Dove, in proposing the health of the Architects and Surveyors, said that architects were much like builders, good, bad and indifferent, but from what he had read in the Press during the last few weeks he thought that many of them had mistaken their profession and would have done better as sensational novelists. We are always on the search for good matter, and should be glad if Mr. Dove would furnish us with the matter on which he bases this complimentary opinion. For we have an admiration for sensational literature if it is good of its kind. But a disposition which appreciates the sensational is not necessarily out of place in architectural work, which often depends for its effect on contrasts. We should have been inclined to think from what we know of them that a possession of literary taste and aptitude is less common among architects than it is in the ranks of some other professions, and the list of architects who have finally passed into the ranks of novelists is a short one. We can instance Hall Caine, but cannot recall any others except the gifted author of " Thomas," who is now like a circus rider managing two steeds at one and the same time.

Tynemouth.—The Corporation are to proceed with the erection of 21 blocks of maisonettes at Balkwell.—Plans passed: 20 houses, Dene estate, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; addition to Our Lady R.C. Church, for Mr. Oswin L. Smith.



MATSON BUILDING, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Bliss & Faville, Architects.

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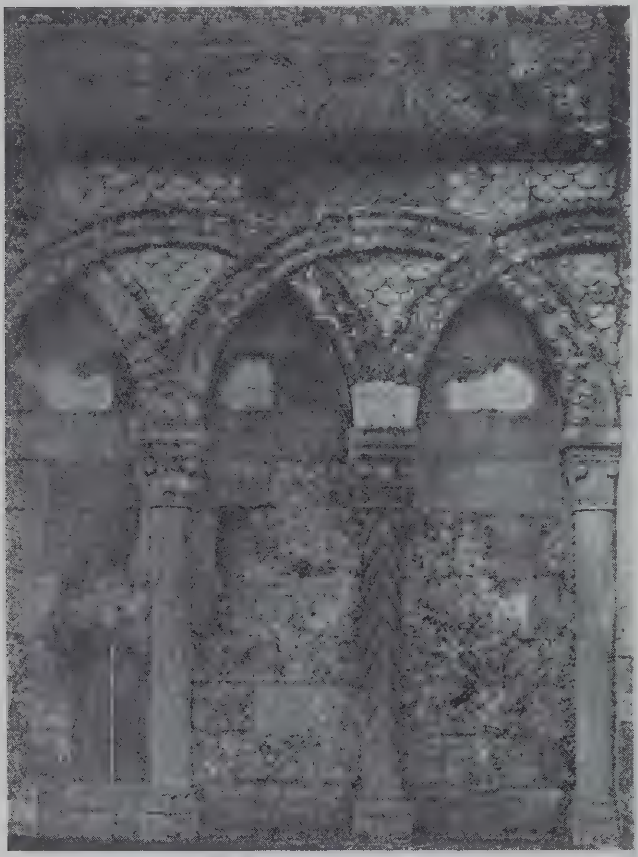
The Beauties and Curiosities of Christchurch

H. A. J. Lamb, A.R.I.B.A.

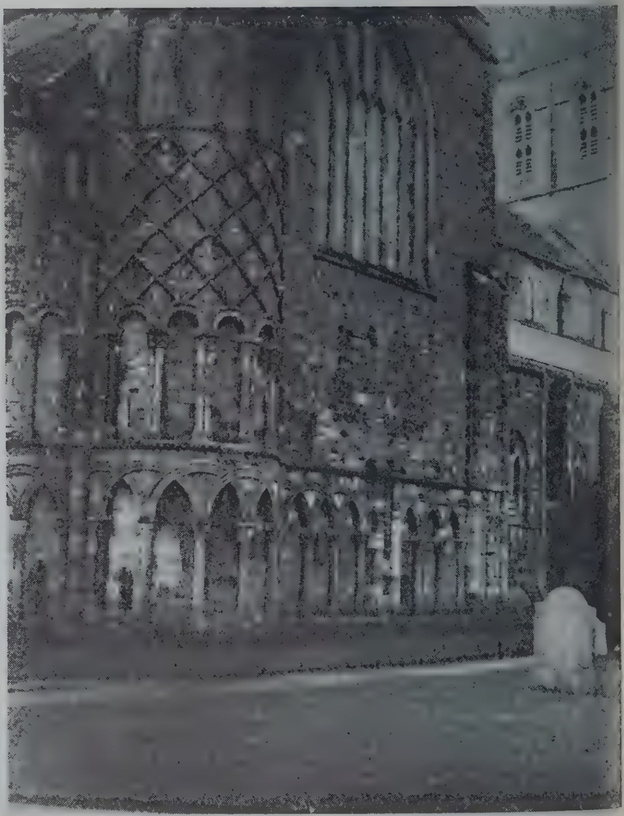
VIEW OF THE PRIORY FROM THE RIVER.

Christchurch Priory is, I suppose, one of the most imposing buildings in Hampshire. Standing on high ground at the junction of the Avon and Stour, its vast bulk is visible for many miles inland, and from the fact that it is practically situated on the Solent, it is also a prominent landmark from the sea. Of later years building has increased to such an extent eastward of Bournemouth that Christchurch Town might almost be said to have been embraced by its area. The Priory is noteworthy for the many curious and interesting objects of antiquity to be found there.



DETAIL OF NORMAN TURRET.

In the very building of it a curious legend has been handed down to the effect that it was originally intended to build the Priory more to the north of the town, but the stones which were carried there during the day were mysteriously removed at night and placed on the site on which the building now stands. The legend also relates how a Divine Presence intervened in its erection—there always being one more workman than the number who came to draw pay. In the north choir aisle a beam known as the miraculous beam is pointed out, in the roof, to the visitor. For some reason or other this beam was found to be too short to span the width required, and was left over night by the workmen—the next morning it was found to be of proper length and securely fastened in its place.

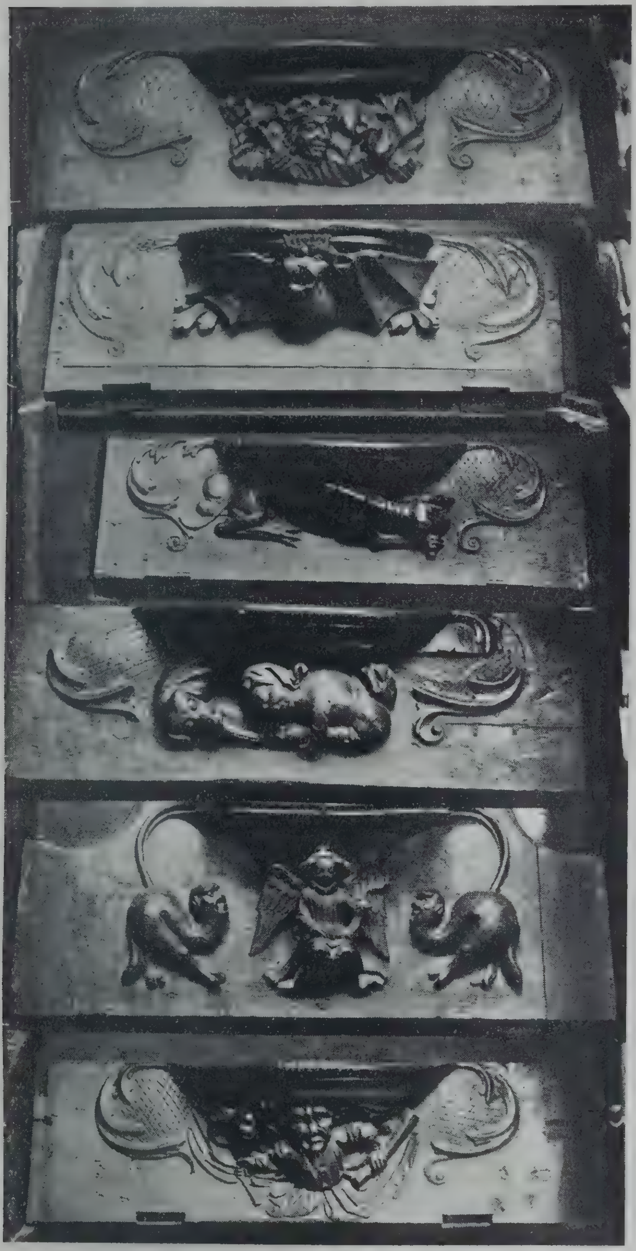


THE NORMAN TURRET.

The present building dates from the eleventh centur Flambard, a chaplain to William Rufus obtained the King permission to pull down and rebuild the Priory about 109

Subsequently, for very many years the building was muc neglected and gradually fell into disrepair, and it was not until the latter end of the last century that it was restored to its present condition.

On the exterior of the north aisle is a beautiful Norman turret, the interlaced arches and fine carving being absolutely unique in England. In contrast to this one enters the building by the main north door, through a deeply recessed entrance supported by Purbeck marble columns.



THE MISERERE SEATS.

On entering the building the Nave, flanked by Norman arcades built in the time of Flambard, remain to show one of another example of this style, and one of the most perfect now existing in England.

The chief beauties of Christchurch Priory are to be found at the east end. Particularly in the choir, containing some remarkably fine oak stalls and queerly carved misereres; the majority dating from the fifteenth century.

The Miserere seats are extremely interesting, and in most cases are of a ludicrous nature, as will be seen in the illustrations. A carving of King Richard III is supposed to be an excellent likeness, certainly great prominence has been given to the features, which are very clearly defined. One shows a dog gnawing a bone and another a dog gnawing a man's foot. The origin of the Miserere seat, intended for those taking part in the long services of those days, was to give some support during periods of long standing during the singing. Should any member of the choir doze during this, the seat was not large enough to sit on properly, so that the slumberer was possibly precipitated on to the floor. O! Unfortunate one—hence the name!

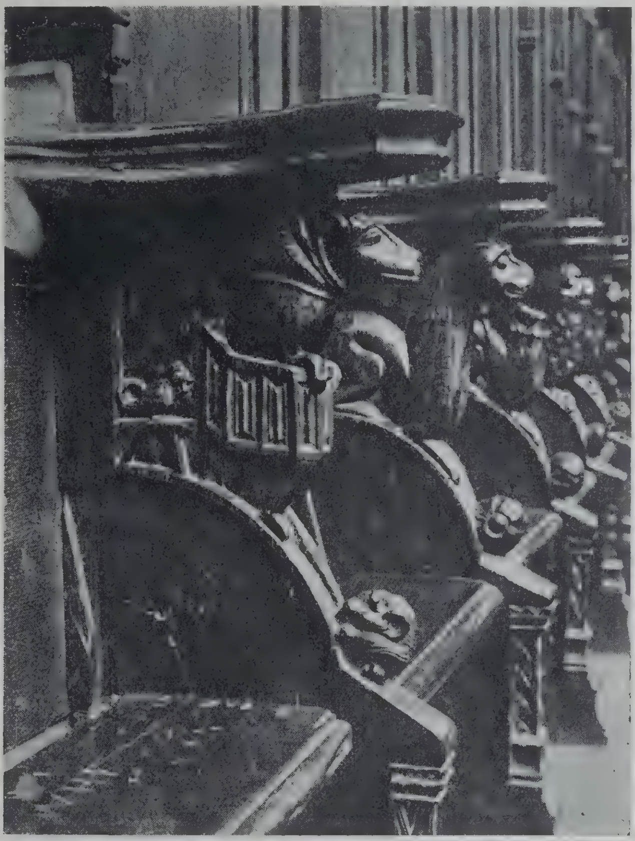
Many of the arms, too, are grotesquely carved, the most curious depicting a fox in a pulpit preaching to some geese, grouped below. Standing on a stool behind is a cock, crowing in derision.

To the east of the choir is a remarkably finely carved stone reredos, representing the genealogy of Christ.

Springing from the loins of Jesse is shown the genealogical Tree. On the left is seen David playing on a harp and Solomon on the right.

In the Lady Chapel, 1398, stands an ancient altar of Purbeck stone, under the remains of a stone canopy; upon it have been placed some fragments of carving, that in the centre being a representation of the Ascension.

As in most old churches of any age there are a few quaint epitaphs, one in the church bears the inscription: "Sally Williams, died of grief, the 8th of April 1836 age 79 years," and one in the churchyard—on what is known as the Puzzle Tomb—bearing the following cryptic words:—



CARVED ARM OF STALL IN THE CHOIR SHOWING FOX IN PULPIT.

"We were not slayne, but ray'sd;
Ray'sd not to Life,
But to be buried twice
By men of strife.
What rest could the Living have
when Dead had none,
agree amongst you.
Here we ten are one
Hen: Rogers, died April 17. 1641"

There seems to be no record of the meaning of this, but I recently came across the following possible explanation.

During the Civil War, when all the towns in this part of the country were firm in the Parliamentarian cause, the castle, which practically adjoins the Priory, was captured from the Royalists in 1646, and in the taking of it the graves in the churchyard were broken into to provide material to form a battery against the walls, and bodies thus disturbed were buried in one common grave afterwards. The date April 1641 being perhaps an error for 1646, when the inscription was recut in the present century.

Ancestry and Art.—A New Employment for Sculptors.

By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile.

When in 1870 Mr. W. J. Evelyn, of Wotton, commissioned the sculptor Joseph Durham to make him a small copy of the monument of his ancestors Sir John and Lady Wotton in the church at Godstone, he set an example which might well be followed. Pride of ancestry is a quality happily not yet lost, and ancestral tombs are still a proud possession. But they have their drawbacks. A portrait can be copied or photographed, so that every cadet of the house may have his own version of his ancestor's features; but a tomb is immovable, and after childhood too often unfamiliar; and no photograph can do it justice, even if—which very rarely happens—a negative exists. Yet on those tombs the sculptors of the past lavished their art; and even an eighteenth century critic could see the pity of it. "Was His (the Duke of Montagu's) tomb to be erected in Westminster Abbey, I should scarce have ventured to give a description of it, but as it is to be lost from the public eye in the country; in justice to so much merit, and to give pleasure to all lovers of the polite arts, I have ventured to excite their curiosity by an account of it." But if, in the words of the same critic, "it is the misfortune of Mr. Roubiliac to have his best performances hidden from the eyes of the best judges," it was equally the misfortune of other sculptors. We cannot expect to find many such practical commentaries on the text as my recent discovery of the model for the very monument in question hidden in a cupboard in Westminster Abbey*; but the fact remains that such things are possible. In no other class of works of art are they even conceivable; but sepulchral sculpture is, and in the nature of things must remain, unfamiliar save to the few who have visited a particular church and are familiar with its tombs—a necessary proviso in the case of eighteenth century sculpture, since architecture and early monuments are, as a rule, all that is looked for by the average visitor or emphasised by the average guide-book.

It is true that the reduced copies here suggested would rarely be deliberately used by noble families to-day as the writer already quoted proposes they should use the Duke of Montagu's monument, to be "awakened to a remembrance of what his grace was, and what it is their duty to be"; but if there is any truth in the saying *Noblesse oblige*, the possession of such a copy might have its uses even here. And as portable memorials such works would assuredly be valued. Every shop in Rome and Naples is full of copies of antique groups every whit as complicated as many of our English tombs; we have surely young sculptors capable of reproducing English works on the same reduced scale. But, it will be said, Italy is a marble country, where material is cheap and abundant; to import it to England would render the cost prohibitive. The answer is plain. Our Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire alabaster sufficed for countless monuments in the past, and we have the authority of the Encyclopædia Britannica for the statement that "the limestones of the Palæozoic formations yield a great variety of marbles well suited for architectural," and we may add sculptural, "purposes." The material is there, the artists are there; the closing of the field opened up by the War Memorial has meant for them a sad lessening of opportunities. The idea of copying monumental figures on a small scale is surely worth considering, when we remember the dignity of a Gothic or Jacobean tomb; the dramatic force or classic peace of an eighteenth century monument; the formal and delicate grace of a relief by Flaxman or Chantrey. Such work, too, would have great advantages for the sculptors themselves. It would familiarise them with the work of their predecessors—and how thorough that work is can only be appreciated by study of the subject; it would show them the use of the chisel, and deliver them from the tyranny of the model handed over to subordinates to be worked out in marble; it would train their eye to see and to appreciate the merit of different schools of sculpture. The shops of Stratford-on-Avon are full of china busts and figures of Shakespeare, each worse than the last, without any indication of their origin or hint of the name of the masters whose work is thus vilely caricatured. In Rome or Naples thirty or forty lire will buy a marble reproduction, small indeed, but at least wrought by hand in marble and not cast in china in a worn-out mould. Why should not marble copies be available in Stratford? Scheemaker's Shakespeare statue, Roubiliac's bust—the two works of art most often victimised in china—should have the names and places of their originals inscribed upon the base; not only Americans would flock to buy. The art of the Place St. Sulpice is a byeword; but it is surely little less than tragic that even photographs of most of the monuments in Westminster Abbey itself cannot be bought. A shop in Westminster—Broad Sanctuary or Victoria Street for choice—which should open its doors to reproductions of monuments in their own material, marble, of various sizes and at various prices, would surely make its name.

Nor need the material be confined to marble. A terra cotta model on a reduced scale would furnish endless casts; and if Paris can provide us with terra cotta models of famous Tanagras for a few francs, why should not such models, either in terra cotta or the cheaper plaster, be available here? Such monuments are art or history writ small; they should be available for schools as well as private people. There is no copyright in the Wolfe monument, none in Sir Isaac Newton's; yet both are unattainable in reproduction even in the Abbey. The Victoria and Albert Museum has recently started a movement which should be better known, to supply at a cost of 7s. 6d. to 25s. casts of interesting architectural and other sculptures; cannot the same be done for monuments? To the descendants of the great such memorials would be precious; to the public at large such a means of increasing their acquaintance with the monumental art of the past would be at once new and valuable. We can at last buy postcards of one or two monuments—the Shakespeare and the Nightingale tomb at least—at the Abbey itself; if casts or terra cottas were available they would be bought and treasured. Roubiliac's figure of Eloquence, which Canova pronounced "one of the noblest statues I have seen in England," is as fine as any Tanagra—witness the original model of the whole Argyll monument in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Why should we not be able to buy a copy of his Newton in Cambridge, in marble, plaster or terra cotta as suits our purse? Why is Maderna's St. Cecilia popular, and Ryshack's Locke unknown? If they were accessible, it would, in the words of ou eighteenth century critic, be for "the honour of our natio in this art; that foreigners might see at last that sculptur is not unknown in England."

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[*] "The Times," Dec. 29, 1924.

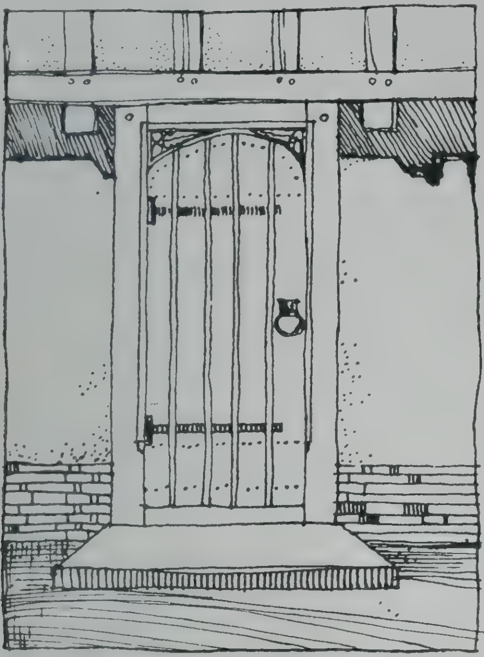
Croydon.—The Education Committee are to erect a secondar school for boys and another for girls at Shirley Road at a tota cost of £43,000.—Accommodation for motor vehicles is to b provided at the depot at a cost of £900.—Plans passed: 3 houses, Limpsfield Avenue, for Messrs. Tysoe & Harris; houses, Mitcham Road, for Messrs. E. Evans & Sons; 13 houses Cobden Road, for Mr. E. G. Bax; 11 shops and 22 flats, Londo Road, Thornton Heath, for Messrs. Clout & Tysoe; 33 house Keston and Harcourt Roads, for Mr. R. B. Manser; 24 hous and 18 garages, Lindfield Avenue, for Mr. C. H. Ridge; 2 houses, Craven Road, for Mr. A. Duckitt; 36 houses, Selwo Road, for Messrs. Paish, Tiler & Crump; 12 houses, Limpsfie Avenue, for Mr. P. Richardson; 8 houses, Wickham Roa for Messrs. G. Poulton & Sons; 10 houses, Epsom Road, f Mr. C. H. Ridge; 10 houses, Waddon Park Avenue, for M C. S. Banks; 14 houses, Warlingham Road, for Mr. F. Wilcocks.—The Housing Committee recommend that Mess John Laing & Son be allowed to erect a pair of type "A" non-parlour—by the "Easiform" method of concrete co struction at the price of £930 in accordance with an offer th have made.

The Doorway—Its Rise and Fall.

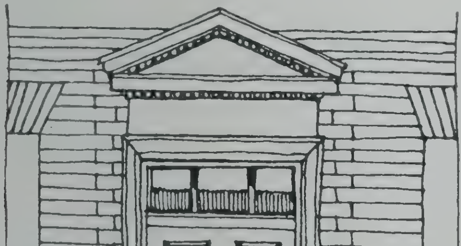
By W. Edward Palmer.

There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the origin of the doorway. Provide a box fit for humans to live in, who, like the players, must have their exits and their entrances, and the doorway, *ipso facto*, springs into being.

The first form of doorway was, doubtless, just a "hole in the wall." Man, not content with mere utility, and with an itch for decorating everything he uses, made it a comfortable shape and decorated the edges. Thus the architrave was born. It may seem illogical to dissociate the doorway from the house proper; as one developed, so, naturally enough, did the other, may be argued, but historical evidence contradicts this. The rudest clay-built hovel, the most humble wattle and daub cottage, usually boasted, at any rate, an honest oak door. Our simple forbears were at the least homeloving, and something more irresistibly concrete than the report "*Mr. Honeydew is not at home*" was wanted in feudal times and in the days of Ship Money. The door was the conventional way, after all, of getting into the house, of getting "*to the hearth*" on which honest yeomen in parts of Devon to this day pour cider as a libation. So they beautified it. Witness this oak frame on a poor half-timbered cottage in Sussex.

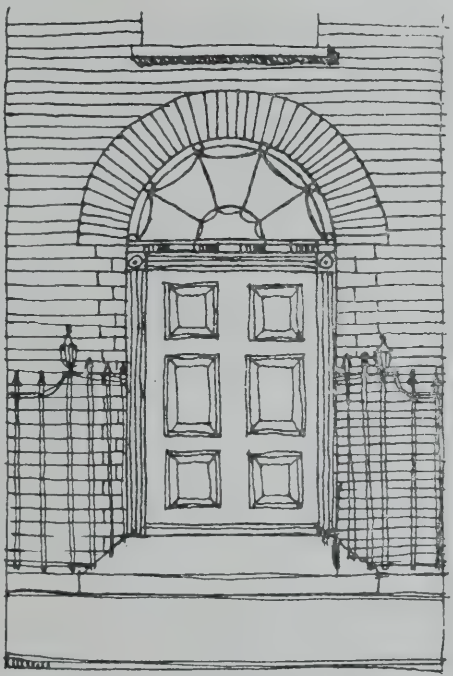


1525.—WESTHAM, SUSSEX.



1725.—CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA.

From about the last quarter of the seventeenth century onwards—until an architectural blight settled on all new buildings in England about 1840—the door was always the principal external feature. Friends House, Croydon, is a typical example of the bare and rigid scholarship expressed in houses of the Georgian period. The plain brick wall surface, regularly pierced by sash windows, acts as a foil to the magnificent detail of the front door. The buildings of the Temple and the little court of Staple Inn are, after all, but studies in doorways. Number 9 Grosvenor Road has a superb example of the shell-hood type, set quietly and beautifully in a plainly and regularly pierced wall surface. The Georgians could, above all things, appreciate the power of contrast as applied to buildings: and their domestic façades, when analysed, for the most part, are found to consist merely of a cornice, windows, and a doorway. So the door flourished. Limited, to a certain degree in size and proportion, and certainly in scale, it is amazing what a wealth of craftsmanship and design was put into them. The neighbourhood of Smith Square, Westminster, the Inns of Court, parts of Chelsea and Hampstead, the Queen Square and Great Ormond Street parts of Bloomsbury, all abound in wonderful examples of the Georgian joiner's skill.

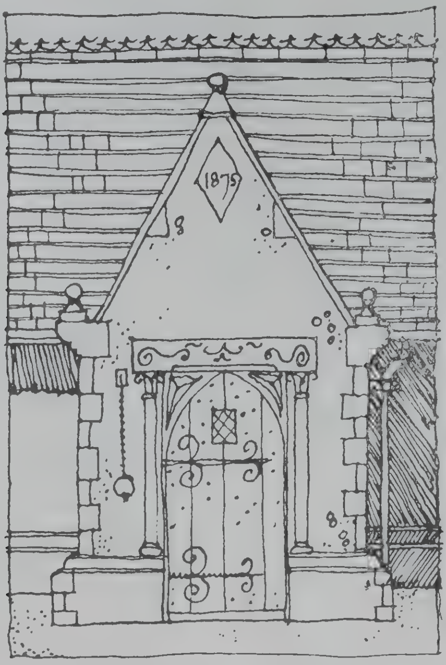


1825.—QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

The Regency brought the semicircular fanlight into more popular usage, and the reeded architrave, following in general feeling the examples of the preceding century, but showing a tendency to more lightness of design. And then! A chain of awful events must be recorded in their proper sequence. In 1840, Albert the Good set foot on Albion's shore—I cannot forebear the phraseology of the day—1842 saw the birth of Joseph Gwilt's stupendous Encyclopædia which was to be the future handbook of the Pimlico speculating builder. The Opening of the Great Exhibition in 1851 burst like a bombshell on the Queen's loyal subjects, and then the doorway, like every other feature of the house, started on its downward career.

It is needless to remark that doorways of this period are more than numerous. You may see a hundred along any bus route in London. In Finchley—particularly Finchley, Finchley and Kensington have the cream—in Brondesbury or Kilburn, in Bloomsbury or Highbury, in fact, *anywhere* in London or the Provinces, an energetic photographer could photograph a hundred in a day. They are of types and periods innumerable. The Classic and the Gothic, the Byzantine and the Baroque; all with the epithet

Victorian. A strange gabled abortion stares out into the Adelphi—a specimen which should on no account be missed. Green gaslight glimmers behind dusty, coloured glass fanlights: graining and veneer smirk at one another in the dry season, and dirty brass knockers placed axially over rusty letter-boxes, implore the passing tribute of a sigh. So has the doorway decayed. In modern work, quite a scholarly elevation is too frequently ruined by a doorway quite out of keeping, and it is always the bugbear of the jerry-builder, who, in his desperation, more often than not, resorts to a "stock" from his marvellous catalogue.



1875.—HIC ET UBIQUE.

In Barton St. Mary, East Grinstead, Sir Edwin Lutyens shows us how dignified a simple semicircular head may look without appearing ornate. He has employed the Romanesque trick of receding "orders" or rings of brickwork, as he has also done in the Hoo, at Willingdon (Sussex). The effect is strikingly severe, and yet the deep shadow formed gives ample emphasis to what is, or should be, the salient outside feature of the house.

Such, briefly then, is the sad history of the doorway. To-day we cannot be said to be building in a distinctive manner, the "period" craze is as strong as it ever was, and the doorwayis too often a lifeless copy of an old example. A few men are capable of being "original" in the good sense of knowing just how far to exercise their own judgment, and at the same time to be guided by historical precedent; but for the most part, the jerry-builder rules the roost.

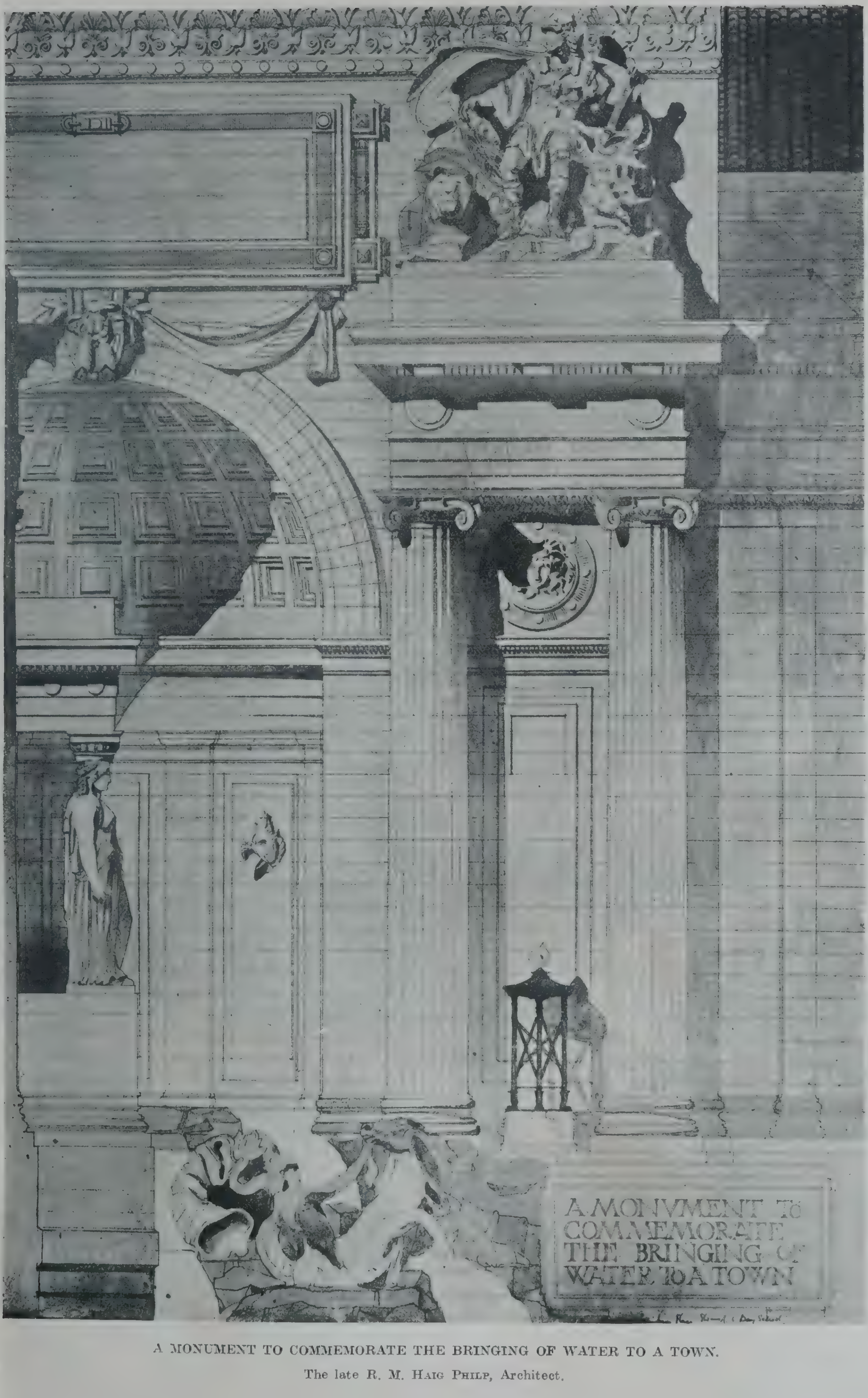
Only the present desperate money-shortage, labour-shortage (a seeming paradox with over one and a half millions unemployed) and house-shortage, has given him his new lease of life. But meanwhile, nine-inch walls, brutal tiles, deceitful roughcast and nasty doors—are the "*mode.*"

The New R.I.B.A. Charter.

The new charter of the R.I.B.A. having been "signed, sealed and delivered," there is no more a Society of Architects, but only the Royal Institute of British Architects with its allied societies and those outside its scope and jurisdiction. Those who have considered this as being a desirable end in itself may well congratulate themselves, for it is a tangible fact and an achievement. Those on the other hand who have considered it as a necessary means to an end will have to wait until they discover whether that end has been brought nearer by unification. We have never been able to see the least reason why "unification" should affect the fortunes of registration. Why A and B both desiring it should not have an equal chance of success as A has after it has absorbed B. All we hope now is that it will not be argued if registration proves to be beyond reach that A, having absorbed B, should make a further attempt to absorb C, the latter being the so-called architects as yet unaffiliated. We hope instead that A will fight out the question of registration and if it cannot effect its end abandon it. Though it is practically useless to argue the question on its merits, we adhere to the idea that what is in reality most worth having will not be affected by any measure of registration which has the remotest chance of securing a place on the Statute Book. What is worth having, and supremely worth having, is the greater confidence of the public and the greater disposition to regard architects as a useful and necessary part of the social edifice. And it seems to us that this can only come about by the individual efforts and value of the work done by architects on behalf of their clients. If registration could be proved a means of inducing the individual architect to raise the standard of his work, to be more alive to means by which his work could be made a greater use to the public, then indeed registration would help the profession as a whole. If on the other hand it is simply a means by which certain men will be debarred from using the title "architect" we may presume they will practise under other titles, perhaps with even greater success than many of them do now.

The railway company's regulation prevents people from travelling without tickets, but Parliament is most unlikely to prevent anyone from carrying out structural building work which complies with the local bye-laws. We do not commit ourselves to the statement that registration is impossible, but express the view that as far as we can see any measure likely to receive the sanction of Parliament will confer little benefit on architects and almost none on the public. But admittedly a strong case can be made for the elimination of imaginary grievances—for very often it is only by removing them that people are able to realise the true difficulties which should be met and overcome—and from that standpoint we are glad that a strenuous attempt should be made to achieve an end desired by a great majority of architects.

At the same time it may be pointed out that if every qualified architect had dealt wisely and well with his clients, and done good work for them, there would be no great desire to secure registration at this moment, for the contrast between the good work of the qualified men and the poor results produced by employing anyone else would be so clear and manifest that no protection would be necessary. In other words, our real enemies are too often those of our own household and not the outside imposters and quacks whom we denounce, and improvement must come from within rather than without. We confess in matters architectural to be complete free traders, believing that every man should be allowed to carry on his work as he thinks fit, to charge what he likes, and to be bound by no formal etiquette or rules of any kind whatsoever. He is, or should be, a gentleman with an instructive sense of what is just and honourable, and with a knowledge of the world sufficient to enable him to cope with the difficulties he meets. The chief use of a professional society seems to us to afford a meeting-place for those who are qualified and who have a love and interest in the same ends, rather than a species of specialised State department with rules, regulations and penalties, trying to speak for its members with a collective voice. We are suffering now from the result of State interference in almost all the vocations of our lives, and only the incurable optimist can say that we gain any commensurate advantages or that the processes imposed on us are other than costly and unsatisfactory. Do we really desire more regulations or less; this seems to be the cardinal question to be answered, and registration certainly means more regulations and not greater freedom.



A MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE BRINGING OF WATER TO A TOWN.

The late R. M. HAIG PHILP, Architect.

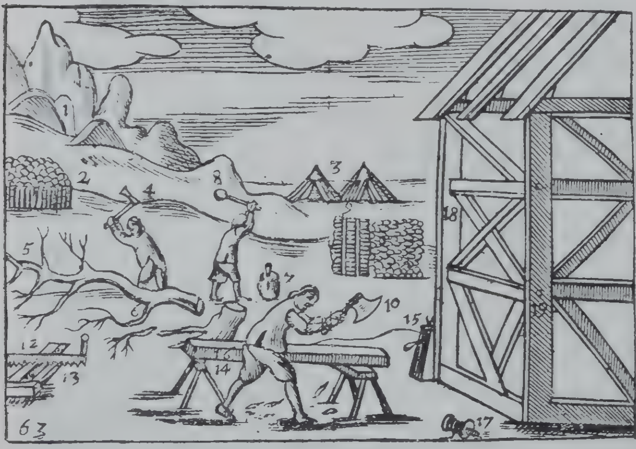
A XVIIth Century View of Building, Etc.

C. Edgar Thomas.

In the year 1659, when the drab Puritan government of Britain began its last year of life, there was working in the City of London an unconventional schoolmaster, one Charles Hoole. His methods of teaching were distinctly original (clearly he lived before his time), and he penned many scholastic manuals of a curious kind. One thing he strongly advocated was the establishment of a universal system of elementary schools giving instruction in the vernacular. He agitated in vain. Another of the products of his tireless brain was a translation of the "Orbis Sensualium Pictus" of the distinguished educationist Johann Comenius. This was virtually the first children's picture-book; and Hoole's translation appeared as "The Visible World; or, A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things that are in the World." The first edition appeared in 1659; our copy is one of a later edition, 1672. That circumstance is of small moment, because any copy of the little book, irrespective of the edition, is now rare and valuable. To us Hoole's book is of interest for its few pages and pictures connected with the Building and kindred arts; but before reproducing these a short note upon Hoole may not be out of place.

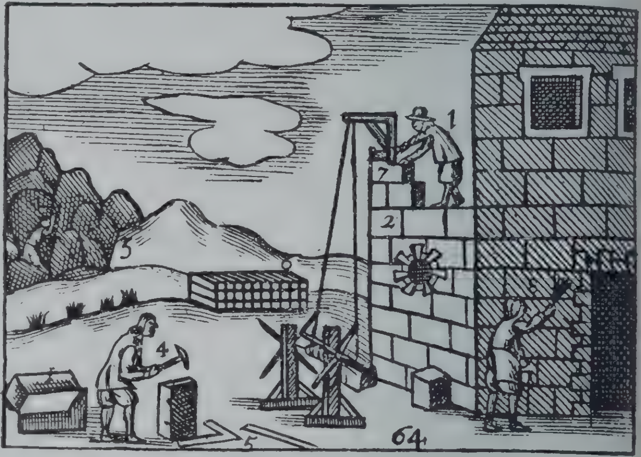
Charles Hoole was born at Wakefield, Yorks, in 1610, educated at the Free school there, and afterwards at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his degree. He was ordained into the Anglican Church about 1632, became Master of the Free school at Rotherham, and for a time Rector of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire. From this living he was sequestered by the Parliament. He then came to London and commenced a career as a teacher. His work was done at private schools, first in Aldersgate Street, and later in Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury. Here, says that quaint old chronicler Anthony à Wood, "the generality of youth were instructed to a miracle." The Restoration brought poor Hoole a little prosperity, and he was enabled to separate himself from the drudgery of teaching. The Bishop of Lincoln made him his chaplain, and also presented him to a prebendal stall in his Cathedral. Hoole did not long enjoy his good fortune; he died seven years later, and was buried in the chancel of Stock Church, Essex. of which he had become Rector.

The extracts from Hoole's book, which follow, are concerned with the Carpenter, the Mason, Engines, a House, the Parts of a House, and the Stove, with the Bedroom. The numerals in brackets refer to the various items depicted and similarly numbered in the pictures.



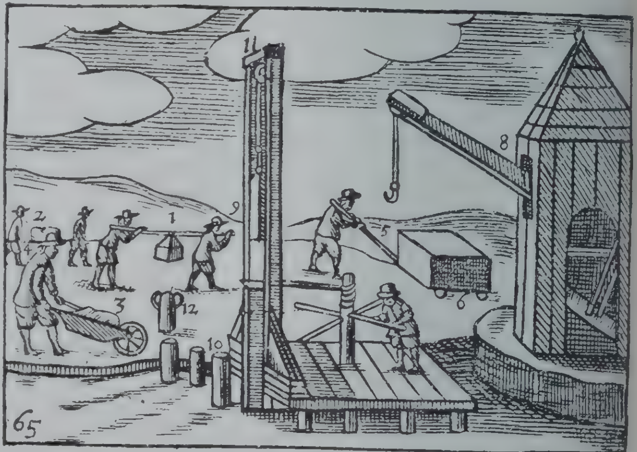
THE CARPENTER.

We have seen Mens food and cloathing: now his dwelling followeth. At first they dwelt in Caves (1) then in booths or huts (2) and then again in tents (3) at the last in Houses. The Woodman selleth and heweth down Trees (5) with an Axe (4) the Boughs (6) remaining. He cleaveth Knotty wood with a Wedg (7) which he forceth in with a Beetle (8) and maketh Woodstacks (9). The Carpenter squareth Timber with a Chip-Ax (10) whence Chips (11) fall, and saweth it with a Saw (12) where the Saw-dust (13) falleth down. Afterwards he lifteth the beam upon tressels (14) by the help of a Pully (15) fasteneth it with Cramp-irons (16) and marketh it out with a Line (17). Then he frameth the Walls together (18) and fasteneth the great pieces with pins (19).



THE MASON.

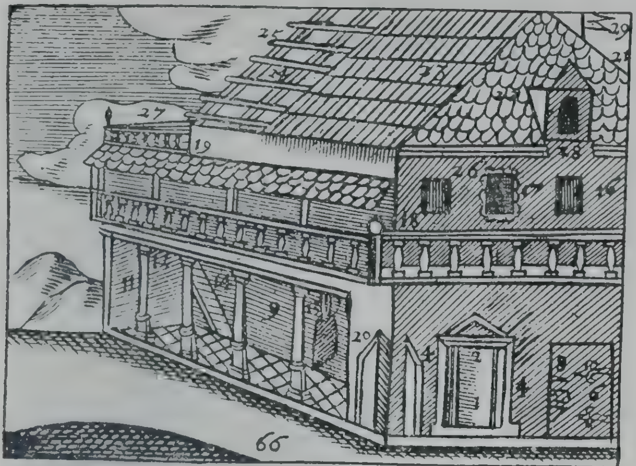
The Mason (1) layeth a Foundation, and buildeth Walls (2) Either of Stones, which the Stone-digger getteth out of the Quarry (3) and the Stone-cutter (4) squareth by a Rule (5) Or of Bricks (6) which are made of Sand and Clay steeped in water and are burned with fire. Afterwards he plaistereth it with Lime, by means of a Trowel (7), and garnisheth it with Rough cast (8).



ENGINES.

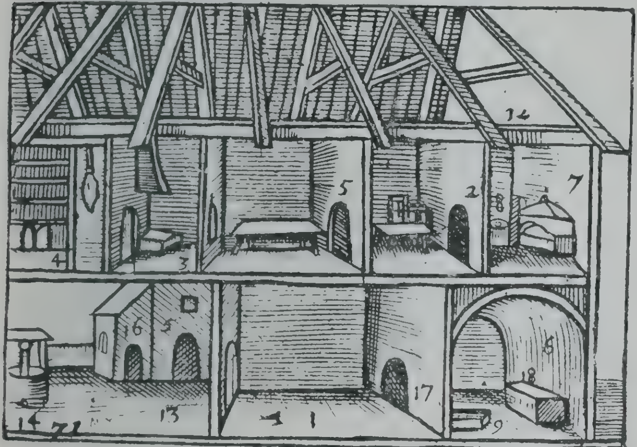
One man can carry as much by thrusting a Wheelbarrow (3) afore him, having an Harness (4) hanged on his neck as two can carry on a Cole-staff (1) or Handbarrow (2). But he can do more that rolleth a weight laid upon Rollers (6) with a Lever (5). A Wind-Beam (7) is a Post which is turned by going about it. A Crane (8) hath a hollow-wheel in which one walking draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship. A Rammer (9) is used to fasten Piles (10) it is lifted up with a rope drawn up by Pullies (11) or with hands if it have handles (12).

The Porch (1) is before the door of the House. The Door hath a threshold (3) and a Lintel (2) with Posts (4) on both sides. The Hindges (5) are on the right-hand upon which the doors (6) hang, the Latch (7) and the Bolt (8) are on the left-hand. Before the house is a fore-court (9) with a Pavement of square-stones (10) born up with pillars (11) in which is the Chapiter (12) and the Base (13). They go up into the upper-stories by Greeses (14)



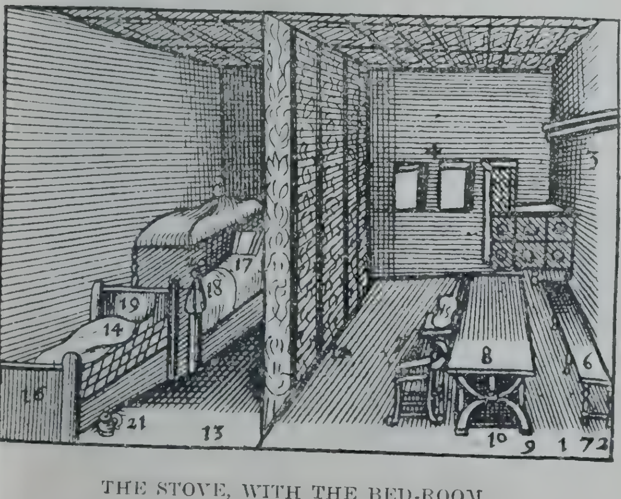
A HOUSE.

and winding-stairs (15). The Windows (16) appear on the outside, and the Grates (17), the Galleries (18), the water-Tables (19) and Buttresses (20) to bear up the Walls. On the top is the Roof (21) covered with Tyles (22) or Shingles (23) which lye upon Laths (24) and these upon Rafters (25). The Eaves (26) adhere to the Roof. The Place without a Roof is called an open Gallery (27). In the Roof are Jutings out (28) (knops) and Pinnacles (29).



THE PARTS OF A HOUSE.

A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are the Entry (1) the Stove (2), the Kitchen (3) the Buttery (4) the Dining Room (5) the Gallery (6) the Bed-Chamber (7) with a Privy made by it (8). Baskets (9) are of use for carrying things to and fro; and Chests (10) (which are made fast with a Key (11) for keeping them. The Floor is under the Roof (12). In the Yard (13) is a Well (14) a Stable (15) and a Bath (16). Under the House is the Cellar (17).



THE STOVE, WITH THE BED-ROOM.

The Stove (1) is beautified with an Arched-Roof (2) and wainscotted walls (3). It is enlighted with Windows (4). It is heated with an Oven (5). Its Utensils are Benches (6) Stools (7) Tables (8) with Tressels (9) Footstools (10) and Cushions (11). There are also Tapestry hanged (12). For soft lodging in a sleeping-room (13) there is a Bed (14) spread on a Bedstead (15) upon a Straw-pad (16) with Sheets (17) and Cover-lids (18). The Bolster (19) is under one head. The Bed is covered with a Canopy (20).

Correspondence.

A "New Road Bill."

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—I venture to intrude on perusal of your recent informative issue setting forth that the traditional practice in supporting massive buildings was to use rubble for pier cores. This was done presumably from adequated experience of its utility, and hardly, conceivably, for merely economical reasons by Wren, in construction of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The irregular and angular character of the superimposed units of rubble, from their "action" and "reaction," would impart flexibility to the foundation, minimising sway, in proportion as the radius therefrom extended in the superimposed structure.

McAdam adopted the same principle in the foundation of his roads, and thereby successfully overcame the traffic conditions of his day.

In our day, as yet, the tremendous cumulative effect of modern traffic vibration is not generally, but only dimly, realised.

By natural law, the more solidly the structural resistance is, the greater the damage from vibratory effects. They would also effect disintegration of the rubble core, till there was a lateral, rather than vertical pressure—apparently evidenced by the present condition of pier walls—and the report of the committee, on the increasing motor traffic, which "still causes such grave apprehension that we earnestly beg that immediate attention be given to this serious aspect of the problem. Further shaking of the Cathedral may lead to a catastrophe."

As shock, once produced, can never be "absorbed," the commonsense course appears to be to divert and utilise it at its source—undeniably in the wheel, wherein there inherently exists also a remedy.

This has been so superfluously proved done, by utilising natural laws governing the right use of force, instead of ignoring them in present wheel construction, that in the interests of the community, an emphatic judgment, in the High Courts of Judgment, has been pronounced in favour of adopting such methods.

A "New Road Bill" is promised as imminent for "the entire reconstruction of the law as applied to all road vehicles and the use of roads by such vehicles."

Thereby, whatever methods may be approved for preserving roads, property and vehicles, the present catastrophic waste of our national assets may be prevented.

By thus co-ordinating all interests, the vehicle builders, who lately petitioned Parliament as to "what is to be done to save us from complete ruin," can have their "doled" engineers profitably employed, and, because of the special character of the work, sheltered from unfair foreign competition, in procuring that vital national necessity—economic transport, while rescuing the rate and tax payer from intolerable taxation, due to avoidable vibration.

A RATEPAYER.

Report of the R.I.B.A. Conference on Prizes.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—I see that you very kindly printed in your issue for yesterday the report of the R.I.B.A. Conference on Prizes which I sent you on February 9.

Since the report was sent to you, however, a slight alteration has become necessary in connection with those students who are to be admitted direct to the final stage of the competition for the Soane Medallion and the Victory Scholarship.

You will see that sub-section A reads as follows :—

(A) "The winner of the Royal Academy Gold Medal." This should read "The winner of the Royal Academy *Silver* Medal."

I shall be extremely grateful to you if you will be kind enough to announce this alteration in your next issue.—Yours faithfully,

LEONARD J. HAYNES,
Secretary to the Board of
Architectural Education.

February 14, 1925.

The Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Southend.

A. J. Connabeer, A.M.C., Principal.

"If children were educated to know Art, they would help their parents to know what to buy when they went to the shops. Since the Exhibition, 1851, they had been suffering from ugliness, but through the efforts and assistance of men like William Morris they were gradually trying to crawl out from that slough of ugliness to a sense of the significance of form and colour and proper relation. They had not gone a long way, but it was by the steady percolation into industry of people from such schools as this that they might have a less offensive England to look at and that they should be able to use and handle things which were more seemly."

THE LIFE CLASS.
Instructor, Mr. C. W. Taylor, A.R.E., A.R.C.A.

With these remarks forming the keynote of his address, Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., F.S.A., opened on Monday, February 9, the 26th Annual Exhibition of Students' Works at the above school. Housed in temporary buildings, the Art School, which now forms a potent factor in the educational programme of Southend, began in quite a small way in quarters set aside for the purpose in the Southend Technical School. In the year 1919 a move to more spacious quarters became essential, and the present temporary buildings were opened by Sir Henry Tanner, K.C.B., F.R.I.B.A. During the subsequent years progress has been pronounced and continuous.

THE JUNIOR ART SECTION.
Art Instructor, Mr. George Horton, A.C.T.C.

Southend School of Arts and Crafts is the pioneer of the "Junior Art Department," and this department is in an extremely flourishing condition, having now reached maturity; forty students pass out and forty are admitted each year. The course of instruction embraces a special form of secondary education covering mathematics, mechanics, English literature, composition, general history, geography and French, together with suitable physical exercises and organised outdoor games. The main objective of the teaching is to inculcate in the students that preliminary process which would in due course lead to some definite craftsmanship in suitable vocational callings. Simple exercises in elementary drawing, study of plant and animal form, together with intimate study of these subjects from life, proceeding still further to more difficult exercises and applying the definite principles to design and ornament in textile and other practical applications; a sound and comprehensive study of colour and its treatment in design; lettering; heraldry from its basic formation. The development of individual tastes and any signs of marked progress towards a pronounced bent in any particular craft is closely noted and encouraged from the outset, the student at the completion of the preliminary stages being drafted to a more specialised study of the craft in question.

The Junior Art Department of the school is the largest example connected with a recognised School of Art in the kingdom.

Over 90 per cent. of the pupils leaving are placed in suitable occupations, and the appointment book showed for the past three years that over eighty posts had been filled by students from the school.

PAINTING AND DECORATING SECTION.
Instructor, Mr. H. J. Pawley, 1st Class Honours London and City Guilds.

Specialised instruction is given in metalwork, pottery, leatherwork, millinery and dressmaking, painting and decorating, sculpture and modelling, book illustration and cover design, fashion plate drawing, cabinet making, life drawing, portraiture and etching, mezzo and aquatint, architecture in all its branches from advanced design, building construction, carpentry, joinery and other practical bench work.

In the painting and decorating section the work is under the auspices of the National Education Committee for

SCULPTURE AND MODELLING SECTION.
Instructor, Mr. A. K. Sutcliffe, A.R.C.A.

Painters and Decorators of England and Wales. In two successive years twelve students had been presented for that committee's national competitions, with the result that while so far not one failure has been recorded fourteen national prizes in open competition have been awarded to these students.

In the intermediate and advanced sections the tuition is so graded that while some seek instruction in art as a personal accomplishment and are taught accordingly, the professional student is also present, and many of such workers are engaged in the metropolis by day.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.
Instructors, Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. Leonard Freeborn, London and City Guilds.

In the architectural and building crafts section of the school instruction is given in architectural design (elementary and advanced), architectural history, building construction, mechanics, geometry, mathematics (elementary and advanced), these three last subjects together, be it noted, being a graded course of instruction from the junior art department stage to the specialised craft. With the increase in the number of students a new wing has been recently added to cope with the requirements of those attending the school, both in the day and the evenings. The teaching of architectural design, etc., is based on A.A. traditions, and developed on the same lines with signal success, three students having gained scholarships—two winning the Open Scholarship in successive years, the third winning a Special Scholarship awarded on grounds of merit by the Council of the Association. Ten students have been registered as probationers of the R.I.B.A. during the last three years, and four are in active preparation for the intermediate examination. A further extension to the building is contemplated to enable the provision of instruction in bricklaying and other allied crafts.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.
Instructors, Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. Leonard Freeborn, London and City Guilds.

The staff consists of highly qualified and skilled instructors in the various sections, under the able leadership of Mr. A. J. Connabeer, A.M.C., Principal.

R.I.B.A.

The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society of Architects.

An official intimation has been received from the Privy Council Office that the King was pleased at the Council held on February 6 to approve the grant of the Supplemental Charter prayed for by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The agreement made last year between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society of Architects accordingly comes into force, the admission of the members of the Society of Architects into the Royal Institute will take place forthwith, and a very important step in the unification of the architectural profession with the object of promoting a Registration Bill will have been completed.

Waterloo Bridge.

On Thursday, February 19, a Conference took place at the Royal Institute of British Architects, which was attended by representatives of the R.I.B.A., the Town Planning Institute, the London Society, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and the Architecture Club. Mr. Arthur Keen, Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A., presided. The report of the Special Bridges Committee of the London County Council was discussed and the following resolution was passed unanimously :

" This Conference is not satisfied that Waterloo Bridge is worn out and should be destroyed. It, therefore, recommends that the question should be referred to an independent expert Committee to determine (after hearing evidence and taking such advice as they may require) whether the bridge can be underpinned and made strong enough for modern traffic for many years to come. In the event of such independent expert Committee reporting that underpinning is practicable, this Conference is of opinion that the underpinning should be proceeded with and provision for the increasing cross-river traffic made elsewhere, as would have been done if the sinking of one of the piers of Waterloo Bridge had not occurred."

Manchester Exhibition.

The Manchester Building Trades Exhibition will open on Tuesday next, March 3, in the City Hall, Deansgate, and remain open until Saturday, March 14. A perusal of the list of exhibitors shows that a number of important firms in the building industries have taken the opportunity to let architects, surveyors and builders in the neighbourhood of Manchester see their productions. The Exhibition is being run by Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., as organisers, and arrangements have been made with the railway companies for the issue of return tickets at single fare for journeys within a radius of 60 miles of Manchester. These tickets will be issued for any day of the Exhibition, and are available for return on the day of issue ; application is to be made to the organisers at the City Hall, Manchester. Such an arrangement is a great consideration, and should ensure a record attendance. The City Hall is centrally situated, and within a few minutes may be reached from the principal Manchester railway stations.

The pronounced success of the Gas Exhibit at Wembley last year has encouraged the gas industry to demonstrate this year in even more attractive and compelling fashion the manifold use and advantages of the Spirit of Coal. In the forthcoming exhibition characteristic tableaux illustrating the 1,001 uses for gas throughout the Empire will reveal to the public the notable progress that gas has made and the wide scope of its service both in the homeland and in the varied activities of the scattered populations of the Commonwealth nations.

The Empire Gas Exhibit will be held, as it was last year, in the surroundings specially designed for it by Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., in the centre of the Palace of Industry.

Hornchurch.—School accommodation for infants is to be provided by the Essex County Council at a cost of £3,000.

Isle of Ely.—The County Education Committee have decided to enlarge the elementary schools at Gorefield and Leverinton.—

Kensington.—The Borough Council are to provide another 35 houses on the St. Quintin estate.

Nevendon.—Essex County Council are to erect a school for 200 children at Burnt Mill.

South Benfleet.—A school for 320 pupils is to be erected in place of the existing school.

Upminster.—A school for 400 children is to be erected on a site that was purchased before the war.

Westminster.—It is recommended that the St. Clement Dane's Vestry Hall be leased to St. Clement's Press, Ltd., and that the Council should purchase a site in Drury Lane and erect thereon buildings at a cost of £14,000.—Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire are to rebuild 55 Jermyn Street.

Book Reviews

An Artist in America.

" An Artist in America." By Maxwell Armfield. Methuen & Co., Ltd. 15s. net.

This book is illustrated by the author, and includes eight colour pictures and sixteen illustrations in black and white. A casual glance at the volume compels interest and a closer survey of its contents. The colour reproductions might at first mislead those interested in supposing that the author intended to describe America as it appears to an artist. But these false impressions disappear entirely as soon as one commences to read. The style is fascinating, and one realises very soon that the author has a very definite purpose in view. Here is a very sincere effort to picture America as she really is. Whilst the author is an artist, he writes in a manner that will appeal to many. There is no attempt to introduce technical phrases. He gives us his impression of places and we find that his attitude might reasonably be that of the average intelligent traveller who sees and realises, but is unable to record his thoughts. Quoting from the chapter entitled " New York Approach from the Sea ": " Here are no misty golden glooms of decayed splendour, but the sharp thrust of a sunlight as keen as a razor. Not a sham can escape it. And there are plenty here, if not quite so many as at Venice. The marble entrances of the Down Town offices may be veneer, but they are at least veneer of marble, which is more than can be said of those of the Doge's Palace, which are veneer of paint merely. All harbours are interesting in some way, and yet as you steam slowly past the appalling Statue of Liberty, you see that there is something in store quite different from the landscape of any other waterway. From hereabouts New York appears to be the tiniest island, rearing fantastical and impossible palaces into the intense blue air, more wonderful buildings than those of the mediæval illuminator, and more impossible than the visions of Maxfield Parrish.

" For as yet you do not realise that these great glistening precipices, that rise sheer out of the water apparently, are but the high-poised prow of the long-bodied Manhatten Island, upon which the city is built, stretching away back for miles, with the Hudson River on one side and the East River on the other. The beauty of these sky-towers about and around the Battery is pretty well established by this time."

The foregoing is a fair example of the general style of the whole book, and whilst some may regret that the author does not give a more vivid colour picture of the scenes, the majority will welcome the author's sincerity. " You probably know all the time that these buildings (the sky-towers) are high only because rents are high and ground space at a premium on this narrow spot of earth; you probably know that no consciously admirable motive of any kind seems to have built them, and, yet you cannot help feeling that they express something fine and vital and very simple and frank. And as you get better acquainted with the city, they do seem to image forth to a great extent the peculiar character of the people who built them and who work in them." " Every artist who comes to the city with a sense of proportion admits that in modern New York there is something new, something vital, something profoundly beautiful. Few, however seem to realise that this architecture is in the best sense traditional; that these enormous cliffs of glistening steel, concrete, and glass are impressive and beautiful for exactly the same reason that the Egyptian caverns of ponderous stone are beautiful and impressive. They are both examples of the economic use of material. The builders of the Pyramids, for instance, overcame their obstacles largely by slave labour. By the use of innumerable units of humanity they achieved prodigious things, lifted enormous weights, and carved their conceptions of beauty out of steel-hard stone, putting aside lime as an impediment by valuing the labour of slaves as nil."

The modern method is entirely different. Instead of the teeming slaves, all the forces known to mankind have been harnessed to produce the results with the least possible human tillage of the ground. " You see, for instance, a great space of littered ground upon which the builders are beginning to work. At first nothing is visible, but immense boilers and iron chimneys all along the sidewalk, busily emitting clouds of white steam which envelop everything in a blinding silvery whiteness. Peering beyond, you can just see an immense giraffe-like neck of steel, and suspended from it an iron box, the size of a small governess-car. It swings to and fro before a mound of debris, opening great fangs as it goes; then, burying them in the mound, it gives several short, sharp gnaws, such as a dog would give, burrowing itself in with a fascinating simulation of life. In a few seconds, its jaws closing on several hundredweights of fodder, it swings round, dribbling a little, and deposits it into a wagon which bears it away. Perhaps six of these mouthfuls fill the cart, each taking, say, a quarter of a minute to dig out and disgorge.

" The keynote of the tower-building, as of all fine achievement, is economy, the wise disposition of means. This fifty-storey building is not shoddy work, however quickly it may be run up; it could not stand a day unless it were well built, and economy does not mean parsimony." Another very interesting chapter, " Architecture and St. Francis' Wood," is included. " Both at San Francisco and at Los Angeles are groups of architects working with intelligent estate agents and with the cities towards a definitely beautiful result. Town planning is carefully considered in opening up new districts and strict limitations accepted to define the character of buildings to be erected."

" The impressions one receives in casually passing through the country are of a succession of parks in which the houses add to the interest of the place." Another delightful passage worth quoting reads as follows: " Occasionally there is a private garden behind, but the American has little use for privacy and loves to do all his living in public. This habit, which is trying to a European, has amongst other things produced the ' porch,' a wide veranda surrounding most houses on which the family tends to live and chat with its neighbours passing along the street, or in rocking-chairs on the next porch; almost all American chairs rock: their ideal seems to be perpetual motion *per se.* It has also substituted the curtain for the door in many rooms; a curtain that is rarely drawn. We can see a similar state of things developing in Europe since the War; a youth who do not read or write, but express themselves exclusively in sport, and on the telephone, so that there is no need for quiet, and doors become a mere bother to open." Only recently at one of the Architectural Association meetings a speaker deplored the public desire for things Jacobean, Tudor, Chinese or Pompadour. It would seem according to Mr. Armfield that " The American simplicity and self-depreciation in regard to taste has had the unfortunate effect of producing a thing called an ' interior decorator.' The individual following this line undertakes to furnish your house complete—knicknacks and all—in the approved English or Parisian taste. One is then perfectly content, knowing that one has the right thing."

The whole book is intensely amusing and full of passages which betray a very keen sense of observation. The illustrations are rather disappointing, flat and lacking in perspective. The modern methods of painting do not lend themselves well for colour reproduction: the textures become too evident and are apt to spoil the general effect. Central Park, New York, is a quaint picture having considerable merit. But " Sunset on Telegraph Hill," " Mt. Tamalpais from Marin County " and " The Ice Plant on the Hudson " are not successful for illustration purposes.

Modern paintings can be viewed at a distance with the result that tones of equal value will harmonise and blend so as to convey the artist's intended meaning, but reproduced in a book the pictures cannot well be viewed in the same way and therefore fail to convey the desired impressions.

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Illustrated Technical Dictionaries.

Many of our readers will already be familiar with the earlier volumes of the Schlomann-Oldenbourg Illustrated Technical Dictionaries in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish, which were begun some years ago. A British office has now been opened and Mr. H. I. Lewenz, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., appointed Editor and Manager for the British Section and will in future be responsible for the English terms and phrases contained in the dictionaries. Since the war, which naturally interrupted the work, Volumes XII, XIII, XIV and XV have been produced. They deal with the following subjects:—Vol. XII. Hydraulics, Pneumatics and Refrigeration; Vol. XIII. Building Construction; Vol. XIV. Raw Materials of the Textile Industry; Vol. XV. Spinning—Its Processes and Products.

These will be followed shortly by a volume on Weaving and Woven Materials, one on Mining, and later by volumes on Agricultural Machinery, Chemistry, Gas Engineering, etc. All the earlier volumes, commencing with Electrical Engineering, will be revised in the light of experience gained and knowledge afforded by the kindly criticisms of many readers. Mr. Alfred Schlomann continues to direct the Editorial Department. The newly installed British Editor will see that the English words in the Dictionary are those in common use and are the true expressions of their foreign equivalents.

The work is issued by Messrs. Lewenz & Wilkinson, Ltd., 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

History of Architecture on the Comparative Method

In Sir Banister Fletcher's "History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (7th edition), much interesting information is given about St. Paul's Cathedral. The various plates dealing with this matter include a plan and section of the building; internal views of the dome; a section clearly showing the triple form of the dome and explaining its construction; views of the dome from the front, and from the south-west; and finally a remarkable plate—a tribute to Wren's genius—showing the architect's principal buildings with the great Cathedral soaring above them all.

French and Belgian Stone and Marble.

Mr. A. J. Fabre, of 65 Overstrand Mansions, Prince of Wales Road, London, S.W.11, has been appointed sole agent for this country for the Société Anonyme Belge des Marbres Pierres et Granits, known as M.P.G. The society has been founded to take complete control of a number of important quarries in France and Belgium as follows:—

In France:

Société des Marbres Pierres et Granits, of Lyons.

Société des Marbres Pierres et Granits de l'Ouest, of Laval (Mayenne).

Société des Marbres Pierres et Granits de l'Ardeche, of Lyons.

In Belgium:

Anciennes Carrières et Marbreries Dubay, of Bruxelles.

Société Commerciale des Marbres et Materiaux, Bruxelles.

Chantiers Jos. Fontaine, of Bruxelles.

The M.P.G. has at its head a consulting engineer who has specialised in all geological matters, who is ensuring to the several concerns a needed unification in regard to extraction, manufacturing and commercial organisation, and thus dispenses with many intermediaries. In Belgium the society is the owner of several quarries with large output (about 11,000 cubic feet per month), including the well-known marbles of St. Anne, Rouge, Bysantin, Grey and Black, etc., among which the Rouge de Rance and St. Anne de Biesne are monopolised or of a very limited competition.

In France about 20 quarries are worked which form the most brilliant selection of coloured marbles, among which such marbles as Escalettes, Lamartine, Boisjourdan, Brocatelle, Violette, etc., are of a world-wide reputation and under the society monopoly. The French branches extract also several fine decorative stones, such as Buxy, Rocheret, Chomerac, Lens, Ladoix, etc., of well-known repute. There are four factories, including up-to-date sawmills, in Belgium and five in France. As the company is fully assured of financial strength and with a perfectly staffed and equipped works, there need be no delay in executing orders, either in the rough or finished work. The society deals exclusively with the trade.

The British School at Rome.

THE ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE, 1925, PRELIMINARY COMPETITION.

The Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome have selected the following candidates to compete in the final competition for the Rome and Henry Jarvis Scholarships of 1925: F. N. Astbury, G. A. Butling, C. A. Minoprio, B.Arch., and H. G. C. Spencely (Liverpool University), R. W. Briggs, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., Elsie Rogers, B.A. (Finalist 1924, exempted from Preliminary Competition, 1925), R. J. Willis, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Manchester University), Irene J. Macfadyen (Architectural Association), W. F. Scarlett, B.A. (London University).

The designs submitted in the Preliminary Competition of 1925 will be on exhibition at the Royal Academy Galleries from March 6 to 14 next.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

COMPETITIONS.

Under this heading we propose to give each week, or as often as may be necessary, a brief account of the *conditions* of such competitions as may at the time be open to the profession. In doing so we shall point out what conditions have been framed in accordance or at variance with the rules agreed upon at the General Conference of 1872; beyond this it will not be our province to go, our object being to help the reader to ascertain (more than an advertisement can) whether the *conditions* of a particular competition are likely to meet with his views, rather than to furnish a reprint of such details of requirements, etc., as he must, after all, obtain for himself. The numbers refer to the corresponding paragraphs in the General Conference Rules above mentioned.

Paisley Town Hall.

1. "The committee appointed by the Corporation are to be the sole judges"; no professional assessor must therefore be expected.

3. The required scale is given, as also the conditions, of "flat tints without shadow, in sepia or Indian ink only."

4. The cost not to exceed 18,000*l.*

5. Power is reserved to exclude from the competition designs which are in violation of paragraphs b, c, e, of this rule.

6. No exhibition is promised.

7. There is no undertaking that the author of the adopted design shall be employed in its execution.

8. There are three premiums, of 100*l*, 50*l.*, and 25*l.*; the aggregate amount is therefore just under the one per cent.

9. The selected design is not to remain the property of the author.

Time, extended from February 1 to March 30.

Oban Schools.

1. No professional assessor.

3. The scale is given. Perspectives not mentioned.

4. No cost is stated, but "The School Board will have very fully before them the estimated cost as an element affecting the award."

6. Exhibition is not promised.

7. The Board "distinctly stipulate that they do not bind themselves to engage the services of the successful architect to carry out the work."

8. There is only one premium, of 10*l.*; not sufficient, considering an accommodation for 400 pupils, and even this premium *may* be withheld.

9. The premiated design is not to remain the property of the author.

Time, April 1.

New West Herts Infirmary.

Not in accordance with rules 1, 3, 4, 6, 7.

8. Two premiums, of 50*l.* and 30*l.*, but the Governors do not bind themselves to accept any design.

Time, April 17.

The late Mr. William Stanbury, retired builder, of West Hill, Wandsworth, left £34,884 (net personalty £20,359).

BRISTOL.—The Docks Committee propose to erect a new granary at a cost of £220,000.—The Estates Committee of the Corporation have leased a site in St. Philip's Marsh to the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., who propose to erect a petrol store at a cost of £4,000.—Additional accommodation is to be provided at Ham Green Hospital at a cost of about £40,000.

Boyle's latest patent "Air-Pump" ventilators have been applied to the new Masonic Temple and Banqueting Hall, Queen's Hotel, Grays, Essex. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

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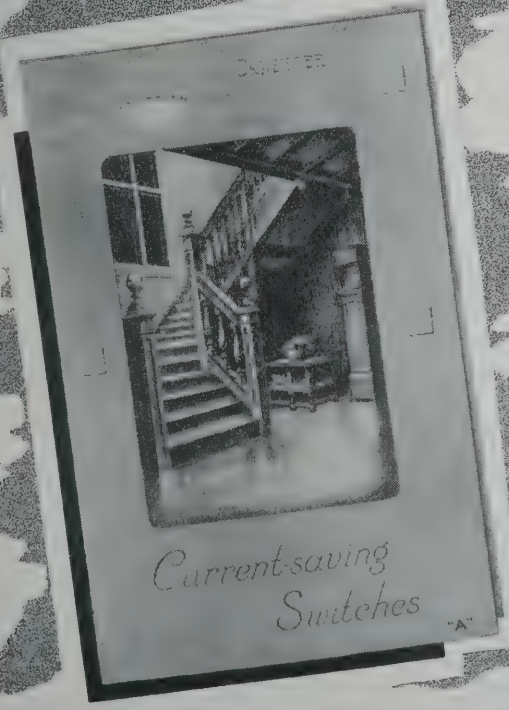
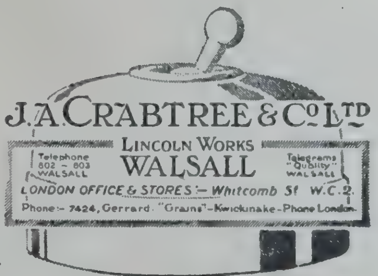


We are reproducing herewith one of the various folders which are sent out monthly to all Architects on our Mailing List, and which, we think, contain valuable information for those entrusted with the specification of Electrical Accessories.

* * *

If there are any Architects not receiving this literature periodically, they are invited to communicate with us, when the omission shall at once be rectified.

"Craftsmen in Switches"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General News.

Berkshire.—The County Council propose additions at the county mental hospital at a cost of £28,000.

Chorley.—Extensions are being carried out to the St. James' Schools for the Rev. J. Archer; architect, Mr. J. H. Earnshaw, 42 John Dalton Street, Manchester; contractors, J. W. Lee, builder, Chorley.

City of London.—The City Corporation propose, in connection with the letting on building lease of Nos. 83, 84, 85 and 86 Aldgate High Street, to effect a street improvement in that thoroughfare.—The block of premises comprising 21, 22, and 23 Camomile Street, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73 St. Mary Axe, and 54a, 55a, 56 and 57 Hounsditch, is to be rebuilt.—Two cottages are to be erected at the Mental Hospital at a cost of £1,600.

Manchester.—Plans passed by the Manchester Corporation: Messrs. Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., revised plan of alterations to the Beswick Inn, No. 23 Rowland Street, Beswick, own staff architects.—Mr. J. E. Thewlis, additions to Mission Church, Fielding Street, and Turner Street, Openshaw, Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, architects, of 19 Brazennose Street.—Miss E. Bond, conversion of two houses into shops and houses, Nos. 786 and 788 Ashton New Road, Clayton; Mr. F. J. Riley, architect, Bridge Street.—Beswick Co-operative Society, Ltd., new shop front, No. 70 Queen's Road, Gorton; Mr. A. H. Walsingham, architect, 62 Market Street. — Reynolds Bros., Ltd., conveniences to warehouse, Richard Street, Canal Street; Mr. J. H. Sellers, architect, 78 King Street. —Mr. F. Hulme, alterations to premises, No. 592 Ashton Old Road, and Turner Street, Openshaw; Mr. S. A. Rhodes, bakery specialist, 199 Hyde Road.—Manchester Dairy Co., Ltd., cart shed off Bank Union Street, Garden Street, Ardwick; Mr. A. Rangeley, architect, 4 Cathedral Gates.—Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., alterations to bank premises, Great Ancoats Street and Port Street; own staff architect.—Mr. P. Longshaw, alterations to old premises; Thorpe & Collier, architect, 66 Deansgate.—Beswick Co-operative Society, Ltd., 5 houses, Vincent Street, and South Street, Openshaw; Mr. A. McDonald, architect, 71 Meadow Street, Moss Side.—Mr. S. Levitan, conversion of house into shop and house, No. 44 Cheetham Hill Road, Cheetham; Mr. H. Pollick, architect, 23 Julia Street, Strangeways.—Mr. J. Sharp, dwelling house, Polefield Road, Blackley; architect, Mr. H. Riddle.—Mr. G. W. Boardman, revised block plan, etc., 2 houses, Albert Road, Crumpsall, Mr. J. Dalby, architect, 156 Horton Road, Rusholme.—Lancashire Electric Power Co., Ltd., garage, Spinningfield, Deansgate; Messrs. W. H. Robinson & Co., surveyors, Tib Lane.—Messrs. Simpson & Godlee, Ltd., revised plan of drains to garage, St. John's Place, Gartsiden Street; Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, architect, 14 Chancery Lane.—Mr. J. Midcot, conversion of house into bakehouse, No. 114 Cheetham Hill Road, Cheetham; Messrs. Leech & Ratcliffe, architects, 7 Cheapside.—Mr. M. Davidson, alterations to premises, 269 Waterloo Road, Cheetham; architects, Messrs. Drury & Gomersall.—Messrs. H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., hoist to premises, Brunswick Mills, Bradford Road; Mr. S. Stott, architect, York Chambers, Yorkshire Street, Oldham.—Mr. M. Bold, alterations to premises, No. 215 Ashton New Road, Bradford; Mr. A. McDonald, architect, 71 Meadow Street, Moss Side.—J. & W. Kayley, revised plan of w.c.'s, Engineering Works, Boundary Street and Holland Street, Newton; own staff architect.—W. T. Rothwell, Ltd., additional storey to brewery, Rothwell Street, Newton Heath; Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, architects, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting.—Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., conveniences to premises, Baloon Street; own staff architects.—Mr. J. Preger, alterations and additions to premises, No. 241 Waterloo Road and Percival Street, Cheetham; Messrs. W. H. Sutton & Sons, surveyors, 60 Spring Gardens.—The Committee, Manchester City Mission, additions to Carver Mission, Garner Street, Clayton; Messrs. J. Riley & Sons, builders, details of steelwork, etc., Deansgate Hotel, Deansgate; Mr. S. W. B. Jack, architect, Carlisle.—Messrs. Lewiss, Ltd., details of steelwork to premises, Market Street, West Mosley Street, and Rook Street; Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, architects, 24 Brazennose Street.—Messrs. Fallows & Keymer, boiler house to works, Keymer Street, Beswick; W. Hamer & Sons, engineer, Bolton. —Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., alterations to caretaker's house, Ten Acres Mill, Bower Street, Newton Heath; Mr. J. Knight, architect, 5 Cross Street.—Messrs. J. Templeton & Co., Ltd., alterations to warehouse, Pine Street, Parker Street, and George Street; Mr. J. H. France, architect, 6 Brown Street.—Mr. R. H. Murray, revised plan of elevation to offices, Wood Street; Mr. W. Longworth, architect, 4 St. Mary's Parsonage.—Mr. E. Burgess, revised plan and elevation of ground floor to premises, Bridge Street and Dolefield; Messrs. Sevan & Scaife, architects, St. Peter's Chambers, Stockport.—East Lancashire Benevolent Institution, foundations and basement of Masonic Hall, Bridge Street; Messrs. T. Worthington & Sons, architects, 178 Oxford Road.—Messrs. H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., alterations to premises, 33 York Street; Messrs. Halliday, Patterson & Agate, architects, 24 John Dalton Street.—Mr. T. Waters, dwelling house, Goodman Street, Blackley; architect, Mr. A. Waters.—Messrs. Tootal, Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., alterations to premises, offices, etc., Ten Acres Mill, Brown Street, Newton Heath; architect, Mr. J. Knight, 5 Cross Street.—Messrs. Williams, Deacons Bank, Ltd., and Messrs. T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., alterations to premises, Stevenson Square, Lever Street, and Faraday Street; Mr. F. Fower, architect, Macclesfield, and Messrs. Chippendale & Edmundson, architects, Bradford, Yorks.—Lord Egerton of Tatton, per Mr. J. W. Smith, dedication plan and section of new streets, Lathorn Road and Amhurst Road, Withington.—Mr. E. Nove, dedication plan of back street, Anson Road and Dickinson Road, Rusholme; Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, architects, 16 Brazennose Street.—Mr. C. King, dairy at rear of Burnage Lodge, Burnage Lane; architect, Mr. W. Evans.—Mr. H. Harrison, conversion of house into shop and house, No. 171 Mount Road, Gorton; architect, Mr. R. Bell.—Messrs. W. & H. Pownell, Ltd., well and pumping plant to works, Stockport Road.—Mr. J. McMorran, revised plan of six houses, Devon Avenue, Burnage; Messrs. J. H. Maybury & Son, architects, 19 Chapel Walks.—Mr. W. T. Sharrocks, garage, Olney Street, High Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; Messrs. Andrews & Butterworth, architects, 19 Brazennose Street.—Electricity Committee, additions to house adjoining electricity sub-station, Curzon Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.—Mr. T. Henchcliffe, revised plan and section billiard hall, Carrill Grove East, and Clifford Street, Levenshulme; Mr. F. Fern, architect, 11 Chapel Street.—W. & H. Pownall, Ltd., conveniences to works, Stockport Road, West Gorton; own staff architect.—Messrs. Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., conversion of two houses into public house, Braemar Road, Fallowfield; Messrs. Graves & Ellerton, architects, 9 Mount Street.—H. Evans, two houses, Norman Road, Rusholme.—H. Hartley, 86 houses, Mauldeth Road, Amhurst Road, Lathom Road, Shorrock Road, and Parsonage Road, Withington; Messrs. Mellor, Speakman & Hall, surveyors, 1 Cooper Street.—Lindsay Dobson, Ltd., 32 houses, Kingsway, Rusholme; Mr. F. Fenn, architect, 11 Chapel Walks.—Lord Egerton of Tatton, per J. W. Smith, dedication plans and section of new roads: Chatburn Road and Lambton Road and a portion of King's Road and Egerton Road, South Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and plan and section of continuation of King's Road, Withington.—Mr. J. Delaney, additions to house, St. Austells Road and King's Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; Messrs. Cruickshank & Steward, architects, 18 Booth Street.—Mrs. M. Baltner, conversion of two houses into shops and houses, Nos. 266 and 268 Claremont Road, Rusholme; Mr. J. Dalby, architect, 156 Horton Road, Rusholme.—Kays Atlas Brewery, Ltd., revised plan of drains, Robin Hood Hotel, Main Road, and Upper Lloyd Street, Moss Side; Mr. A. Rangeley, architect, 4 Catherine Gates.—Messrs. E. Harding, Ltd., alterations to premises, Deansgate and Longworth Street, Messrs. Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., builders, Ancoats.—Messrs. C. Shaw & Sons, lock-up garages, offices, etc., off Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; own staff architect.—Messrs. J. Lane & Sons, 86 houses, King's Road, Lambton Road, Egerton Road South, and Chatburn Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Messrs. Rhodes & Durcath, Ltd., 8 houses, College Road, Whalley Range.—Mr. W. Hudson, dwelling house, Palatine Road, West Didsbury.—Messrs. Lonsdale & Williams, 2 dwelling houses, St. Werburghs Road North, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

Oldham.—The Hartford Mill (1918), Ltd., at Werneth, is erecting a new warehouse, plans prepared by Messrs. Dixon, Hill & Co.; architect, 52 Union Street, Oldham; contractors, Messrs. Squires, Ashton & Sons, Ltd., Cheapside, Oldham.

Royton.—Plans have been submitted to the District Council, and approved as follows: New storage shed for the Park and Sandy Lane Mill, by Messrs. Ledger & Seville, joiners, Middleton Road, Royton.

Thornton.—Plans have been approved by the Parish Council for the erection of two class rooms to the Parish Church Sunday School and to convert the existing class room into a kitchen, estimated to cost £450. The contract has not been placed. It is also proposed to erect a mission church at Little Thornton, a site of 3,005 sq. yards has been given, and £600 is in hand towards the building fund.

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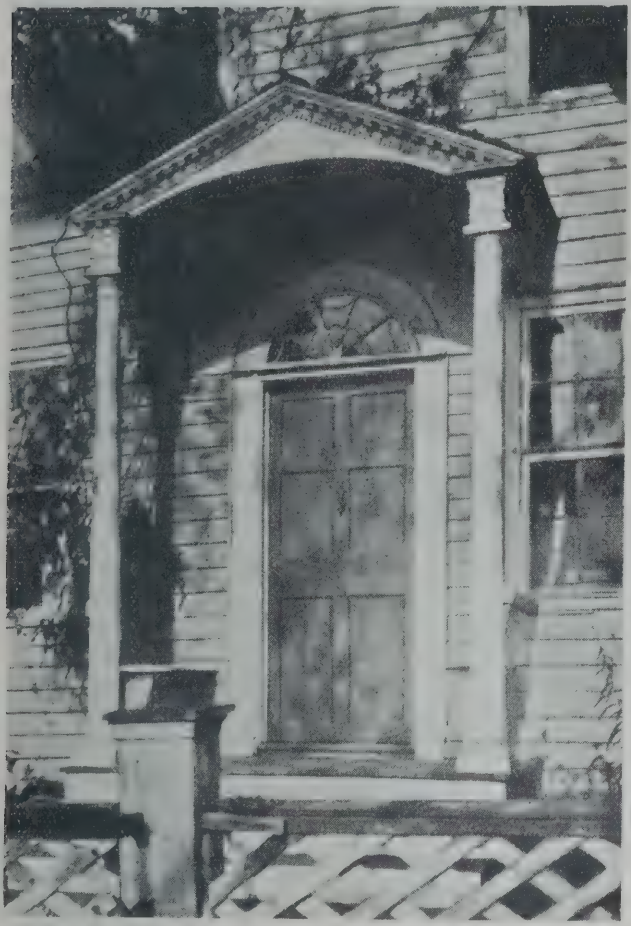
The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut.*

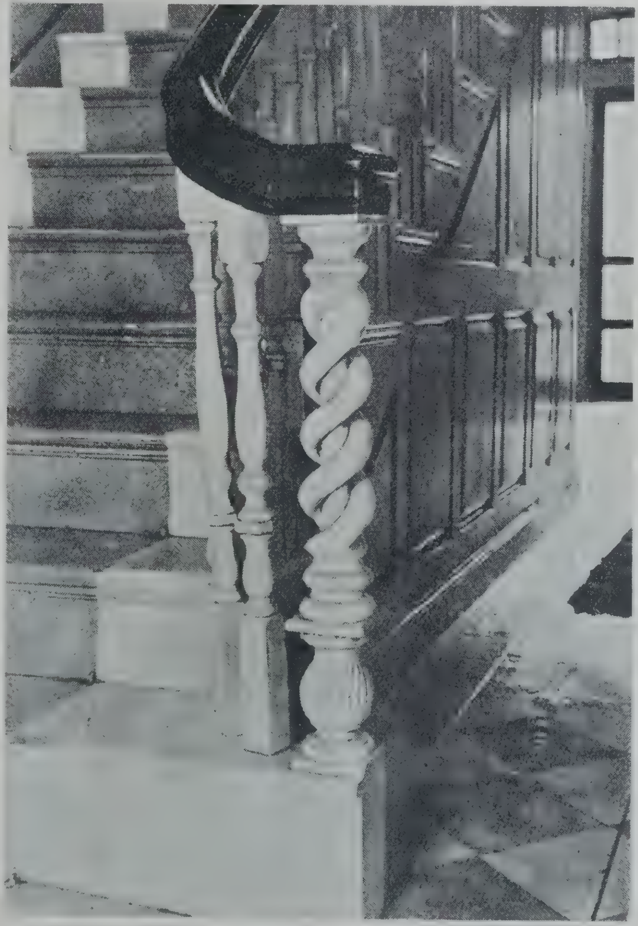


ENTRANCE OF AN OLD HOUSE, REDDING RIDGE.

Mr. J. Frederick Kelly has written a useful and interesting book on the early architecture of Connecticut which gives a vivid and complete picture of the successive changes—each slight and gradual in its nature—the sum of which differentiates American work of the Colonial type from English Georgian.

We have previously at different times expressed our conviction that Colonial architecture is not a mere phase of English Georgian but a development from it—a very different thing—and this work gives a clear idea of the gradual process by which these changes came about. The early part of the book is devoted to a consideration of the various types of plan in their chronological order—first, that of the house of two floors with a massive chimney at one end, at the side of which a small staircase is arranged, and, secondly, the house with the chimney stack in the centre and rooms on either side of it with a small stairway placed as before next the staircase. This was followed by a house with additional accommodation contained under a back lean-to roofed at the same angle as the remainder of the house. A further and later development was to alter the orientation of the chimney stacks, placing two of them between front and back rooms on either side of a hallway running transversely across the house with a front and back doorway and stairway, the whole forming a square rectangle containing four rooms on each floor, while finally the chimney stacks were placed outside forming the whole, or the greater part of the whole, of the end walls of the houses.

These old houses, of which plans and illustrations are given, were framed, like the old English buildings, of heavy oak beams but, unlike our contemporary work, this framing was seldom emphasised externally but was covered with lapped boarding or shingles, which were invariably of oak, thus having more or less the effect of the later frame houses built of soft woods, which were to replace the earlier and heavier type of oak beam houses. The American builder's work is usually differentiated from English examples by the simpler treatment of the roofs, in most cases unbroken by ranges of dormers and seldom hipped at the ends. The later introduction of the "gambrel" or mansarded roof is another feature which gives American building an aspect of its own, especially when, as is frequently the case, the roof is broken by slightly projecting windows commensurate in size and frequency with those of the lower part of the building. The general reliance on wooden framing as the constructional basis for



STAIRCASE, WEBB HOUSE, WETHERSFIELD.

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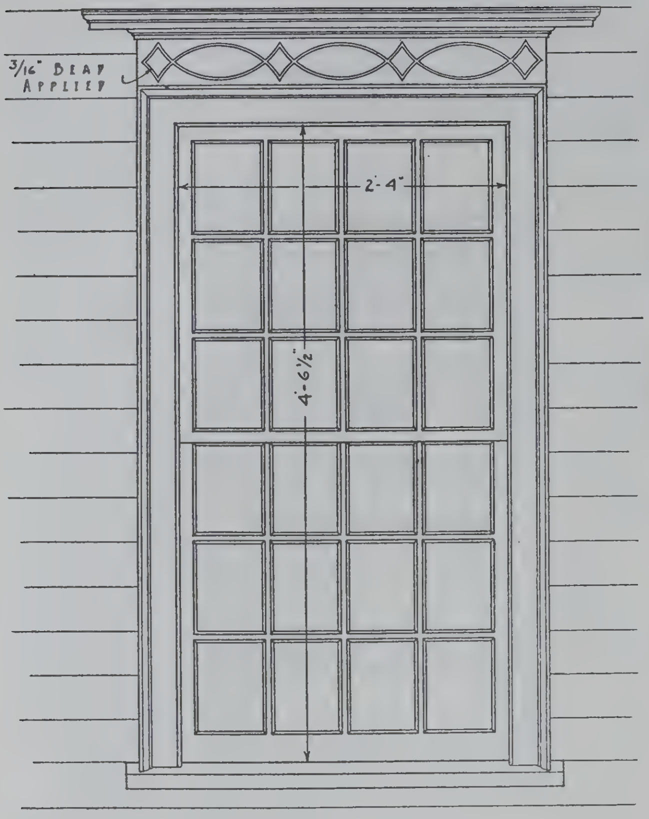
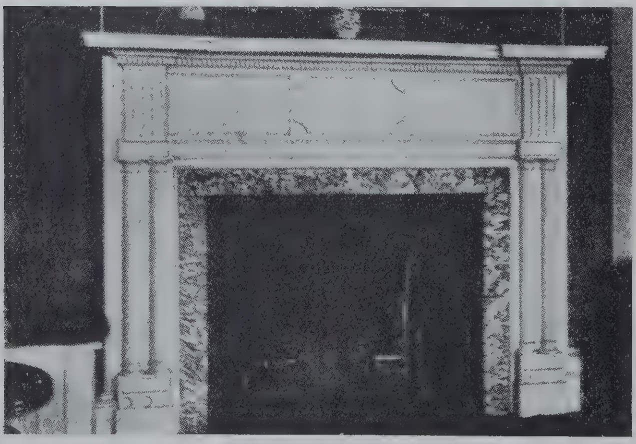
* "The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut." By J. Frederick Kelly, F.A.I. New Haven: Yale University Press; Oxford University Press. £3 3s. net.



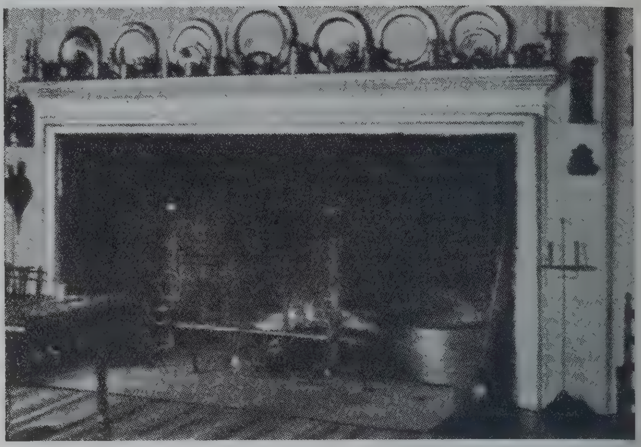
WINDOW, CHESHIRE.

building undoubtedly had a marked effect in determining a greater regularity in size and disposition of windows than was customary in our smaller Georgian buildings, in which brick rather than timber was the dominating structural material.

The difference in social conditions between the two countries also had its effect on their architecture, here in producing great ordered structures suitable to a dominant aristocracy and at their side the humble and more irregular cottages to house a population which was mainly agricultural and was partially already provided by the cottages of an earlier date still standing. In America requirements were met by the provision of what might be called small houses very similar to general scale to the average house of to-day. In the Southern States, where the great plantations were tilled by slave labour, an architecture was produced having its counterpart here, but further north the type was no doubt determined by the existence of a population neither rich nor poor and requiring the same average of commodity and comfort.



CHIMNEYPIECE, RANKIN HOUSE, GLASTONBURY.



CHIMNEYPIECE, WELLES SHIPMAN HOUSE.

The same conditions are undoubtedly expressed in decorative features which occupy a middle place between those of our richer Georgian structures and the work found in cottages and humbler dwellings, which bear few marks of any conscious effort of design and are for the most part examples of utilitarian building. Added to this, American design is strongly influenced by the general use of wood, none of the robustness of Georgian design being in evidence and little of the extreme delicacy which marked the town-bred style of the Adam Brothers. Our windows are usually deal cased frames, either plain or enclosed in architectural surroundings of brick and stone of some elaboration, while in American buildings we have such examples as that shown in Fig. 98, marked by delicate details entirely carried out in wood. Doorways like that of an old house, Redding Ridge, Fig. XXV, are distinctly unlike those of England, while in the treatment of chimneypieces and other decorative accessories a further marked departure is often made from the traditional Georgian type. Such differences are marked in such examples as those from Rankin House, Glastonbury, Plate XXXV, and the Welles Shipman House, South Glastonbury, Plate XXXVIII, in the first of which the column is attenuated until it becomes a slight decorative adjunct, and in the last where the whole treatment of a chimney opening is expressed in mouldings of small dimensions and great delicacy, while intricate turning such as that shown in staircase newel of the Webb House at Wethersfield, Plate XLVI, is practically unknown here. An examination of what we call Colonial work produces the impression that a race of designers and craftsmen, separated from Europe and generally confined through force of circumstances to work in one material, wood, and without the aid of carvers, delighted in fashioning unusual and delicate forms, a touch of which here and there gives to early American architecture a distinctly unusual note. Much of it is elaboration which is simpler to execute than to conceive and like some carefully chosen phrase expresses itself more forcibly in a short space than could be done by more elaborate and florid means of expression.

The note of American architecture of the past is that of a fastidious taste which is careful to avoid exaggeration but which is by no means entirely governed by past precedent.

The work is illustrated by a very large number of scale drawings and photographic views, which have been admirably selected and give a vivid picture of a most interesting phase of architectural history. The knowledge displayed both of past methods of construction and of decorative treatment is very great, and the author has accomplished a feat in expressing so much within the limits of a single volume.

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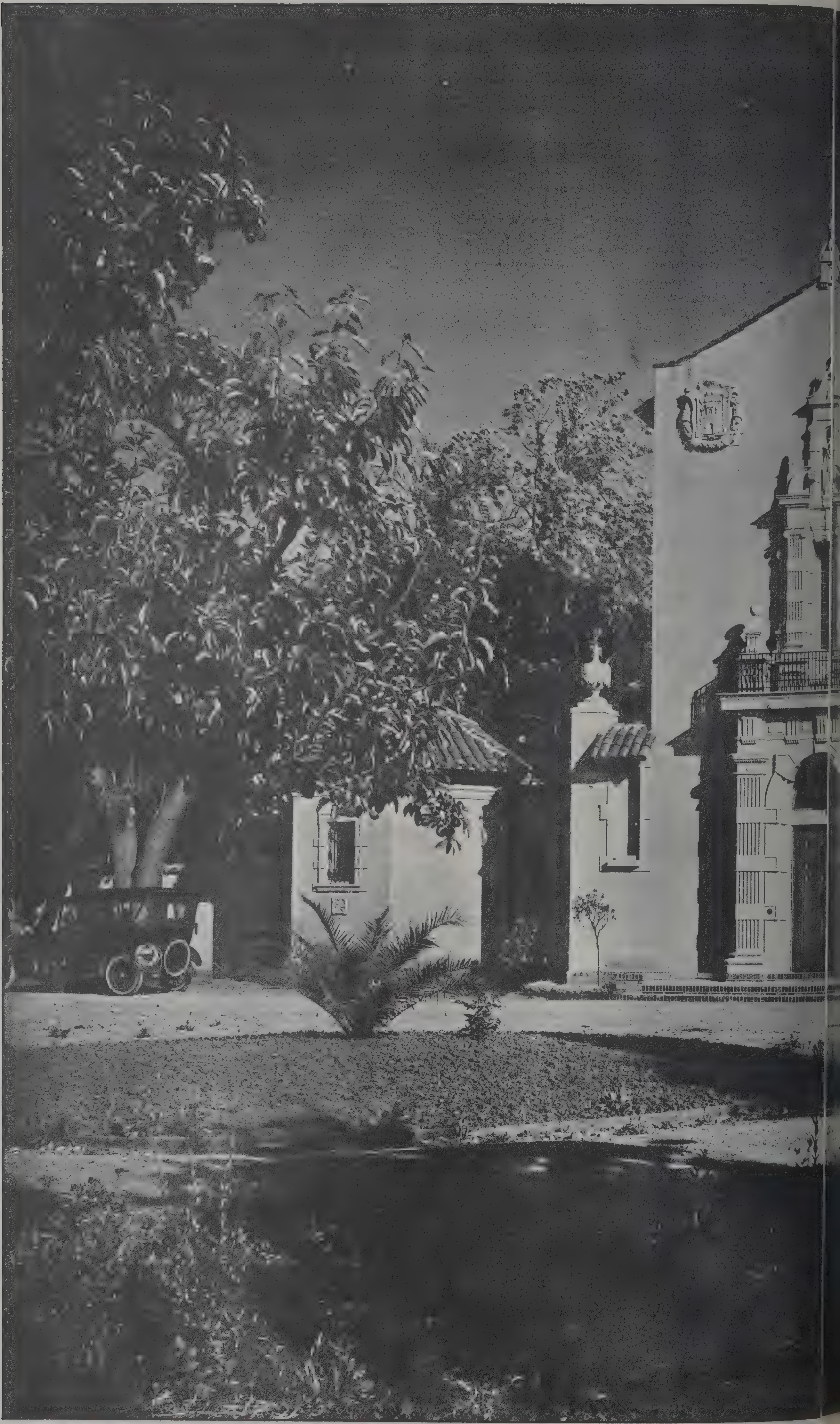

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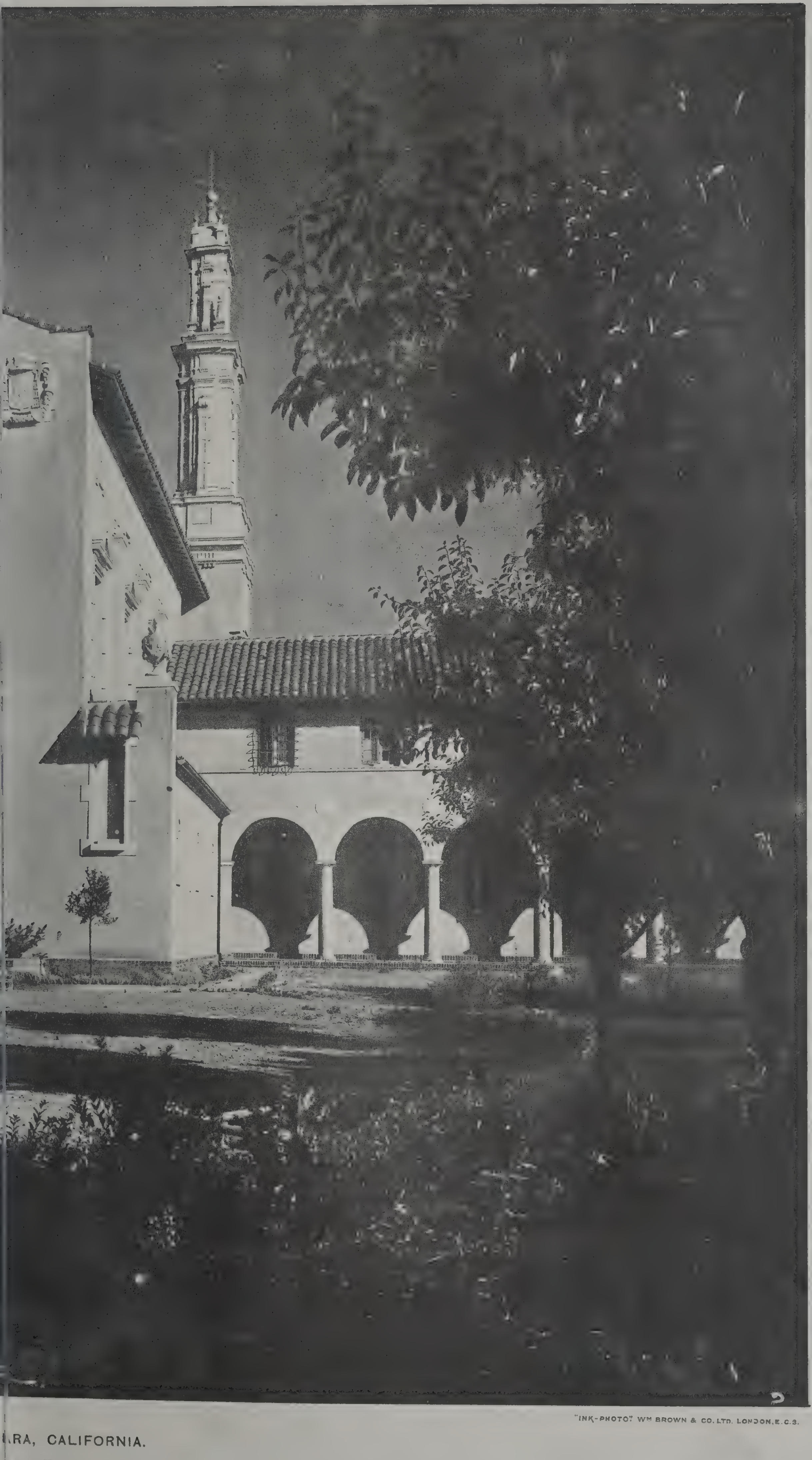

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RA, CALIFORNIA.

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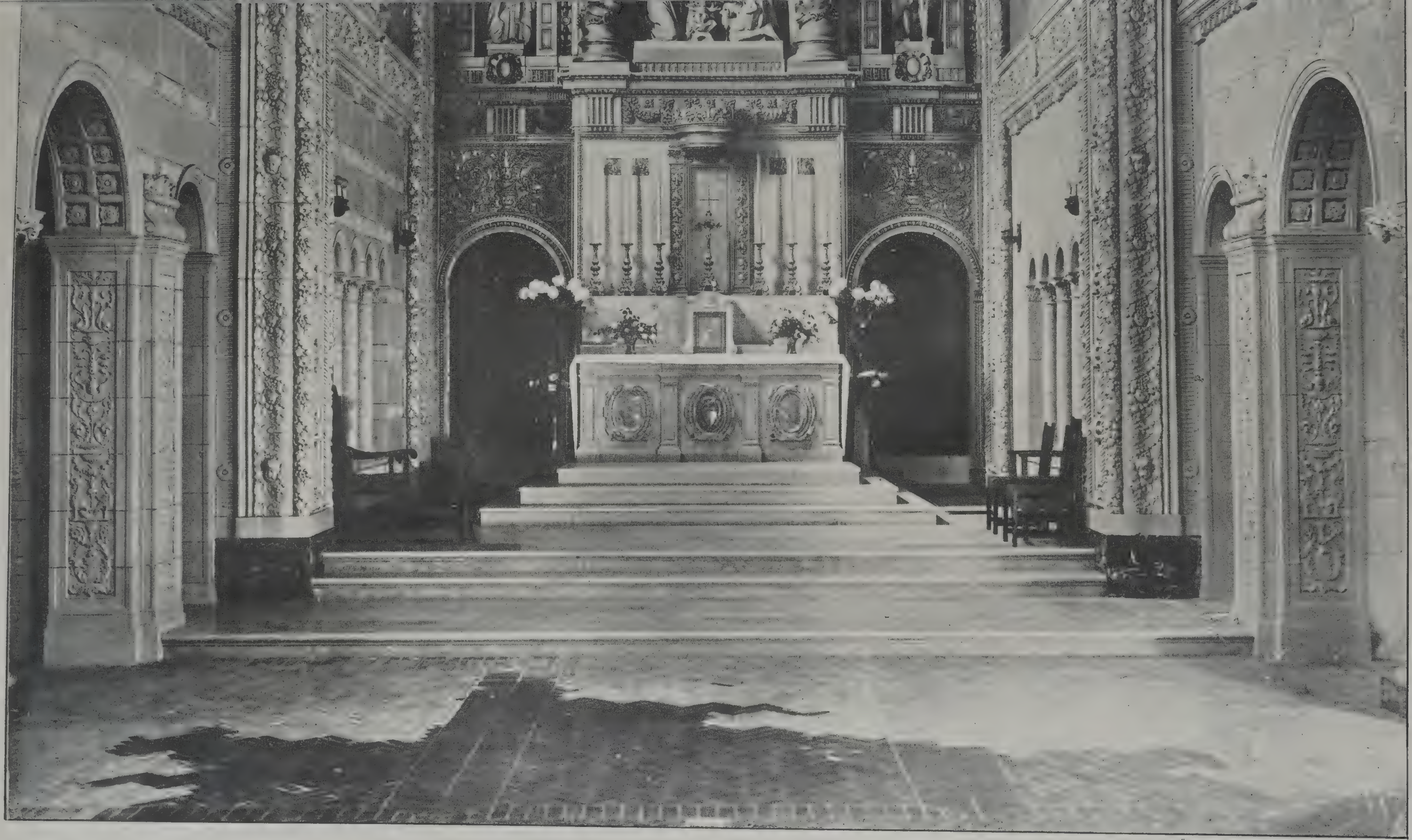

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CARMELITE CONVENT, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

INTERIOR OF CHAPEL.

MAGINNIS & WALSH, ARCHITECTS. BOSTON. MASS.

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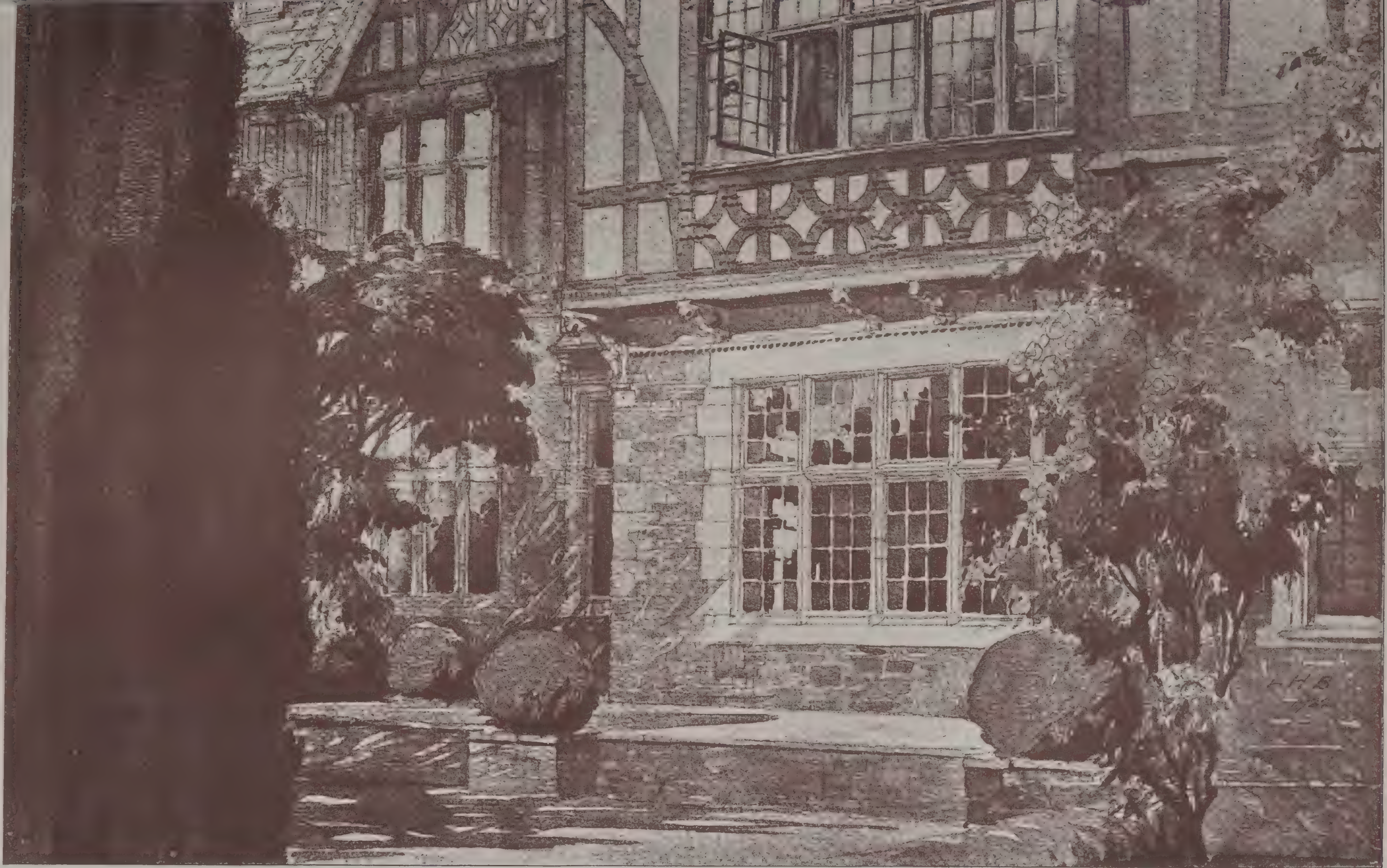

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ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO ROFFEY PARK, HORSHAM
FOR SIR AUGUST CAYZER, BT.

STANLEY HAMP (COLLCUTT & HAMP) ARCHITECT.

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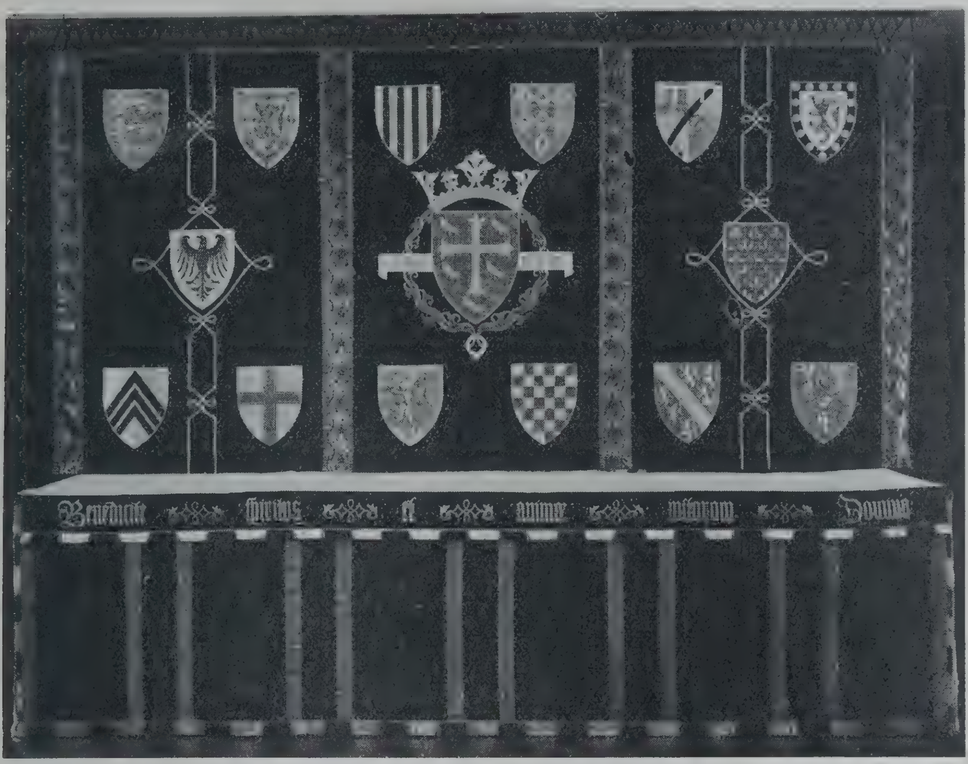
Our Illustrations.

CARMELITE CHURCH, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA. MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO ROFFEY PARK, HORSHAM. STANLEY HAMP, Architect.



HANGINGS FOR THE HIGH ALTAR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, FOR USE AT FUNERALS AND SERVICES. Worked at the Royal School of Needlework, and designed by W. H. R. BLACKING, Architect. The central shield is that of Edward the Confessor; the others, those of Henry III, Alexander of Scotland, Eleanor of Provence, de Quincy, de Lacy, Richard of Cornwall, Frederick II, Louis of France, de Clare, Bigod, de Montford, de Warenne, de Bohan and Rothesay.

Notes and Comments.

Subways to Stores.

In New York there are subways communicating with its great stores, which are found to be of great utility. This system may, if the County Council sanction it, be introduced into London in connection with the rebuilding scheme of Messrs. Swan & Edgar's new premises at Piccadilly Circus. The Westminster City Council have approved plans by which one of the seven subways at the rebuilt Piccadilly Circus will communicate with the basement of Messrs. Swan & Edgar's premises, and this now only requires the authorisation of the London County Council. If the proposals for underground shops beneath the Circus are carried out there may be as much shopping done under as over ground, and we shall look forward with much interest to details of the new proposals, which have to meet the compound difficulties of traffic and of commerce. But more important even than these is the larger question of the arrangement of shops in two or even more stages, to which we have previously referred.

The British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association.

We have before us a report of the Research Association, giving particulars of the work undertaken or done in this important subject.

The object in view has a definite practical bearing, as the original suggestion for the research made by architects related to the corrosion of internal and external non-ferrous metals used in building. Exposure tests, both under laboratory, domestic and outside conditions, have been commenced, the progress of tarnishing and corrosion being followed by reflectivity, weighing and other tests. This work is carried out at the Metallurgy Department of the Royal School of Mines under the supervision of Professor H. C. H. Carpenter, Dr. W. H. J. Vernon being the investigator. At the Research Department at Woolwich the failure of lead sheathing of electrical cables, due to the development of apparently spontaneous cracks, is being investigated, but the research has a wider aim, which is to discover the mode of distribution and effects of small quantities of impurities in the properties of high grade lead. It is stated that the available information on the metallography of lead is at present scanty, and it is hoped to acquire further information on the subject.

Another subject being dealt with in the Metallurgy Department of the Birmingham University is designed to promote the improvement of the working properties of zinc. Largely owing to the difficulty in rolling zinc there is a widely held view that the origin of the metal is responsible for special properties, rather than that these special conditions are resultant from impurities. It is hoped to carry out a systematic inquiry of the influence of small amounts of alloying addition to zinc, with the object of improving its mechanical properties.

Amongst the various committees of the Association is that on Atmospheric Corrosion, the Chairman of which is Mr. Alan Munby, while its members include Mr. Thomas Bolton, Professor H. C. H. Carpenter, Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton, Professor C. H. Desch, Mr. G. W. Mullins, Mr. Murray Morrison, Mr. G. Shaw Scott and Mr. Digby Solomon.

London Bridges.

At University College three lectures are to be given on London Bridges on Mondays at 5.30. On March 1st Miss E. Jeffries Davis, M.A., University Reader in the History and Records of London, will give a paper on the time-honoured subject of Old London Bridge. On March 16th Professor Richardson will lecture on Bridges and Designs for Bridges, dealing with Wren's scheme for remodelling London Bridge; Labelye's Westminster Bridge, 1750; Blackfriars Bridge, 1769, and the Fleet River; Rennie's Waterloo Bridge, 1819, and London Bridge, 1831; Hungerford Bridge, 1845-60, and Charing Cross Railway Bridge, 1864; concluding with the new Westminster Bridge of 1862. On March 23 Professor Richardson will speak on Putney, 1729; Battersea, 1772; Vauxhall, 1816; Hammersmith, 1827; Lambeth, 1862; Albert Bridge, Chelsea, 1873; Wandsworth, 1873. The Tower Bridge, 1894, and the new Southwark Bridge, 1921, new Lambeth Bridge, Waterloo Bridge and Charing Cross are queried, and here Professor Richardson will be treading on controversial ground.

It always seems strange that in every country so few bridges exist, the design of which is calculated to give even reasonable satisfaction, as a bridge should be initially a comparatively easy subject to design satisfactorily. We believe the chief obstacle is that in bridge design the architect usually occupies a secondary place to the engineer, whereas the position of precedence should be reversed, the engineer merely assisting the architect by showing the best manner in which he can carry out his conception.

The Ministry of Health's Shuttering Competition.

The conditions for the Ministry of Health's Shuttering Competition are now issued and forms of entry can be obtained from the department.

Those wishing to compete will be supplied with a form which must be filled in and signed. A copy of any patent specification relating to the proposal must be sent in, together with a short and clear description describing (*a*) the materials of which the shuttering is made; (*b*) the methods of erection and removal; (*c*) the class of work for which it is intended; (*d*) the estimated cost of shuttering for the erection of a pair of two-storeyed cottages; (*e*) the estimated number of times the shuttering could be used, and for a special statement of the merits of the proposal. A prize of £250 will be given for the proposal considered the best, and a further sum of a like amount may be awarded in additional prizes. Special consideration will be given to the production of a good finish on both sides of the wall, leaving least to be done in after finishing, and the ease with which the shuttering can be used and refixed by unskilled men. While the communications will be considered as confidential, competitors must bear in mind that they will be known to a number of persons and must therefore take any measures for their legal protection. The Committee will, before final selection, probably ask the proposers of selected schemes to make some large-scale models in order that the system may be tested under actual conditions.

The Political Trade Union.

We shall regret two rumoured decisions of the Government should they prove to be founded on fact. The first of these is that, in spite of the very definitely expressed views of the rank and file of the party which it represents, the Cabinet is said not to favour a Bill preventing the funds of the Unions being used for political purposes without the special consent of each member. This reform is badly needed and would, we believe, be hailed with approval by the individual workers whose object in joining a union is not to promote the influence of a political machine. The other measure we refer to is a further extension of the franchise, which would confer the vote on a number of young girls who cannot have sufficient experience to exercise the new rights with advantage. It is no argument to our mind to say that men have similar rights, for two evils do not make one good. Unquestionably, reason would lead us to say that the franchise is already too wide a one, and reasonable men of all shades of opinion would, we believe, be in favour of stopping where we are. We hope that the current reports may prove to be either entirely false or grossly exaggerated.

Book Reviews.

"The Law Relating to Building and Building Contracts." By W. T. Creswell, Barrister-at-Law, Licentiate R.I.B.A., A.S.I., etc. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d.

There seems to be a certain prejudice amongst a section of the public against a book dealing with legal questions being the production of an architect, even when such questions appertain to phases of Law with which an architect has to familiarise himself. Such an attitude of mind is quite unjustifiable, but the fact of it has to be accepted. It is some years since an architect brought out a book dealing with conditions of contracts, and the book is still current, covering very satisfactorily the ground which the author laid under cultivation.

In the work now to be considered, however, such prejudice should be even more suppressed, if possible, as the author is not only an architect, but in addition a surveyor and a barrister, and therefore approaches his subject with a more extended practical experience. That the book is well worthy of a place upon the shelves of all who have to do with building contracts is to be recognised, and the subject matter is for the greater part displayed clearly and systematically; but we could wish that Mr. Creswell, in his desire for the legal atmosphere, had stopped short of such a sentence as "The employer in a building contract is the person, or persons, who employs, or employ, another person, or persons, to construct a building, or buildings, on his land for his benefit; that is, the person, or persons, for whom the work is done, or proposed to be done, by the contractor." It is a truly awful sentence, but in view of the author's meticulousness, the sentence is still incomplete; after the word "buildings" it should read: "on his, or her, or their land, for his, or her, or their benefit."

A propos of phraseology, we see that the author falls into the same error that many others commit—*i.e.*, confusing the words "verbal" and "oral"; these are not interchangeable; a written contract is as fully oral as a parole one, "verbal" being the generic name for which "oral" and "written" are the specific.

Some, indeed many, of the quoted cases seem rather antiquated. Are we to understand that in each case quoted we obtain the latest ruling? If so, of course, there is nothing more to be said.

We believe that even for documents under the value of £5 the period of unpenalised stamping is thirty days, not fourteen. Here and there, too, we find a word inserted where it is improper, as, *e.g.*, on the last line of page 60, where the word "not" appears; and again on the last line of the first paragraph on page 119, where "plant and lien" should read "plant and materials."

But we do not wish to dwell upon the slight defects in a work which, taken as a whole, so well merits approval.

Law Notes.

Mr. Justice Tomlin, in the Chancery Division on Tuesday, heard a motion by the Royal Institute of British Architects against Mr. J. W. Hurdle, whose address was given as Palatine Street, Harpurley, Manchester, for an injunction to prevent him from using the letters A.R.I.B.A., or representing himself as an Associate of the Institute.

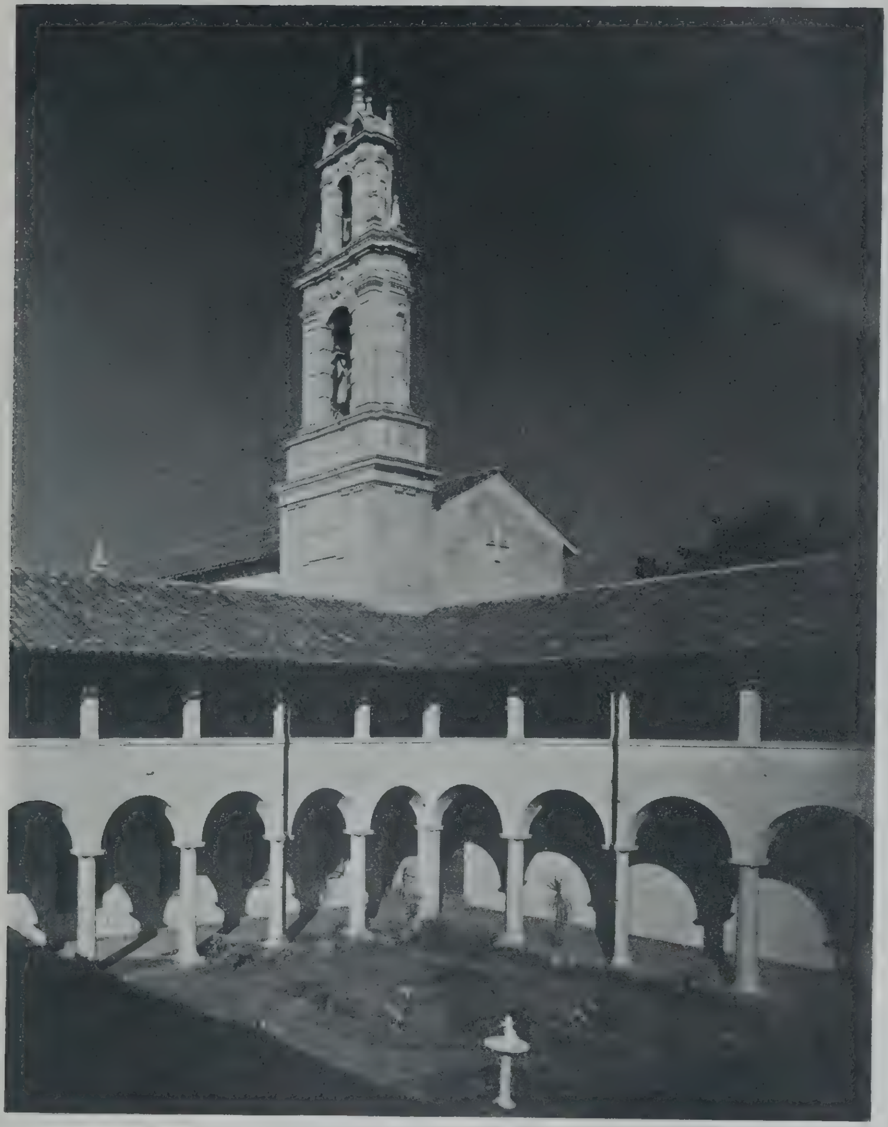
For the Institute, Mr. Whinney said he asked his Lordship to make perpetual an order granted, to the effect that defendant be restrained from using in connection with his business of architectural draughtsman or surveyor the description A.R.I.B.A. Plaintiffs waived an enquiry as to damages. There would be an order for payment of costs. Judgment would be entered in default of appearance by the defendant. Counsel said Mr. Hurdle had apparently changed his address.

His Lordship made the order asked for.

SALFORD.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender of the Moston Brick & Building Co., Ltd., Moston, amounting to £14,210, for the erection and completion on the Weaste Housing estate of 20 flats at the price of £448 per flat and 10 self-contained houses at the price of £525 per house.

Terra-Cotta Buildings—Some Lessons from America—IV.

By G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A.



CARMELITE CONVENT, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA. MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects, Boston, Mass.

In the last issue of this journal was described the process of manufacture of terra-cotta blocks.

There are, however, several considerations to take into account prior to the manufacture of the block itself.

The first considerations are those of design on the part of the architect.

The difficulties that arise in the making of successful blocks are so numerous as to be only fully appreciated by the manufacturers themselves.

It is essential, however, for the architect to realise that there are difficulties of manufacture.

Unsuitable shapes or dimensions, or arbitrary arrangement of engaging or supporting materials, may not only enormously increase the cost of production, but may also give unsatisfactory results, both æsthetically and constructively. If, however, the proper rules of jointing are observed, no more useful building material than terra-cotta is available to-day.

It is a necessity for any commercial firm in America wanting success (and all firms do) to give all the service to their customers that is in their power. The American terra-cotta firms by no means fail in this respect.

They not only offer service to the architect, but by word of mouth and by propaganda literature, press the architect to hand over his sketch designs to them at an early stage, in order that the manufacturers may give expert advice on the jointing before it is too late. In other words, the manufacturers prefer to make the final jointing drawings. These in draft form are returned to the architect for approval and consideration. Such consideration sometimes entails altering a moulding here, or a feature there, which in the end will both save money and produce a better result.

On approval of the jointing the full sizes of the mouldings, etc., are then submitted, drawn to a scale to allow for the shrinkage when fired.

The ornament is usually inspected by the architect when modelled and being of a soft clay can be corrected or improved quite easily.

The fixing wires are attached and placed in the concrete surfaces as the shuttering is erected. The positions for these wires are determined by the manufacturers, who relieve the architects of this responsibility also, and make all arrangements in the matter with the contractors.

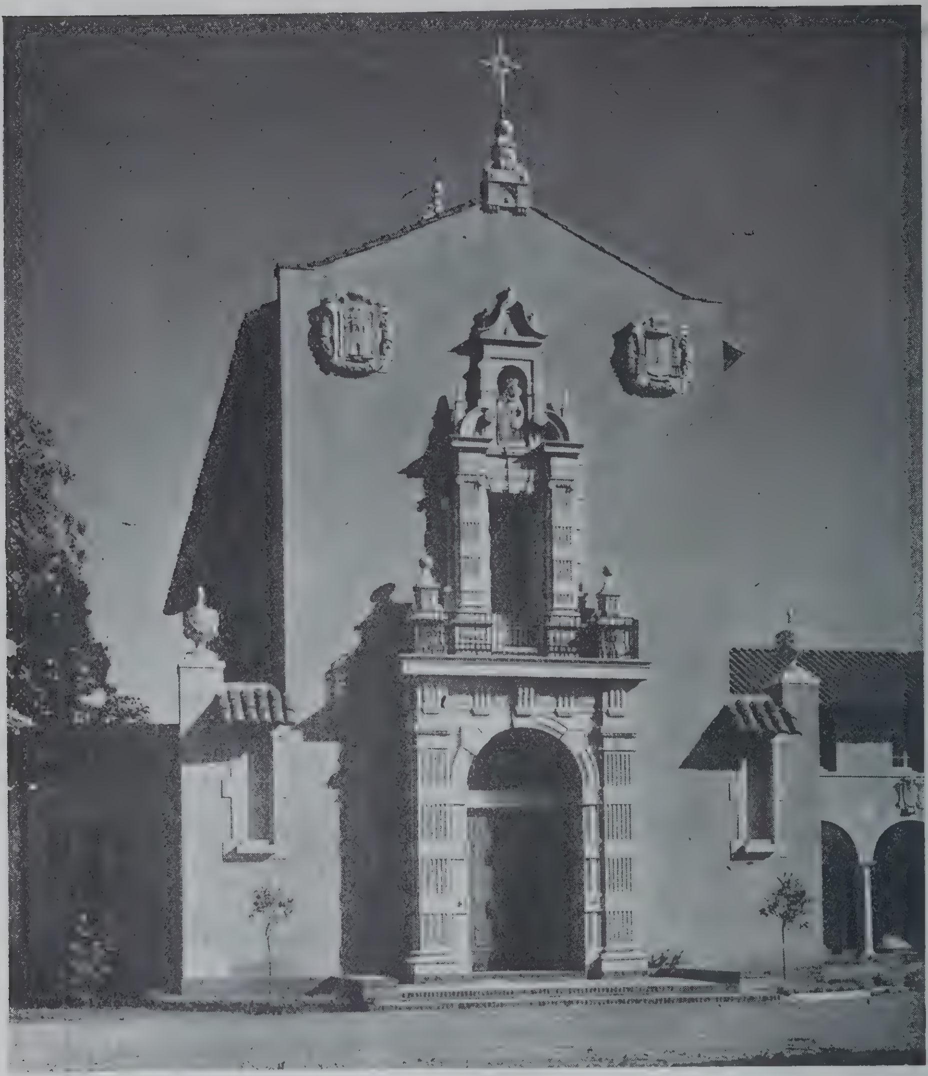
The Carmelite Convent of Santa Clara illustrated in this issue shows the use of terra-cotta both outside and inside the building.

The exterior terra-cotta is of a warm speckled grey colour, the plaster work being of a light cream colour.

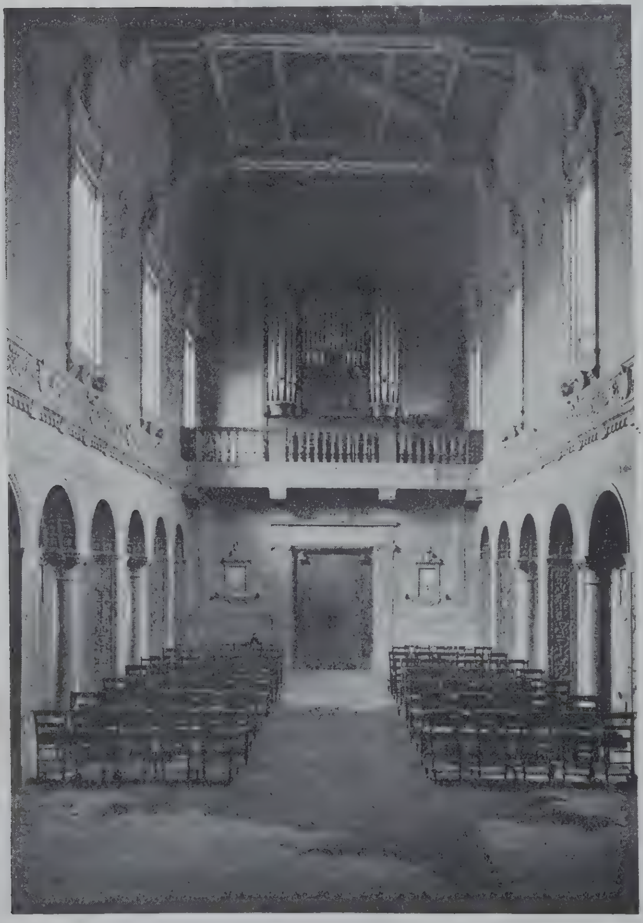
The interior terra-cotta work is white with a matt enamel glaze, the plaster work is again cream.

Attention is called to the very beautiful roof tiles, these are made by the manufacturers of the terra-cotta, Messrs. Gladding McBean & Co., of San Francisco.

These tiles are similar in design to those made by the



CARMELITE CONVENT, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA. MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects, Boston, Mass.



CARMELITE CONVENT, SANTA CLARA.

Mexican workmen in California during the Spanish occupation.

The tradition goes that these tiles were originally moulded over the workmen's thighs, although it is more likely that branches of trees were used.

They are sufficiently heavy to remain in position without fixing and are frequently laid with a random joint.

The architects for this building are Messrs. Maginnis & Walsh of Boston, Mass.

POPLAR.—Plans have been prepared for observation wards to be erected on a site adjoining the tuberculosis dispensary.—Plans passed: Building in Old Ford Road, for Mr. O. Faber; factory, Dewberry Street, for Messrs. G. Parker & Sons, Ltd.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender of Mr. R. A. Reader, £35,856, for the erection of 72 houses on the Manchester Road site.

PUTNEY.—Messrs. T. H. Adamson & Son are to erect a choir vestry at St. Mary's Church, High Street.—Mr. A. Watson is to erect a tennis pavilion at the Rookery, Roehampton Lane.

SHIPLEY.—The Urban District Council have decided to proceed with the erection of a small pox hospital.—The erection of cottage baths at the Windhill district is advocated.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Hirst Lane, for Mr. J. Cooper.

SHOREDITCH.—The Borough Council have agreed to the provision of additional accommodation at the welfare centre at a cost of £5,250.—Plans passed: Warehouse, at 123 Curtain Road; shop premises, Nos. 339 to 345 Old Street.

STEATHAM.—The trustees of the Streatham Babies Hospital are to erect a new babies' hospital on a site in Southcroft Road.

TOOTING.—The Fountain public-house, Garrett Lane, is to be rebuilt.—Messrs. H. Somerford & Son are to erect an arcade and billiard hall at 120-124 Tooting High Street.—The Borough Council are to erect a block of 14 flats in Blackshaw Road.

TULSE HILL.—The Governors of the St. Martin's High School now propose to proceed with the erection of a new school at a site obtained some time ago. Accommodation is to be provided for 450 girls.

The Protection of Designatory Letters of Professional Associations.

By Albert Crew, Barrister-at-Law.

Author of "The Law and Practice of Meetings of Local Authorities."

Professional associations owe a duty not only to their members, but also to the public. Before admitting persons to the ranks of a professional association its governing body takes care that they are properly tested by examination and qualified by experience. On being satisfied that such persons are efficient and competent, the governing body admits them to membership—provided they fulfil other requirements as to probity and integrity—and also confers on them the right to use certain distinctive designatory letters showing their connection with the profession. These letters are the hall-mark of the profession, and the public assumes that a person who uses such letters is a fit and properly qualified person to practise the profession of which he professes to be a member. Professional associations which have wisely resisted the temptation of having a statutory register (thereby preserving their independence and freedom from interference by non-professional persons) suffer occasionally from the improper or unauthorised use of their designatory letters. Apparently anyone can call himself an architect or an accountant, but the qualified architect is usually a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects or the Society of Architects, and the qualified accountant is generally a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

It is therefore the duty of professional architects (in common with other professional men) in the interests not only of their profession, but in the interests of the public, to protect their designatory letters from improper user by applying to the Court. The Court usually protects a professional association, whose members use a term to denote that they belong to it, against other persons using the same term. The remedy is by injunction against the unauthorised user of such term.

Lord Burnham has recently introduced in the House of Lords a Bill—The Chartered Associations (Protection of Names and Uniforms)—which, however, only applies to an association incorporated by Royal Charter, applicable therefore to, *inter alia*, the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Bill provides that His Majesty may by Order in Council, on the application of any chartered association, protect the name of the association and any special name or designation specified in the Order and used by the association for the members thereof. Where the use by any association has been so protected, a person shall not, without the authority of the association, use the name or designation the use of which is so protected, or any name or designation so closely resembling the name or designation the use of which is protected as to lead to the belief that it is that name or designation. The penalty for contravention of the above clause is a liability on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10.

The profession of architecture is an open profession in England, which can be practised by any person who chooses, without the licence of any authority. Like the profession of accountant, but unlike the profession of a dentist or a veterinary surgeon, it is not protected by statute or restricted to members of any professional institution. But the Royal Institute of British Architects, which possesses a Royal Charter, endeavours to promote the status and increase the efficiency of architects. It refuses to admit architects unless they satisfy certain personal, professional and educational tests similar to those found in the protected professions. Its associated members use the designatory letters A.R.I.B.A. or F.R.I.B.A., which are only obtained by architects who satisfy the Institute that they are qualified to practise as such. The public at large recognise the letters as descriptive of members of the Institute, and assume that any architect who uses them is a member, and therefore that his professional competence and qualifications are vouched for. The recent case of Royal

MOHAMMED TEMPLE, PEORIA, ILL. Hewitt & Emerson, Architects.
From "The American Architect."

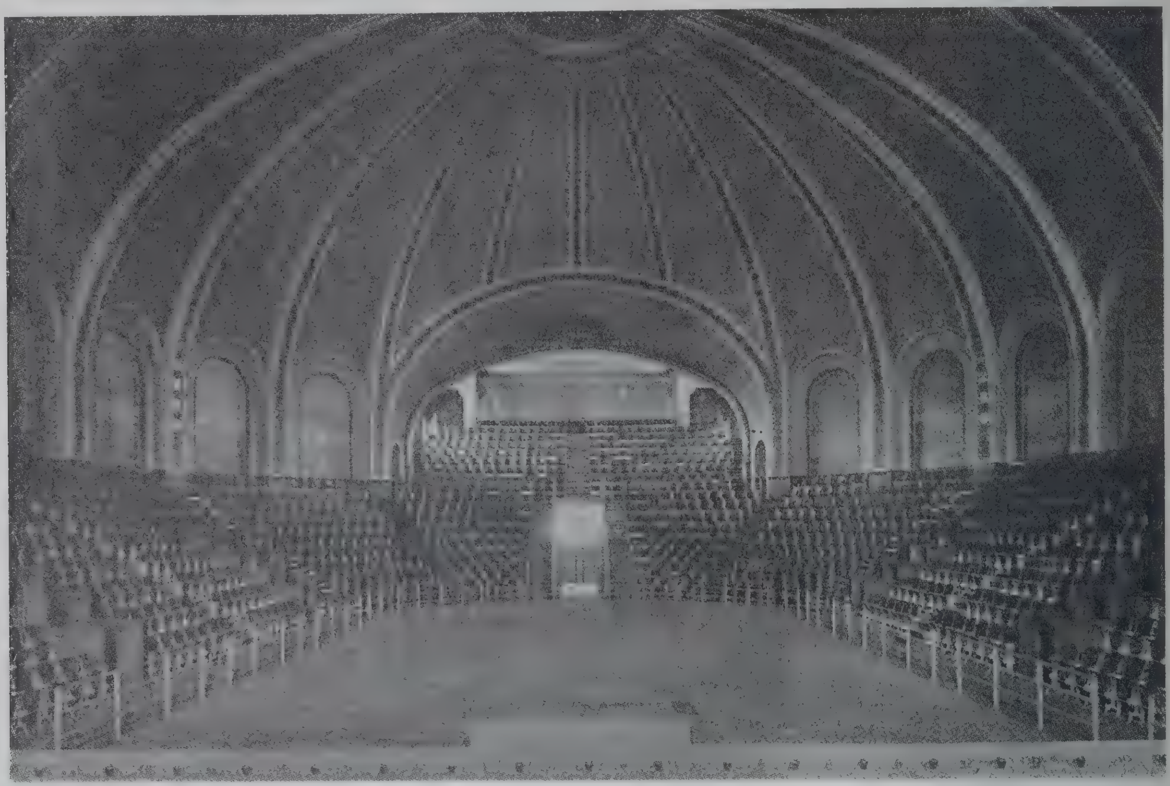
Institute of British Architects *v.* Hindle illustrates the want of some statutory protection of professional designatory letters.

The defendant had been representing that he had passed the examination of Associate of the Institute, and had added the letters A.R.I.B.A. after his name. By so doing he had obtained a contract of employment for five years, his employer believing that he was a member of the Institute. Owing to the manner in which he did his work, the employer became doubtful whether he could be a member of the Institute, and ultimately he discovered that he was not. It was not the first time that the defendant had attempted to pass himself off as an Associate, and in the circumstances the Institute asked for an injunction. It was held by the Court that where by use and custom certain designatory letters have become generally known as those employed by the members of a close corporation within an otherwise open profession, any member of that profession who adopts those letters without authority from that corporate body is guilty of "passing off" and is liable to be restrained by injunction.

Four other legal cases relating to membership of professional associations further illustrate the desirability of some such protective Bill as that of Lord Burnham's.

The members of three societies of accountants in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, which were incorporated by Royal Charter, adopted the designation "Chartered Accountant" and used the letters C.A. after their names as an abbreviation of that designation. In 1891 a company called "The Corporation of Accountants, Limited," was registered in Scotland under the Companies Acts. By its articles of association the members of this company were styled "Corporate Accountants," and they made public professional use of the letters C.A. In 1893 an action for an injunction was brought by the three incorporated societies and certain of their individual members against the Corporation of Accountants, Ltd., and two of its members, and it was proved that the letters C.A. were universally recognised in Scotland by professional persons and the public generally as the designation of the members of the three incorporated societies, and that prior to 1891 no other persons had used these letters in Scotland with the exception of one or two members of an English society incorporated by Royal Charter. It was held by the Court of Session (Scotland) that the plaintiffs were entitled to have the individual defendants restrained from using for professional purposes, or as a professional designation, the letters C.A., or any other letters or words calculated to lead the public to believe that they were members of one or other of the bodies of accountants in Scotland which were incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Society of Accountants and Auditors was incorporated in 1885 under the Companies Act, 1867, as a company not for gain without the use of the word "limited" under licence of the Board of Trade. In 1886 the Society recommended its members to adopt as their professional designation the use after their names of the term "incorporated accountant." By 1905 that designation had come to mean to that section of the public who had dealings with accountants a member of the Society, which, by its system of tests and examinations, had conferred upon its members the valuable privilege of a recognised status for ability and integrity. In that year the London Association of Accountants was incorporated under the Companies Acts as a company limited by guarantee. Shortly after its incorporation the council recommended its members to adopt the designation "incorporated accountant" with the addition of the abbreviation "Lon. Asson." In 1907 an action was brought by the Society against the Association and one Goodway, one of its members, for injunctions to restrain (1) Goodway from using in connection with his business of accountant the designation of "incorporated accountant"; and (2) the Association from holding out by advertisements or otherwise that its members were entitled to use such designation. It was held by Mr. Justice Warrington (1) that the designation "incorporated accountant" was a fancy and not a descriptive term, and had come to denote membership of the Society, and, therefore, that the unauthorised use of it inflicted an injury on the Society, in respect of which it was entitled to maintain an action; (2) that the Society had a pecuniary interest in preventing the Association from attempting, by representations and inducements held out to members of the profession, to reduce the status of the Society by conferring improperly an indication of that status; and (3) that the Society was entitled to the injunctions which it claimed.



MOHAMMED TEMPLE, PEORIA, ILL. HEWITT & EMERSON, Architects.

The Society of Architects was incorporated in 1893 as a company limited by guarantee and not having a capital divided into shares, and it had for its object the promotion of architectural art and practice and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the architectural profession. The members adopted and used as their professional designation the term "Member of the Society of Architects," and were accustomed also to use the abbreviated form M.S.A. One Kendrick, a builder and architect, who was not a member of the Society, having used the letters M.S.A. in the course of his professional employment, the Society in 1910 sought an injunction. It was held by Mr. Justice Joyce that the matter was too trivial for the granting of an injunction. Mr. Justice Joyce, referring to Goodway's case, said: "The facts there were very different, and the Scotch case was the case of a corporation established by Royal Charter. This was a case of a private joint stock company, which for payment purported to give people the right to use a certain combination of mystic letters the meaning of which, he ventured to say, nobody in the Court, except counsel for the plaintiffs, knew. If the decision in Goodway's case was right, it certainly ought not to be extended." It is suggested that this decision would not have met with the approval of the Court of Appeal.

Manchester Building Trades Exhibition.

This Exhibition, opened on Tuesday, 3rd inst., contains much that will interest both architects and builders and should prove a success, the exhibits being confined to the display of materials used in and the equipment of buildings, together with a considerable number of the latest types of plant and machinery. It is only possible to give a brief report of the various sections owing to the short space of time between the opening and going to press with this issue. After closer inspection we may refer, in a later issue, to some of the more important exhibits. Steel structural work is almost impossible to show by photographs of work in course of erection, but Messrs. Redphath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester, occupy their stand with a scale model in steel sections 20 feet high, being the complete steel frame structure of a warehouse, an example of the latest method of speedy erection. Cement and its many uses is well represented by the British Portland Cement Association, Ltd., on whose stand are to be seen many building products having cement as their basis. A cast stone window and doorhead by the Unit Construction Co., Ltd., and a bay window by Messrs. Evans Bros.; various types of walling, "dry laid" and pier and panel wall made on Winget machines, cavity wall, 8 inches by 3 inches, by the Wharf Lane Concrete Co., Ltd., who also have a balustrade of cast Ham Hill stone, and a triangular block wall by Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., Broseley tiles, ridges, interlocking tiles, concrete slabs, vases, etc. A prominent feature of the stand is the pergola and columns made by Standard Concrete Machine Co., Ltd.

Cement and asbestos tiles and sheets have long since proved their merits under varying conditions and the latest productions of the leading British manufacturers are adequately represented here. Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., have shown several of their products in the construction of a dairy building with "Poilite" and "Everite" asbestos-cement building materials.

The British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., in their stand designed to illustrate the various "Fibrent" manufactures, show coloured straight and curved corrugated slating, curved corrugated sheets and also "Fibrotiles" for roofs, flat sheets for walls and ceilings and half-inch thick flat sheets for floors.

Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., display on a pavilion "Trafford" tiles for large roof areas and "Endurol" tiles in several colours suitable for houses, and "Ægis" asbestos-cement sheets for wall and ceiling linings.

Messrs. Langley, London and the Courtrai-du-Nord Tile Co., Ltd., have a combined stand on the roof of which are well-displayed Courtrai-du-Nord, Beauvais and Marseilles roofing tiles which by their individual merits have earned the appreciation of architects and housing authorities.

Messrs. D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., of London and Belfast, have covered a section of their stand with a Belfast roof, of which they are makers and erectors, and another section with an Anderson flat roof, to demonstrate the use of the various roofings manufactured by them. "Rok" is a self-finished roofing material for permanent buildings, "Stoniflex" for all classes of building, "Ferro-Rok" a reinforced roofing. A fire-resisting bitumen roofing, "Pyropruf" insulating felts and dampcourses are also shown. The staircase leading on to the roof is treated with their "Sidol" wood preservative.

National Roofings, Ltd., are represented by "Ravenite" and "Ravenex" bitumen roofing felts and dampcourses.

The Staincliffe Estates Co., Ltd., show the special characteristics of Darley Dale stone in the garden summer house erected on their stand, enclosed by a low parapet wall divided into panels by piers.

Christie Patent Stone Co., Ltd. A segment window and a fireplace in the material manufactured by this company are excellent.

A stand that has received much attention has for its chief attraction a large range of "Metco" Columbian pine doors, shown by the sole importers, the Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 39 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. "Metco" plywood panelling and Douglas fir flooring blocks add to the interest of this interesting exhibit.

James W. Southern & Son, Ltd., Manchester, show "Sasco" Columbian pine doors, also plywood mouldings, etc.

Messrs. C. Dawson & Sons, Salford, have an exhibit of heating apparatus, including "The Sovereign" domestic welded boiler, made by Messrs. L. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield, which gives domestic hot water supply and central heating from one fire, has a large hot-plate and a visible fire.

Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd., Beehive Foundry, Smethwick, are showing their well-known "Foresight" combination range in various patterns, including one specially designed for housing schemes.

Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet, Essex, have a carefully thought out stand by which can be readily appreciated the utility of "SX" boards, now generally recognised, and should remove any doubt as to the good effects to be obtained by their use. Their stand is divided into four sections to represent hall, bedroom, dining room and drawing room. Each is given a distinct character by the decorative treatment and method of panelling. The hall is painted in dark blue "Keystonia" flat oil paint, with vertical panels. The dining room treatment is a light blue distemper, with flat oil panels in cream relieved by plaques painted in water colours with a special finish. The bedroom has distempered frieze and flat oil paint on walls. The drawing room is horizontal panelled and contrasts with the treatment of the hall. Distemper and paints are applied direct on to "SX" boards, no sizing or other treatment being necessary.

Messrs. G. Brady & Co., Ltd., Ancoats, Manchester, have fitted one of their push-button electric lifts which prove reliable in operation. Other types are to be seen on their stand, as well as several of their well-known revolving shutters.

The Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., show in a practical way the adaptability of Mason's patent non-slipping stair treads in various styles for varying conditions and fixed to an iron staircase, in the manufacture of which they specialise. An innovation in building construction, glass bricks for use in cold storage, abattoirs, etc., and for stallboards, cellars, pantries, are an interesting feature of this exhibit.

Winget (1924), Ltd., are represented by some of their latest types of concrete machinery, used extensively on numerous housing schemes, for concrete block making and many other uses. Included are the hand-power press used by the London County Council at Becontree and by Liverpool, Brighton, Belfast and other corporations; also the "Westminster" block and slab and plain and hollow brickmaking machines and concrete mixers.

Special mention must be made of the examples of ecclesiastical wood-carving by Mr. H. Shepherdson, of Stockport, which is being executed for several churches in Lancashire.

Space limits reference to many other exhibits except briefly. Builders' and Contractors' Plant, Ltd., have a good display of economical and modern machinery for carrying building and road construction. Miller's Machinery Co., Ltd., are well represented with various types of their concrete mixers. The "Tructractor" equipped with 25 h.p. engine for rapid dumping concrete road material and portable petrol-driven pumps; also tar macadam and asphalt plant.

Woodworking machinery forms an important section of the exhibition, the latest patterns of their manufacture being shown by Messrs. Thomas Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Sagar & Co., Halifax; A. Ransome & Co., Newark; Wadkin & Co., Leicester; A. Whitehead & Co., Halifax; and other firms.

Fine Architecture and Fine Materials.

By A. Seymour Reeves.

Material plays a very important part in the performance of good architecture. This fact has been generally recognised and widely accepted throughout the practice of all ages, but it will bear some emphasis to-day because new materials and new methods of construction are being employed which tend to deny, or dispute, the importance of this element.

Concrete has advanced very rapidly, and its accomplishments to-day would have been regarded as impossible fifty years ago. But while the constructional value of concrete is enormous, yet concrete is not a fine material, nor is there any sign that it will ever become a fine material. Stone and marble are the aristocrats in this direction and their use gives a distinctive quality to the finish of a building which no inferior material can rival. Brick is not a fine material in the real sense, but it does provide an effective finish, and architects have successfully relied upon good brick facing for many generations. Concrete, whether in the form of precast blocks or otherwise, does not provide a satisfactory finish. It presents a face of depressing character, the texture is unsatisfactory and the colour monotonous.

The Romans recognised this unsuitability of concrete for finishing purposes, and in consequence they faced their concrete buildings with stone, marble, or brick. They were the first builders to use concrete to any real extent, and they employed this material for all kinds of building operations, in all localities and even in different countries. But in all cases they finished their work with other materials, either stucco, brick, mosaic, various stones and marbles, or bronze. There is nothing false about such treatment, any more than the skin of the human body is a false effect. Such methods are admittedly of a decorative kind, the simple stucco being employed for modest buildings, and the richer effects for more important accommodation.

During recent years many new and ingenious ideas have wrought much improvement in the treatment of concrete, both in the employment of " forms " and in the proportions and nature of the compound. The best results offer a surface which is more acceptable, but which still fails to provide a satisfactory texture. Even under the best conditions, a concrete building has the effect of a huge casting, and however satisfactory it may be when viewed from a distance, it will never bear close inspection. It is probable that the mechanical methods by which concrete structures are inevitably executed are responsible for this inhuman characteristic. *The surface is not hand wrought*, and in consequence it lacks that human element which is so vital a quality in masonry, and even in brick facing. There is a vast difference between the result of direct manual labour upon the face of a building and the indirect effect which is obtained by stuffing concrete into a mould.

Despite all possible care in design, and all possible thought in execution, concrete buildings have demonstrated in most conclusive terms the impossibility of obtaining fine architecture by the use of concrete alone.

This view may be criticised on the ground that it is taken from the standpoint of the extreme purist, but even purists have their uses.

The point is of vital importance to architects, for it is evident that concrete building is not a passing craze, but a method which must extend more and more and assume a permanent aspect. It follows that the problem of finishing a concrete surface with some suitable effect is one that must be tackled seriously and solved in a practical fashion.

For the cheapest forms of building, a colour-wash of distemper would provide a mitigation of the bare concrete surface. For buildings a little better, a stucco finish would be acceptable. But neither of these expedients will meet the case of buildings which, while they call for better treatment, do not admit of stone finishing or the more expensive effects. In this province new methods will certainly become necessary. The Roman plan of facing with triangular-shaped tiles offers a practical suggestion in this matter. These tiles were doubtless placed in position as the concrete was filled in between the shuttering. The effect on the surface gives the impression of very narrow bricks, while the wedge-shape or triangular formation gives the tiles a good bond with the concrete. This idea is worth serious consideration, for it would give a quite satisfactory effect without the expense of orthodox brick facing. Admittedly our brick and tile manufacturers would have to make tiles or bricks of novel form, but if there was a genuine approval of this idea, the exact form in practice would not matter.

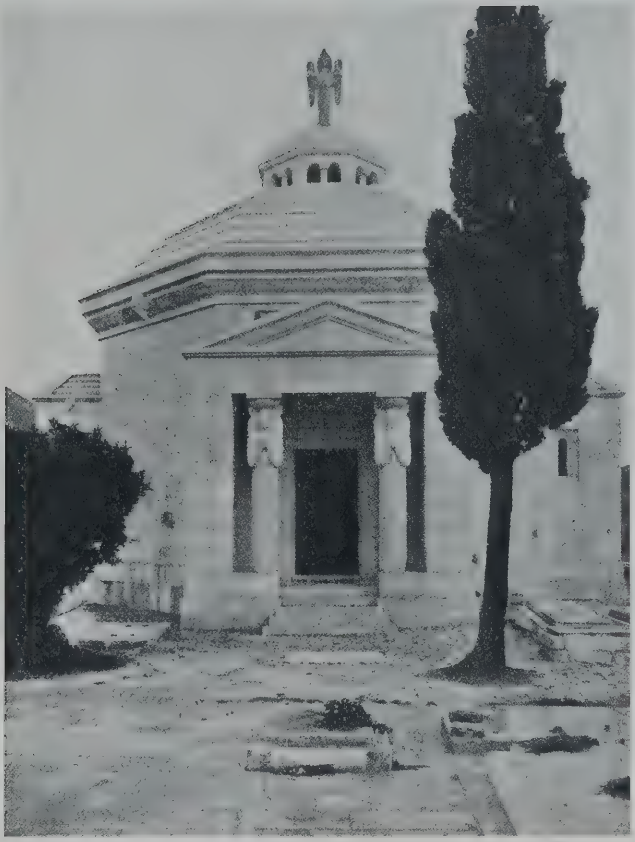
The position of affairs in the manufacture of bricks and tiles is such that any proposal which makes fresh demands in this direction may seem inopportune.

But this problem, though it may involve temporary difficulties, is certainly not insoluble.

Concrete building has come to stay, and the question o its most suitable treatment is one that demands an answer.

A HOUSE IN SOUTH AFRICA. A. SLADEN, Architect.

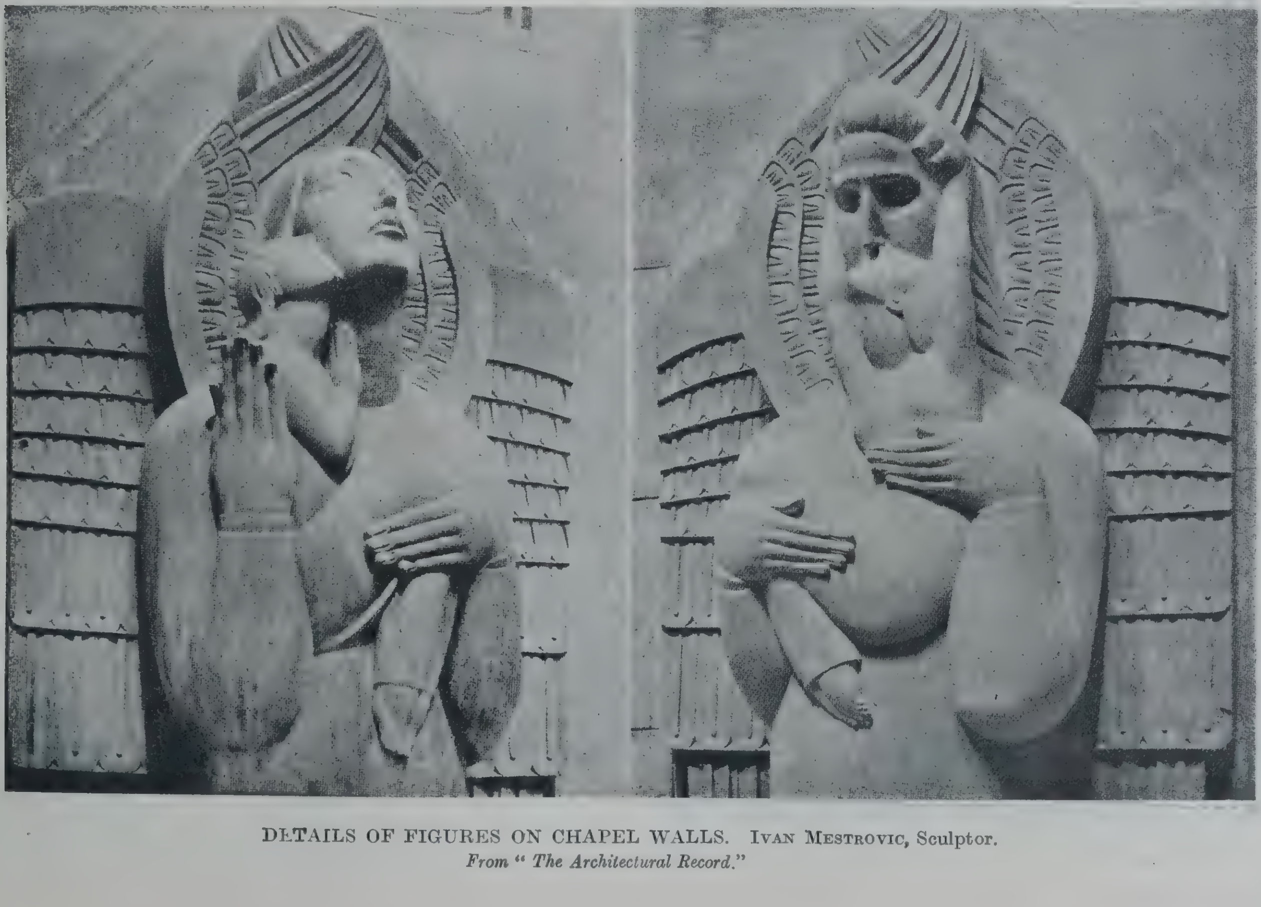
The Racic Mortuary Chapel, Cavtat, Czechoslovakia.



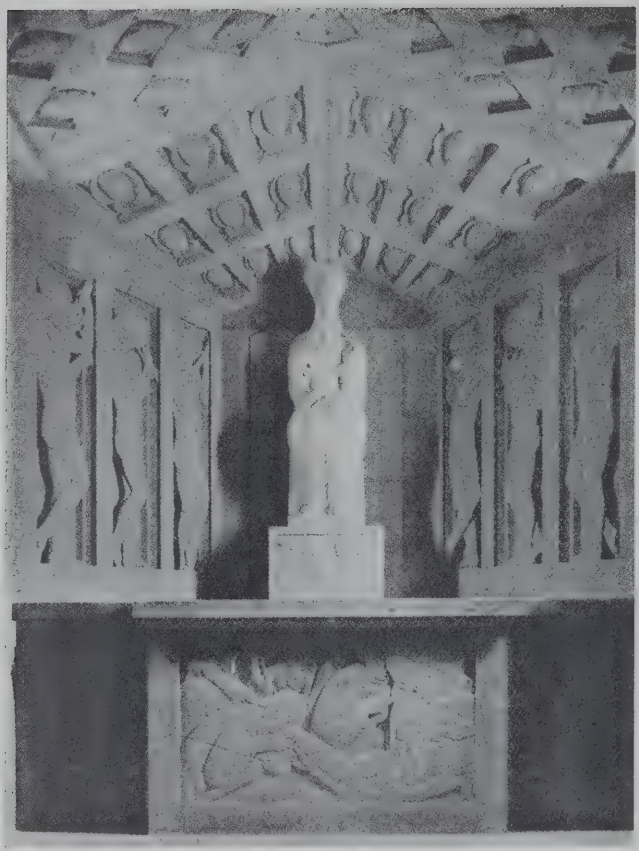
ENTRANCE FACADE. Ivan Mestrovic, Architect-Sculptor.

The "Architectural Record" of New York gives an article by Mr. Kineton Parkes on a very interesting building which forms a Racic mortuary chapel at Cavtat. Mestrovic, as is well known, was a shepherd boy whose tastes and talents led him to become a sculptor. At the age of 18 he was a marble carver's apprentice at Spalato, where he gained a municipal scholarship, and subsequently went to the Vienna Academy of Arts. In 1897 the Secessionist Art movement took place in Vienna, but Mestrovic neither belonged to it nor to the academic school, making it his object to interpret and embody Slav traditions in his own manner.

The great temple which was to embody the history and aspirations of the race, and was shown in Western Europe in the form of a model, remains unbuilt, but Mestrovic has in a small building which takes the form of a mortuary



DETAILS OF FIGURES ON CHAPEL WALLS. Ivan Mestrovic, Sculptor.
From "The Architectural Record."



HIGH ALTAR IN THE RACIC MORTUARY CHAPEL.
IVAN MESTROVIC, Architect.

chapel given his conception of architectural and sculptured forms. It is erected to the memory of a Ragusan family of the name of Racic and includes standing effigies of the father, mother and daughter. Mestrovic carried out this work during the years 1920-22.

The building is of local stone—Brocca and Dalmatian marbles; the sculpture of the same stone and bronze. It is 16 metres by 14 metres and 9½ metres high, of octagonal form, with four projecting compartments, one of which forms the porch, another the altar, the two side ones chapels, the whole giving a cruciform expression to the central octagon. The interior is only lighted by the cupola and six small windows at the sides. The altar is lighted by large candlesticks in spiral candlesticks on consoles. The crypts below are marked by symbolic statues on the walls and contain the names of those commemorated. The chapel is less original in its general form than in its architectural detail, which indicates that, while being original, Mestrovic is not one who rebels against all æsthetic conventions. Mestrovic's forms and manners are probably less strange to his own people than to us—the product and outcome of a very different historical development—but it remains to be seen what will be the outcome of this movement, of which he is the great exponent.

CHAPEL OF ST. ROCHUS. IVAN MESTROVIC, Architect.

Report on the Bartlett School of Architecture.

University College—Session 1923-24.

DAY COURSES.

During the Session 1923–24 the number of full-time Day Students registered in the School of Architecture was 55. The total registration of the School was as follows:—

	Women.	Men.	Total.
Full-time Day Students	14	41	55
Part-time Day Students	2	5	7
Evening Design Class	0	17	17
Atelier......................	1	17	18
Town-Planning Dept..........	1	22	23
	18	102	120

In addition to this total, some 30 students from the Slade School have attended lectures on the History of Architecture (Ancient and Classic).

At the opening of the Session, Mr. W. R. Jaggard, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed to the lectureship in Building Construction vacated by Mr. Martin Briggs, and Mr. H. Warren Wilson, A.R.C.A., took up the duties of Art Master in the studios. Mr. Corfiato, S.A.D.G., joined the Department in December as Senior Assistant in place of Mr. Burford, who resigned.

It is satisfactory again to be able to report that all candidates entering for Part I (Drawing and Design) in the Diploma and Degree Examinations have passed, a particularly good report of the work submitted for the Diploma being made by the External Examiners. These candidates are sitting for Part II of their respective examinations. Three students from the School were accepted for the preliminary competition for the Prix de Rome, and one of these was selected to enter for the Final Competition. The Rome Prize was not awarded, but the candidate from the Bartlett School, Mr. M. A. Sisson, secured the Jarvis Scholarship.

Another important competition, which took place shortly after the period covered by this report, viz., the Victory Scholarship, open to students in all the Schools of Architecture of Great Britain, was won by a fourth year student of the School, Mr. C. H. Short.

During the Session special emphasis has been brought to bear on the constructional side of design, and an effort is being made to bring about a fuller comprehension of the scientific method of construction demanded by present-day requirements, and to achieve improvement in planning. In connection with this aspect of the work, a collection of original working drawings by contemporary architects is being formed, in order to familiarise students with various types of modern architecture. Gifts to this collection have been made by several well-known architects, the most recent donation being that from Sir John Simpson of a set of working drawings prepared for the buildings at the Wembley Exhibition. This collection is useful for reference. In view of the necessity for combining engineering and architectural studies for modern work, I am much indebted to Professor Coker and the staff of the Engineering Department of the College for the additional help they have afforded this year. Apart from the usual work of Mr. Sprague, assistance in Reinforced Concrete Construction has been provided in the Studio by Mr. H. J. Collins, and a series of tests of materials has been arranged for Architecture students by Mr. B. Lloyd-Evans. This co-operation has been of great value. I have also again to thank Professor E. A. Gardner and Mr. Sutherland for help given in the subjects of Archæology and Acoustics respectively.

Visits have been paid on several occasions to modern buildings, as well as to the British and the Victoria and Albert Museums, while Mr. Mervyn Macartney granted facilities to the students to study the repairs now in progress at St. Paul's Cathedral. A generous invitation was received from Messrs. Manders Bros. of Wolverhampton, in accordance with which nearly the whole School visited their works at Wolverhampton on July 2, all expenses being borne by the firm. The party were shown over the works by a representative of the firm.

Two special Departmental Lectures were arranged during the Session; the first on November 12, 1923, was delivered by Mr. Coleman, a prominent American specialist, on American methods of treating stone and artificial stone façades. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides and cinematograph films, and was much appreciated. On Friday, June 20, Mr. S. Hurst Seager, a former student of the College, now practising in New Zealand, lectured on the system of lighting in the Art Galleries of Europe. Besides these strictly departmental arrangements, Mr. Jaggard, in collaboration with Mr. A. Belcher, gave a course of ten evening lectures in the Second Term on "Some Essentials of Modern Building Construction and Estimating and Pricing." This course was well attended by students of the School and by a fair number of outsiders.

Reports from the Old Students seem to show that the majority of those who have passed through the School recently are making a good start in the Profession. Several of the former students were engaged in the preparation of drawings for the buildings at Wembley, and two were acting as Clerks of the Works. A satisfactory tribute to the School training may be read in the numerous applications lately received from practising architects for men to take up positions as assistants on the conclusion of their courses here. In more than one case the request has come from a firm where students from the School have previously worked, and the demand is for more of a similar type.

A new feature of the School this session is the constant exhibition of students' work on view in the Museum. Under this new system, representative examples of students' work are hung every month in the Museum, affording an opportunity for comparison and criticism for the students, and an indication of the type and standard of the current work to any visitor. A larger exhibition was arranged at the end of the term, in connection with the International Congress on Architectural Education, organised by the R.I.B.A. Illustrations of students' work have now been added to the new special prospectus, which, it is hoped, will bring the School more effectively before the notice of schoolmasters and parents.

The activities of the Staff have, as usual, not been entirely confined to the School. Apart from books published during the session, I have lectured at Cambridge and Manchester Universities, at the Architectural Association, at Welwyn Garden City, at Bedford, and for the University of London Extension Board. Mr. Stratton has made two ours in Holland, in November and February, visiting everal Dutch towns, where he lectured on Renaissance rchitecture. In the Palace of Art, at the British Empire xhibition, I was invited to undertake the preparation of he 1815 Period room, while Mr. Stratton was asked to ndertake the 1750 room.

In conclusion, I must express the deep regret of the chool at the death of two members of the Architectural ducation Committee, which has occurred, during the Session. In Mr. W. H. Ward the Department has lost a valued friend, whose interest in, and help given to, the School has long been appreciated, while the Department shares in the common loss suffered by the College and the University in the recent tragic death of Dr. Walmsley, the Chairman of Convocation. The School owes grateful thanks for the valuable addition made to the collection of architectural slides by the bequest of Mr. Ward's collection of slides illustrating French Renaissance Architecture.

THE EVENING SCHOOL.

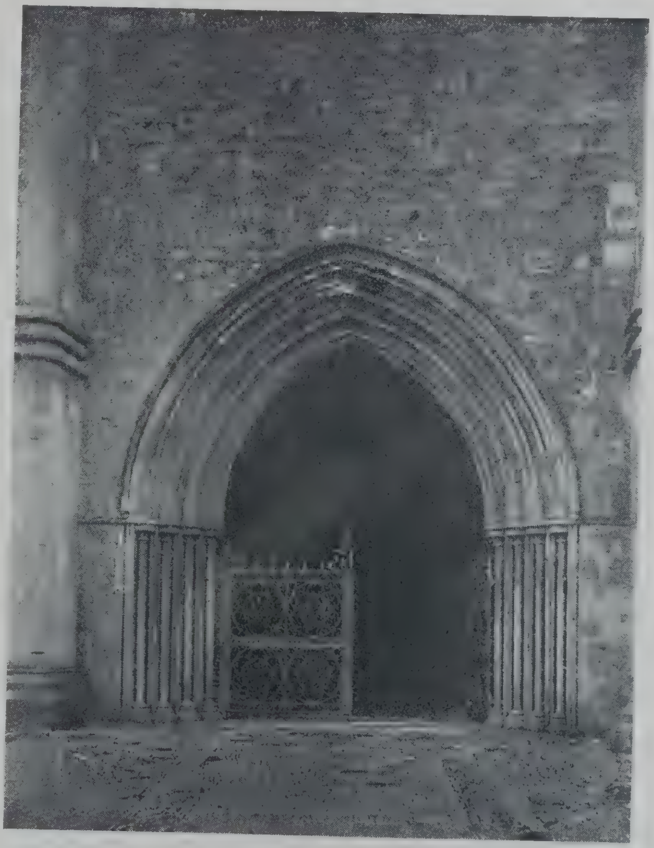
The Evening School has been carrying on its work throughout the Session with 17 students on the roll. Much good work is done in this class by students engaged in offices during the day, who are anxious to work up their testimonies for the R.I.B.A. Examinations. It is hoped to extend its scope next Session by adding a permanent course of lectures on Building Construction.

THE ATELIER.

The Atelier has had a record membership of 18 during the session. A special Jury of Practising Architects has been formed which meets periodically to criticise and assess the work done, and several subjects have been well worked out during the year. In the First Term, at the invitation of the Transport Board, a special design was worked out for a charabanc station, and the solutions to this problem were exhibited at the Transport Exhibition at Olympia. The best of these were also sent on exhibition to King's College during the Christmas vacation. It is hoped next Session to comprehend in the work of the Atelier the whole range of the R.I.B.A. and other prize competitions.

(Signed) A. E. RICHARDSON,
December 12, 1924. *Professor of Architecture.*

Mr. S. Hodgson Doyle, L.S.A., architect and surveyor, of Park Row, Leeds, informs us that he has removed to Calverley Chambers, Victoria Square, and his telephone number is 26902 Leeds.



CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY, HANTS: MAIN NORTH ENTRANCE

[This illustration should have been included in our last week's issue, in which we gave an article on "The Beauties and Curiosities of Christchurch," page 162, by H. A. J. LAMB, A.R.I.B.A.—ED.]

Correspondence.

The Late Society of Architects.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—With the official passing of the Society of Architects it is not perhaps altogether out of order to place on record what in a certain sense may appear as a vote of thanks to those who have for nearly half a century governed its policy. We all know that the Society was formed by a section of the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects who could not at that time agree with its policy. The Society of Architects has merited the thanks of the whole profession by its constant activity—its very vital and pressing activities in all branches of professional interest. There was a time not so very long ago when the R.I.B.A. could be accused, with a certain amount of justification, of being very much behind the times, in fact with being virtually asleep. In those days men turned to the Society and found a sympathetic hearing and support. It is our earnest hope that the Royal Institute of British Architects, having absorbed its very active rival, will not now return to the profound slumber that governed its policy some few years ago.—Yours faithfully, "Retired."

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.

To the Editor of The Architect.

26 Buckingham Gate,
London, S.W.1.

[Copy of Letter sent to the Kirkcaldy Burgh Council.]

The Town Clerk,
The Kirkcaldy Burgh Council,
The Town Hall, Kirkcaldy.

Dear Sir,—Arising from your recent advertisement in the "Scotsman," a summary of which reads as follows, I am instructed by my Council to lodge this protest against the amount of salary offered.

> "Two Assistants required for the Borough Surveyors Department . . . to be competent surveyors, levellers and draughtsmen . . . one to have experience in the preparation of housing and slum clearance schemes, good knowledge of building construction, and able to take out quantities . . . the other is to be experienced in road improvements, streets and sewers."

The salary offered is £150 per annum or £2 17s. 9d. per week. To the knowledge of my Council this "Salary" is exactly ONE POUND per week LESS than is being paid by one of the worst payers amongst Local Government Authorities to an ordinary draughtsman.

Your Council desires to further the estimate work of Slum Clearance, which it cannot accomplish without the competent services of architects and surveyors to plan and prepare the scheme. For this important work, to say nothing of the Housing Scheme, Road, Street and Sewer Improvements, and in addition the taking out of Quantities, a prolonged and costly course of training is necessary. In payment of those professional services your Council is prepared to pay 9s. 7½d. per day (taking a week of six working days). To say that it is an insult to the profession of architecture and surveying is to use a mild expression.

It is suggested that your Council finds out (for it surely cannot know) the wages being paid to the Building Trades Operatives, Builders' Foremen, Clerks of Works, etc. For its assistance in this matter perhaps the following list of recent advertisements may be of use (no comment is required).

	Per week.		
Battersea Boro' Council, General Foreman	£7	7	0
City of Leicester, Clerk of Works	6	6	0
Bermondsey Boro' Council, Costs Clerk ..	6	6	0
Radcliffe U.D.C., Road Foreman	5	0	0
Walsall Town Council, Clerk of Works ..	6	0	0
Tradesman in the Building Industry £3 15s. to	4	0	0
Porter (Covent Garden)	4	10	0
Tramway Inspector .. .. £4 15s. to	6	0	0

Further that it enquires as to the cost of similar professional services if engaged upon a fee basis.

Having compared these discoveries with its own 9s. 7½d. per day, your Council will realise that of the profiteers said to be in this country it is itself the most flagrant example.

This Association has a BASIC Minimum Salary, which it claims on behalf of its members of 26 and over, of £5 10s. per week, and which I trust your Council will adopt without delay.

I am sending copies of this letter to the local M.P., Councillors, the Professional Institutes and to the Press, to ensure speedy attention on the part of your Council to a public scandal.

Trusting you will give this matter your immediate attention. —Yours faithfully,

(Signed) John Mitchell, General Secretary.

Pulverised Coal.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—I was amazed to read the paragraph on this subject in your issue of the 20th instant, as the uninitiated would gather from this that pulverised coal was quite a new idea, and your remarks are more surprising in view of the fact that the rotary cement kiln, by which practically the entire output of Portland cement is produced, owes its efficient working to pulverised coal firing, and has been in use in the Portland cement industry for upwards of 25 years. Undoubtedly Germany has made some progress with this method of burning coal, but credit is due to the United States for its practical development. It has been in use there for a number of years in practically every industry, but more especially for steam raising in some of their largest central power stations. Although it has only been adopted in this country during the last five years, quite a number of installations are at work here and some of our central power stations have either installations at work or these are in course of construction. Although having undoubted economical advantages I would take exception to your statement that 98 per cent. efficiency is obtained by the use of pulverised coal, as this, of course, is a practical impossibility. Its advantages over burning coal in the lump form are enormous, but the highest efficiency ever claimed for pulverised coal is more in the region of 88 per cent. There are various types of plant in use for the preparation of pulverised coal, but in principle they are very similar. One method is the centralised distributing system and the other the unit system. The former, which is adopted when large batteries of boilers are to be fired, consists of a grinding mill, dryer, storage bins, blowers and firing apparatus; but the smaller units contain a grinding and firing apparatus on one base-plate and one unit is applied to each boiler or furnace to be fired. With many of these smaller plants, coal containing up to, say, 8 per cent. of moisture can be dealt with and dryers are therefore eliminated. The coal is ground to a fine powder, as fine as or finer than Portland cement. It burns in suspension, similarly as with oil fuel, and consequently fire grates are dispensed with. The fundamental advantage of pulverised coal is that complete combustion is obtained. Each particle of coal as it enters the furnace is surrounded with an envelope of air and the latter is so controlled at the burner that practically the exact amount required for combustion is supplied. As a result of this, smoke is entirely eliminated. A further advantage is that low grade fuels can be burnt—that is to say, colliery refuse, such as slacks and fines, can be brought into service and efficiently utilised. I trust these few remarks will correct the impression that one would gather from the paragraph referred to—that pulverised coal is unknown in this country.—Yours, etc.,

Atomised Fuel & Engineering Co., Ltd.
P. W. Griffin, Managing Director.

82 Victoria Street, Westminster,
London, S.W.1.
February 27, 1925.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—With regard to the very interesting note in your issue of February 20 on the subject of the progress being made with pulverised coal in Germany, it will perhaps not be without interest to give a few facts regarding the history of pulverised fuel, especially since this method of firing steam boilers and furnaces in general has made amazing strides during the last few years and is of particular interest to the architectural profession because it is entirely smokeless.

The first attempt to burn coal or other carbonaceous material in a finely pulverised condition dates away back to about 1830, but undoubtedly the real practical pioneer of the whole subject was a British civil engineer named Thomas Russell Crampton, of London, who carried out a large amount of work on the question between about the years 1869 and 1874, and in fact burned over 2,000 tons of coal in this condition, both under steam boilers and in the iron and steel industries. However, the subject was allowed to lapse, partly because Crampton—like most pioneers—was far ahead of his time, and it was not taken up again seriously until somewhere about the year 1900, when coal in the pulverised condition commenced to be burned under steam boilers in the cement industry. The enormous modern developments that have taken place—and something like 4 million tons of coal per annum are now being burned for steam generation—are almost entirely due to American work, although much progress has also been made in France and Germany.

By far the most important system to-day for pulverised fuel is what is known as "Lopulco," an American method which was perfected about 1920 and has revolutionised the whole of our ideas on the firing of boilers. The first large power station to

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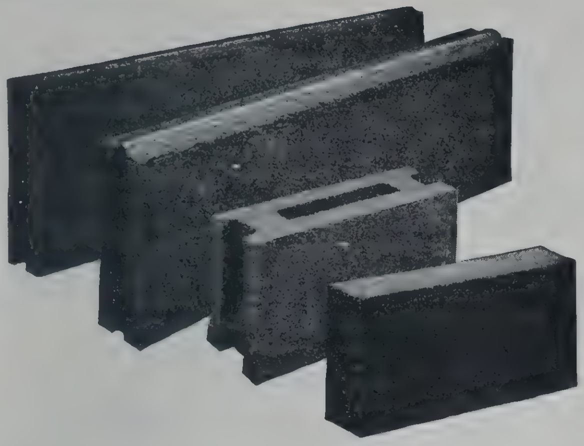

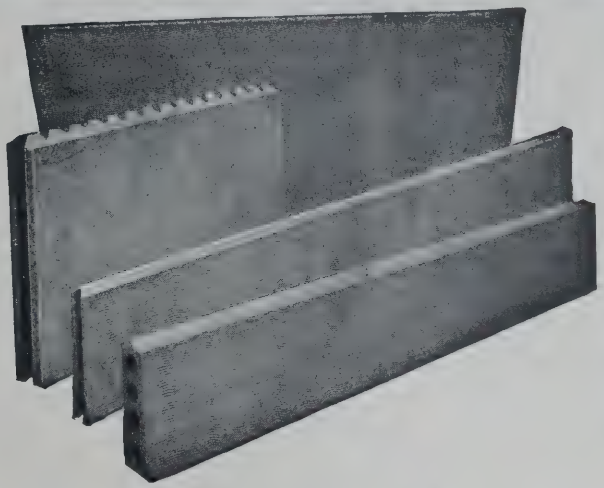

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adopt this system was the well-known Lakeside Station of the Milwaukee Electric Light and Power Company, and this last three or four years many of the largest and most important power stations in the world have also adopted it, especially in the United States, such as, for example, the Trenton Channel Station of the Detroit Edison Company, the Cahokia installation at St. Louis, the huge Ford plant at River Rouge, Detroit, and also at Walkerville in Canada, the Cleveland Electricity Company, the Colfax station at Pittsburgh, and many others.

A licence to manufacture the "Lopulco" system is held in Great Britain by the Underfeed Stoker Co., Ltd., of London, who secured the first British order at Willesden Power Station (London) towards the end of 1923, followed by a second order at St. Pancras. To-day there are seven or eight large installations in hand, including the Birmingham and Derby Corporations, so that we shall soon have pulverised fuel running in this country. Also it may be stated that this method is now beginning to make great progress in France and has been adopted for the huge Gennevilliers Power Station in Paris, one of the largest in Europe and much bigger than any installation in Great Britain, whilst it is also now running at the Vitry station in Paris.

As already indicated, the combustion is entirely smokeless, the coal being crushed and dried down to about 3 per cent. moisture using the hot exit chimney gases, being then pulverised to the equivalent of about 90 per cent. through 100 mesh screen (100 holes per linear inch) and 60 per cent. through 200 mesh screen. It is then burned, mixed with air, in burners like gas or oil, and the combustion is almost theoretically perfect, about 20 per cent. excess air being required, instead of the usual 50-200 per cent. excess, so that it is not only smokeless but also contains no CO (carbon monoxide) or unburnt gases.

Essentially the secret of success has been the perfection of the method of constructing the combustion chamber so as to withstand the fierce heat, which in the ordinary way simply melts up the brickwork, and the principle used is that of hollow air-cooled walls through which air is constantly circulated, combined with water-cooled tubes at the bottom of the furnace, known as the "water screen" which keeps down the temperature and prevents the ash becoming molten.—Yours, etc.,

CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

Wooden Houses.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—In most of the daily papers there are frequent references to the scarcity of houses, and the difficulties that appear to exist (high prices of materials and labour and the objection of the trades unions to allow any house to be built unless it is built by members of the Builders' Union). Now, in Kent, in this county and in Hertfordshire, there are many houses built almost entirely of wood. Some of these are reputed to be 100 and, indeed, 200 years old or more. They are reported to be quite comfortable dwellings, cool in summer and warm in winter. Why is not this kind of house built to-day? Has the building of them been stopped by the insurance companies, or by the local county councils? Please accept my apologies for troubling you by these questions, but I am anxious to get some authoritative information on the subject.—Yours truly,

J. H. SAMS.

Hooe Lodge, Hooe, Battle.
February 26, 1925.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

MARCH 6, 1875.

COMPETITIONS.

Under this heading we propose to give each week, or as often as may be necessary, a brief account of the *conditions* of such competitions as may at the time be open to the profession. In doing so we shall point out what conditions have been framed in accordance or at variance with the rules agreed upon at the General Conference of 1872; beyond this it will not be our province to go, our object being to help the reader to ascertain (more than an advertisement can) whether the *conditions* of a particular competition are likely to meet with his views, rather than to furnish a reprint of such details of requirements, etc., as he must, after all, obtain for himself. The numbers refer to the corresponding paragraphs in the General Conference Rules above mentioned.

Warrington Road Schools, Prescot, Lancashire.

The conditions of this competition are somewhat remarkable, and architects ought to study them carefully before they expend time or money in preparing drawings.

1. As to professional advice, we are informed that "if aid be necessary to enable the Board to arrive at a decision satisfactory to themselves, they will avail themselves of professional assistance."

3. Scale and number of drawings are stated, further that there are to be no perspectives.

4. "The amount proposed to be expended by the Board is not to exceed 1,800*l.*" Accommodation, 450 children.

5. Clause (*e*) of this rule is altered as follows:—"The Board reserve to themselves liberty, in the event of the lowest builder's tender exceeding the architect's estimate by 7½ *per cent.*, to abandon the plans without making any payment or compensation to the architect."

6. No exhibition is promised.

7. "The Board do not bind themselves to accept any plan in its entirety, but they intend that the author of the design which may be most approved shall have the superintendence of the erection; they reserve to themselves, however, the right to deviate from this purpose should they see fit to do so. In such case the Board would *purchase the selected plans at the price of 25 guineas the set.*"

8. Beyond these vague alternatives of "employment" and "25 guineas the set," no premiums are offered.

9. We presume that the acceptance of the 25 guineas is intended to deprive the author of the ownership of the "set," which would become the property of the promoters.

Competition News.

The Norfolk County Council invite architects to submit designs for an extension building adjacent to the Shirehouse, Norwich.

Premiums of £150, £100 and £50 will be paid to the authors of those designs which are adjudged to be respectively first, second and third in order of merit.

The competition will be held under the Regulations of the Royal Institute of British Architects and on the nomination of the President of the Institute the County Council has appointed Mr. Godfrey Pinkerton, F.R.I.B.A., of 2 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C., to adjudicate on the whole of the designs submitted, and to make the award.

Provided the County Council is satisfied as to the estimated cost of the building, the author of the first premiated design will be appointed to carry out the work and will be remunerated at the rate of commission sanctioned by the Institute. The amount of the first premium will merge in such charges.

A plan of the site, together with conditions of the competition, a schedule of the accommodation to be provided, and a photograph of the existing Shirehouse, may be obtained by *bona fide* intending competitors from H. C. Davies, Clerk to the Council, The Shirehouse, Norwich.

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects has nominated Mr. Alfred W. S. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., as Assessor in the Coalville Baths Competition.

Members and Licentiates of the R.I.B.A. must not take part in the Stocksbridge Baths Competition, the conditions of which are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A.

The R.I.B.A. Gold Medal.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., has been nominated by the R.I.B.A. as a fitting recipient of the R.I.B.A. Gold Medal for 1925.

Trade Note.

A particularly useful and comprehensive Builders' Hardware catalogue has been sent us for examination by Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd. (the largest hardware firm in the Midlands). They style it "Everything for Housing Schemes," and it thoroughly deserves this title. Within its 112 pages it treats on every possible thing handled by architect, builder, carpenter and allied trades—from door knobs to baths, from concrete mixers to combination grates, all fully illustrated. We strongly advise the trade to apply for a copy, asking for their special discounts. Buying from "Brum" means buying from the centre of the hardware industry, and Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., have been established there since 1837. Application should in all cases be made on printed memos or business note-paper, to ensure the trade terms.

ROTHERHAM.—The local Education Authority have approved the plans of Messrs. Empsall & Clarkson, architects, Price Hall Yard, Bradford, for the proposed erection of a new school at Denaby Main.

SMETHWICK.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender of Housing, Ltd., of Blackheath, Birmingham, tor 14 houses at £463 10s. 9d. each, 32 at £463 11s. 6d. each and 96 at £463 15s. each.—Plans passed: workshop, Dartmouth Road, for Midland Motor Co., Ltd.; refreshment room and shelter at Shireland Inn, for Messrs. Mitchells & Butlers, Ltd.

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General News.

Barking Town.—Plans are to be prepared for a welfare centre to be erected at Greatfields Recreation Ground.—Additional accommodation is to be provided at the hospital, and the Surveyor is to prepare plans.—A disinfecting station is to be erected at the hospital.—Plans passed: cinema, Tanner Street, for Mr. W. Lucas; mission hall, Ripple Road, for Mr. E. J. Phillips; 4 houses, Faircross Avenue, for Mr. A. Ball.

Bermondsey.—A Catholic settlement is to be erected in Fair Street in accordance with plans submitted by Mr. Edwin S. Wood.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Nowell Parr, architect, on behalf of the Black Eagle Brewery for an extension of the bottling stores in White's Grounds.

Birmingham.—The Watch Committee propose the acquisition of a site in Newhall Street for the purpose of a divisional police station.—Loans as follows have been sanctioned: mental hospital extensions, £19,677; elementary school, Piggott Street, £13,950; erection on buildings at Lickey Hill for Parks Committee, £42,485; reconstruction of bridge, Bromford Lane, £19,250.

Blackpool.—Messrs. Hogarth Pollard, Ltd., builders, 190 Central Drive, are erecting 3 large shops and houses on a site in Crossland Road.

Brixworth.—The Red Lion public house is to be rebuilt by Messrs. R. Phipps & Co., of Northampton.

Cheltenham.—The Borough Surveyor has been authorised to prepare plans for an underground convenience in Clarence Street.—Mr. H. Rainger proposes the erection of 22 houses of superior type in Gloucester Road.—The tenders have been accepted of Mr. William Drew, £9,240, for the erection of 21 three-bedroomed houses, and Messrs. Eggleton & Co., for £3,526 17s. 6d., for 11 two-bedroomed houses.—The Borough Surveyor is to obtain tenders for decorating the large hall.

Coulsdon.—The Surveyor has prepared plans for 94 houses on the Chipstead Valley land.—Plans passed: conversion of Selsdon Park House into residential hotel, for Mr. A. D. Sanderson; chapel and Sunday school, Chipstead Valley Road, for Mr. E. B. Pinch.

Dudley.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender £26,130 of Messrs. William Cooper & Sons for the erection of 58 houses on the Cradley Road site.—The Housing Committee propose to build 1,000 houses within the next two years.—Plans passed: social hall, King Street, for Trustees Congregational Church.

Eastbourne.—The Town Council are to build electricity substations at a cost of £7,500.—The Housing Committee have decided to invite tenders for the erection of 200 concrete houses.—Permission is to be sought for the experimental erection of a number of the "Wild" type of house.—The provision of medicinal baths at the Devonshire baths is advocated.—A scheme is under consideration for providing a roller skating rink over the men's swimming bath.—A handicraft centre is to be provided at St. Philip's school.—Plans passed: sports pavilion, Kent House, Staveley Road, for Mr. E. Smith; semi-detached cottages, Windermere Crescent, for Mr. A. Ford, architect, on behalf of Artizans' Co.

Hale.—Negotiations are now completed for the acquisition of St. Baldred's Hall, Hale, by the Hale Conservative Club, which is to be adapted for new club premises.

Ilford.—A pavilion is to be rected at Valentine's Park.—Plans and specifications for the new central library will shortly be completed.—Twelve houses are to be erected by the Council at the rear of the electricity works.—Plans passed: 47 houses, Staines Road, for Mr. W. H. Dudley; Baptist Church, Ilford Lane, for Mr. H. F. Murrell; 6 houses, Beehive Lane, for Mr. A. Smith; 6 houses, Mayfield Villas, for Mr. A. E. Clements; 21 houses, Avenue Gardens, for Mr. S. Robinson; 140 houses, Quebec Road, Cranley Drive, and Westernville Gardens, for Suburban Developments (London), Ltd.

Leeds.—The Corporation Baths Committee are considering the provision of public washhouses and propose to inspect those in Manchester.—Mr. Mark Haley is to erect 28 houses on the Cross estate.—The City Engineer is to prepare amended plans for the conversion of buildings on the Chapel Town Barracks estate into tenements.—Tenders are to be invited for the construction of 13 public conveniences at a cost of £5,780.—A new blacksmith's shop is to be built at a waterworks.—The Anglo-American Oil Co. propose the erection of a petrol store in Clarance Road with a capacity of 70,000 gallons.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Cambridge Gardens estate, for Mr. William Teal; 4 houses, Chapel Allerton estate, for Mr. C. Higgins; 12 houses, Church Lane, for Mr. F. Holmes; 4 houses, Davis Avenue, for Mr. A. Dickinson.

Leigh.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. C. B. Powell, architect, Dublin, for Parish Hall, St. Joseph's Church, Market Street, and the contract has been placed with Mr. A. E. Prescott, builder, Platt Street, Leigh, Lancashire.

Liverpool.—An appeal for funds is to be issued for the erection of a new hospital for women to be erected at the junction of Faulkner Street and Bedford Street, estimated to cost £120,000. The plans were prepared by Mr. Edmund Kirby, architect, 5 Cook Street.

Manchester.—As a memorial to the late secretary, Mr. Arthur Taylor, the committee of the Ancoats Lads' Club, Beswick Street, Ancoats, have decided upon a scheme which embraces the renovation of the premises and the provision of a Memorial Hall. The scheme is estimated to cost £5,000, and an appeal for funds is being made. The plans and specifications have been prepared by Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, A.R.I.B.A., 14 Chancery Lane, Manchester.—The Health Ministry have consented to the proposals of the Corporation to build 500 houses and to subsidise 1,000.—As an experiment the Housing Committee propose to erect a pair of houses of the Atholl type and 4 houses of the composite type.—A scheme has been prepared for extensions at the Davyhulme sewage works at a cost of £465,000.—Private street improvements are proposed at a cost of £100,000.—A site at Newton Heath is to be acquired at a cost of £3,245 for the erection of a technical school.—An expenditure of £4,716,000 is recommended for the Haweswater water scheme.

Market Harborough.—The Urban District Council have passed the following plans: 4 houses, Gt. Bowden Road, for Messrs. Gilbert Norman & James; 4 houses, Clarke Street and Charles Street, for the Misses Hickman; 6 houses, Coventry Road, for the Land Society.

Middleton.—The Yorkshire Dyeing & Proofing Co., Ltd., are proposing extensions to their mill premises and offices at Spring Vale, Middleton. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Longworth, architect, 4 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester. Quantities by Mr. T. Sumner Smith, F.S.I., 25 Cross Street, Manchester. Contract placed with Robert Taylor & Co., Manchester Old Road, Middleton.

Morecambe.—The Town Council have approved the scheme for the construction of a new park in Regent Road at a cost of £30,725. Sanction of the Unemployment Grants Committee is to besought.

Nelson.—Plans are to be prepared for the erection of the new hospital estimated to cost £40,000 to £50,000, towards which Sir A. Nelson has promised £10,000. The new structure will be a brick building of two storeys.—Under the will of the late Miss Eliza Dixon, of Burnley, the sum of £3,000 has been paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners towards the cost of the erection of a new church for St. Bede's parish in Railway Street, Nelson. The architect who is preparing the plans is Mr. R. Jacques. No contracts are placed.

Peterborough.—Plans passed: 20 houses, Grange Road and Westfield Road, for Mr. R. S. Jellings; additions to premises, Searjeant Street, for Co-operative Society.

Ramsbottom.—The Surveyor to the Urban District Council, Mr. T. H. Bell, M.I.M. & C.E., is preparing plans in an honorary capacity for alterations and additions to the Aitken Cottage Hospital for the Board of Management.

Rochdale.—New premises are being erected by Messrs. Ivesin Bros., house furnishers, of No. 46 Drake Street, as an extension to the existing buildings. The plans have been prepared by Mr. T. Townsend, architect, Fleece Street, Rochdale, and the contractors are Messrs. Thomas Wilkinson & Son, Walpole Street, Rochdale.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The Corporation are purchasing land at a cost of about £20,000, for new sewage works at Brent Vale.—A committee are considering the erection of branch libraries.—The Stoke public baths are to be extended.—The Borough Surveyor is to prepare a scheme for the reconstruction of the Burslem Old Town Hall with a view to concentrating all the Burslem District Corporation offices on the ground floor and utlising the first floor for public purposes.—A new maple dance floor at Victoria Hall, Henley, is suggested.—Mr. Sherwin, architect, has prepared layout plans for developing land at the Paddock, Trentham.—Messrs. Jones & Hilton are developing the Harpfields estate.—The Newcastle Burgesses Trust are laying out streets on Stubbs Fields estate.—Tenders are to be obtained for the erection of 700 houses.—Plans passed: 6 houses, for Messrs. J. H. Holloway; 20 houses, Biddulph Road, for Mr. W. Poole; 4 houses, Leek New Road, for Mr. T. Cooper; reconstruction of premises in High Street after fire and additions for Messrs. Hopkins.

York.—The Housing Committee expects to let contracts this year for a further 300 houses.—Plans passed: 4 cottages, Huntingdon Road, for Mr. J. Dowling; alterations, Castle Howard Inn, Townend Road, for Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co.

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The Dilemma and How to End it.

We are asked to comment on a pamphlet we have received which is entitled " How to Get Houses. At the L.C.C. Elections Put Houses First ! " The electorate has apparently answered the question by returning the Municipal Reformers to power with one more adherent than they previously had, and by strengthening the Socialist Party at the expense of the Progressives. In other words, this election has followed the parallel of the late General Election, showing that London as a whole is in favour of a moderate municipal policy.

The Housing League was formed with the object of exerting political pressure to bring about a great enlargement of the Council's housing activities and it may be taken they have signally failed in their object.

In the pamphlet many true things are stated with which all will agree ; it is only the inferences drawn from these premises which seem to us to be at fault. It is stated that out of over half a million structurally separate houses something like half are occupied by two or more families. It is admitted—and the admission is important—that for statistical purposes a single lodger is described as a second family, and probably the number of houses classed under this distinction as two-family houses is a large one..

It is stated that the evil is an increasing one, which we are perfectly ready to admit. Figures are given to show that the actual number of houses built in 1920-25 only amounted to 9,313. The Housing Committee of the Council in 1924 reported that the annual output of houses to meet the growth of population should amount to 12,000. The League asks what guarantee there is that the 1924 programme of 20,000 houses can be carried out with greater success than the 1919 programme of 29,000 houses.

The League admits that it is not the want of money which is stopping building, since in the last five years over £25,000,000 has been voted and only £9,637,423 expended. Nor is it the want of land, since the sites held by the Council are at present ample and there is no difficulty in obtaining more under the Acquisition of Land Act of 1919. The League also admits that the failure to build is not caused by a want of material, but by a shortage of labour, which cannot be obtained from the L.C.C. technical schools or other sources in sufficient quantity.

The League's remedies are to insist on dilution, the working of longer hours and payment by results, combined with the training of the *personnel* of a special housebuilding service, with guaranteed terms of employment, confined to house building under the Housing Acts. This policy can be carried out in two ways, either by a bitter struggle with the building unions or by agreement with them on terms which would safeguard their interests.

This seems an anticlimax, for it would appear that, like Rip Van Winkle, the League has been asleep for years or it would know that the policy it states has been proposed to the unions time after time for many years and that the unions have never failed to reject it.

Our remedy is a very different one and would be far more effective. It is not to strengthen the position of the unions by promising them a guaranteed amount of work on their own terms, which will enable them to be even more regardless of public interests than they are to-day, but to place housing, like other forms of building, on a free trade footing, letting the private individual build if it suits him to do so. The only assistance we would give the private speculator is to provide him with capital on the cheapest possible terms compatible with good finance and to sweep away every restriction which prevents him from getting the benefit of his enterprise. He should be allowed to rack out his property if he likes, for if he does so it will induce others to compete with him by building, and the provision of more houses will bring about a reduction in rents. Further, we would give everyone every facility to become owners of property instead of occupiers of it. We believe, in a word, in sharply reversing all that has been enacted of recent years in respect to housing, for it is chiefly the evils caused by interference. and not those due to apathy, which have resulted in the conditions of to-day.

We know what happens when a new district is built up. At first residents have no shops near by at which they can buy essentials. They get these at first with difficulty, but very soon shops are opened and in a short time all facilities for local supply grow up, but if it were the custom for a paternal Government to open official shops we might have long to wait, for, in the first place, the requirements of red tape would have to be met, and in the second, private enterprise would not come in. Who would be foolish enough to open a grocery store with the chance of having to compete with a State establishment backed by unlimited credit over the way ? The fact is a nation can elect for State trading or adhere to allowing private enterprise to have its way, but it cannot combine both with any chance of success, and this combination is the impossible task that housing enthusiasts have persuaded the electorate to adopt. If they adhere to it, neither we nor any succeeding generation will see the end of the housing question. We may argue that other countries have tried similar experiments, but we cannot point to one in which they have been productive of satisfactory results. We are allowing ourselves to be more and more firmly tied up in the red tape of bureaucracy, which is responsible for the constant increase of non-productive employment.

Sir Alfred Mond, among the many Ministers who have been appointed to the Ministry of Health, produced actual results, and that because he had the wisdom to see that a drastic cutting down of promised work produced more and cheaper building, and no electoral advantage to be gained should induce others to adopt any other course than that of cutting out housing from Government programmes within the shortest possible space of time. The building trade unions will act in one manner when they think they have a State programme to fall back on, financed by the taxpayer, and in quite another way when they have to build for the individual who has to pay his way without assistance. For these and other reasons we regard the League's programme as being futile, and the result of the L.C.C. election as showing that the average London voter is no longer to be beguiled by the promise of a new heaven and earth.

At present building is a subsidised industry because of the housing programme, but prices would unquestionably fall were it dropped. And we have no statistics to show how many of those who are now receiving help in the form of subsidies could do without them.

Our Illustrations.

VIEWS OF THE ALHAMBRA.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS. Guilbert & Betelle & Arnold H. Moses, Architects.

The Alhambra, Granada.

The Alhambra has been so often praised for the wonderful intricacy of its interior decorations in coloured and modelled plaster-work, its marble pavings and fountains and its beautiful iridescent ceramics that the fact that it was a fortress as well as a palace almost escapes notice.

Seen from the neighbouring spurs of the Sierra Nevadas the red walls from which the building derives its name rise solidly from the hillside with no hint of any other qualities than those of architectural simplicity, repose and strength, and it is only from within the walls that the delicate complexity of its artistry reveals itself. Judged from a photograph seen in England the link between exterior and interior treatment seems to be missing and it would puzzle those who have not seen the building to guess the connection between the rigid lines of the outside and the lavish multiplicity of detail within.

The unities are preserved, however, and in a twofold manner. Constructionally and decoratively the architecture of the Moors expresses itself not in terms of line, but as a matter of colour masses and surfaces.

The broad bastions of the surrounding walls tell as notes of warm colour in the landscape and the lacey decorations within the courts and chambers are lace-like in the double sense that they never depart far from the flatness proper to a textile material or a style of construction based upon continuity and adhesion.

Tenacious methods of building in strong concrete and in brickwork made concrete-like with large quantities of admirable mortar are fittingly decorated with details reminiscent of the patterns of woven originals and which are actually produced in the plastic substances clay and plaster.

Moorish architecture has been called the architecture of the tent cloth and the tent pole; it is also the architecture of the potter; pre-eminently it is the architecture of the colourist. The horseshoe arch that appears so sordid and meaningless in our grey climate encloses a disc of solid blue in a land where, though winter is cold, the skies are usually clear.

The Court of the Lions is situated in the middle of the winter quarters of the fortress-palace and was built in 1377, in the reign of Mohammed V.

The pavilions at the ends of the Court are crowned with hemispherical domes and, to keep the scale of decoration throughout the whole composition, the architect has decorated the interior surfaces with a striking geometrical pattern, which is not less interesting for the fact that a certain amount of adjustment ekes out the geometry.

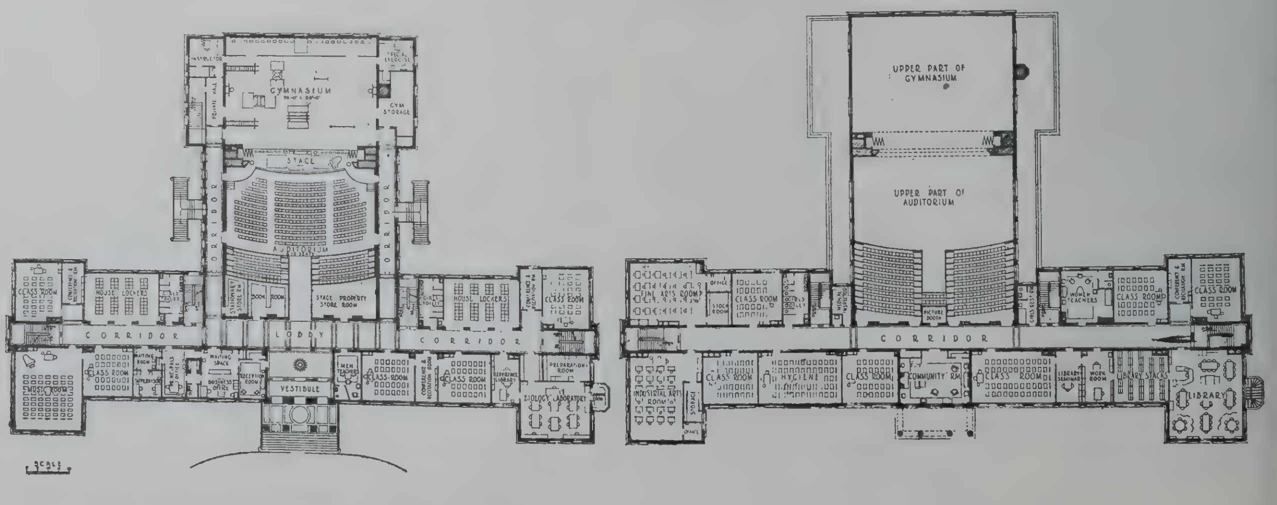
Every minute panel is covered with carving upon which still exist the traces of bright colours and gilding.

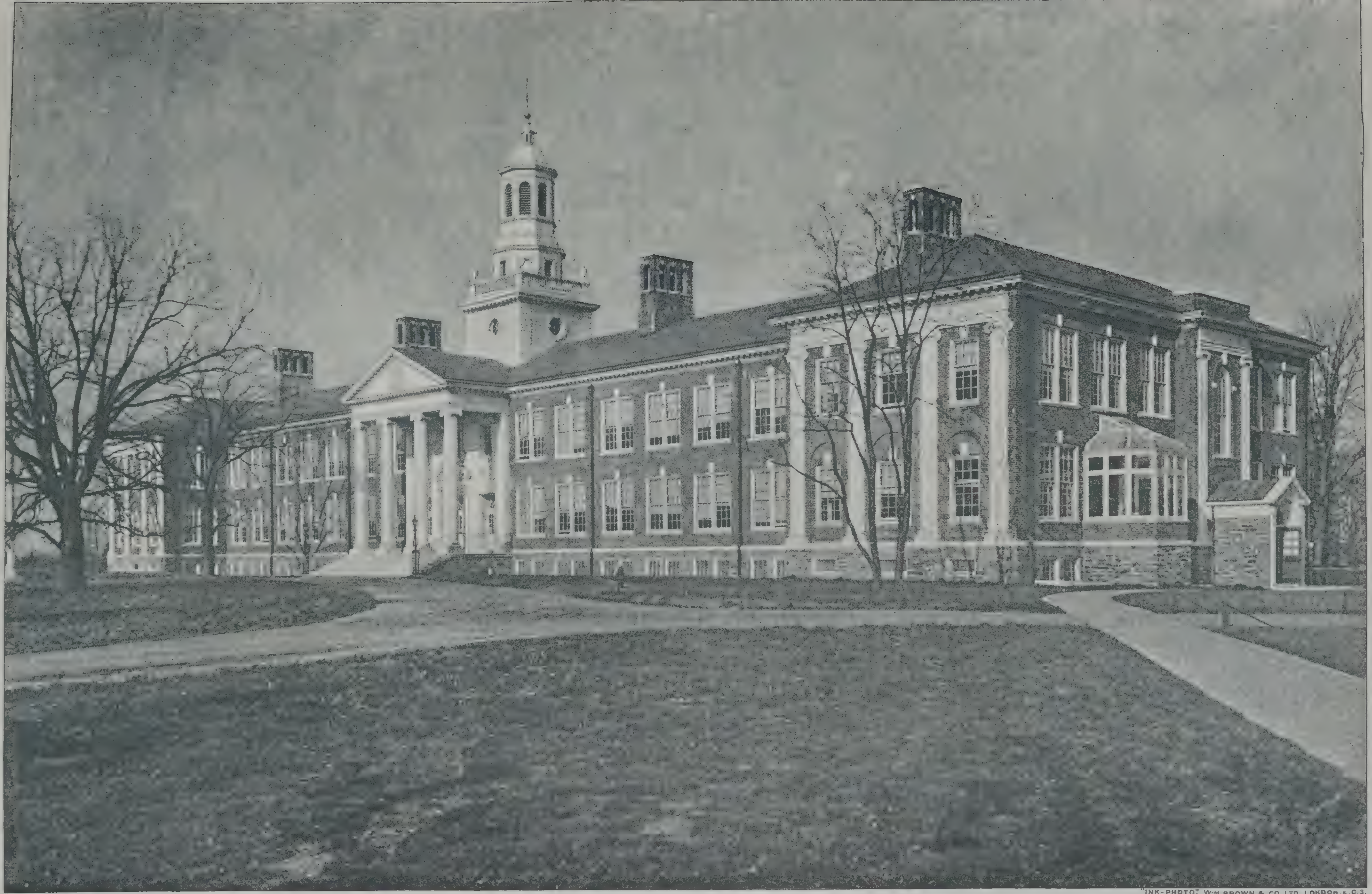
Although a great deal of the plaster work has been bleached to a creamy tint there is no doubt that it was also formerly a blaze of gorgeous colour, since small particles of pigment lurk in the hollows of the modelling. The tower of the Captive, built on one of the bastions of the fortress wall, by Yusef I, who reigned 1333-1354, is less fantastic than the Court of the Lions, though perhaps it is for this very reason a more typical example of the style as a whole than is that culminating specimen of it built in the next reign. The little chamber in the interior, whose window is illustrated in the photograph, is only 15 feet 3 inches square, but is covered from pavement to ceiling with minute decoration. The ceiling itself is a truncated pyramid constructed of wood, with an elaborate pattern made up of nine pointed and twelve pointed stars designed to mitre about the edges of the pyramids' four sides and top, and here the designer's geometrical powers proved equal to the occasion, for the slope of the pyramid and the inclined lines of the pattern have been selected in reference to one another.

Above this ceiling the solid brick roof of the tower is carried on a barrel vault strong enough for the military purposes for which the tower was primarily erected.

State Normal School, Glassboro, N.J.

We give illustrations from the "American Architect" of a very fine school designed by Messrs. Guilbert and Betelle and Arnold H. Moses, Associated Architects. It is both in plan and external design a reminder that without the sacrifice of any practical requirements a school may be expressed in very dignified architectural terms. It also shows the result of a very careful study of the work of the Georgian period. The balance of the main front is very happy, but on a close examination it will be seen that very little has been spent on what may be called purely architectural features which could be eliminated. As in most American brick buildings stonework is more sparingly used that is often the case here—a result which adds to the expression of quiet harmony produced.





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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, GLASSBORO, N.J.

GUILBERT & BETELLE, AND ARNOLD H. MOSES, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

FROM "THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT."

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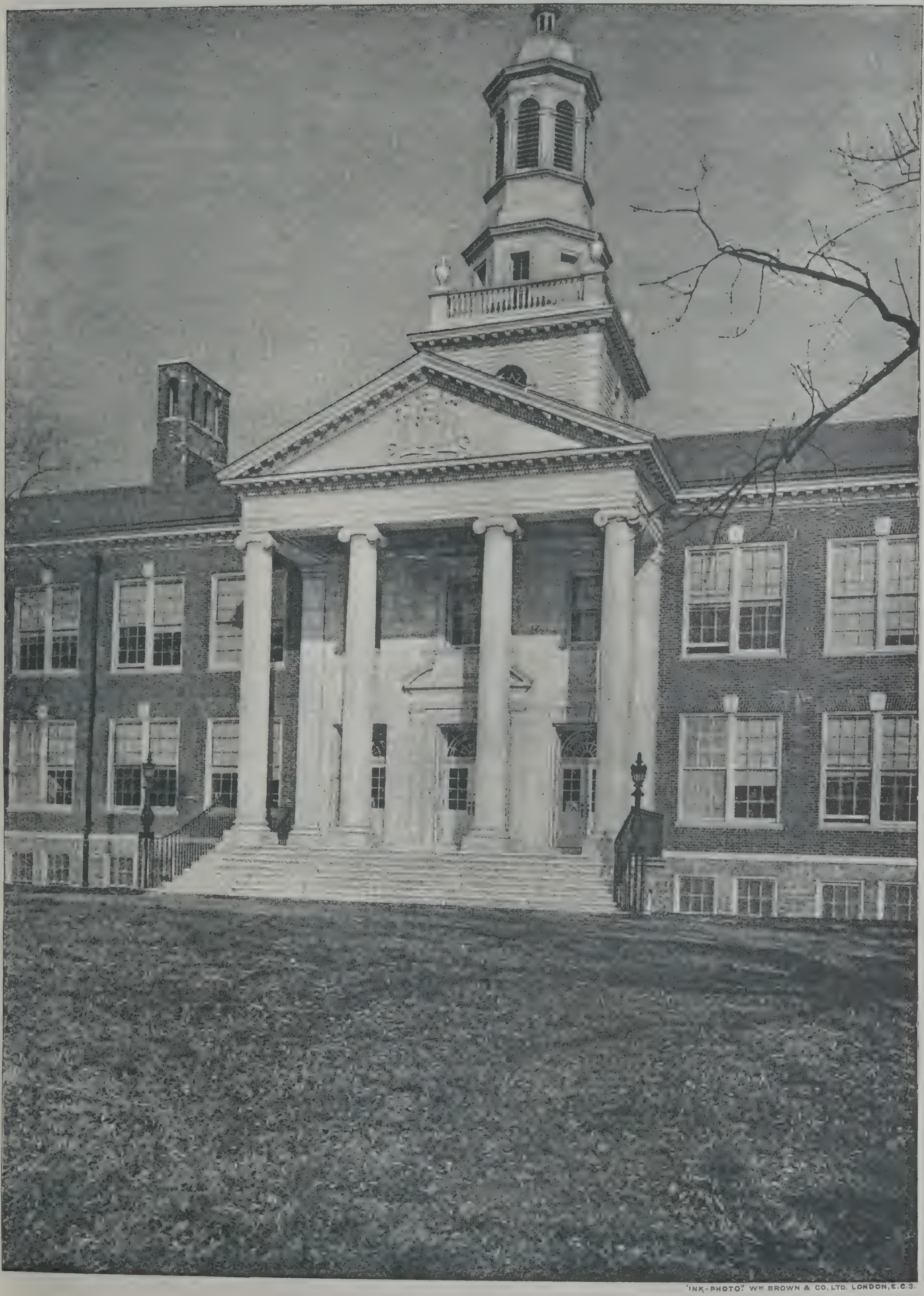

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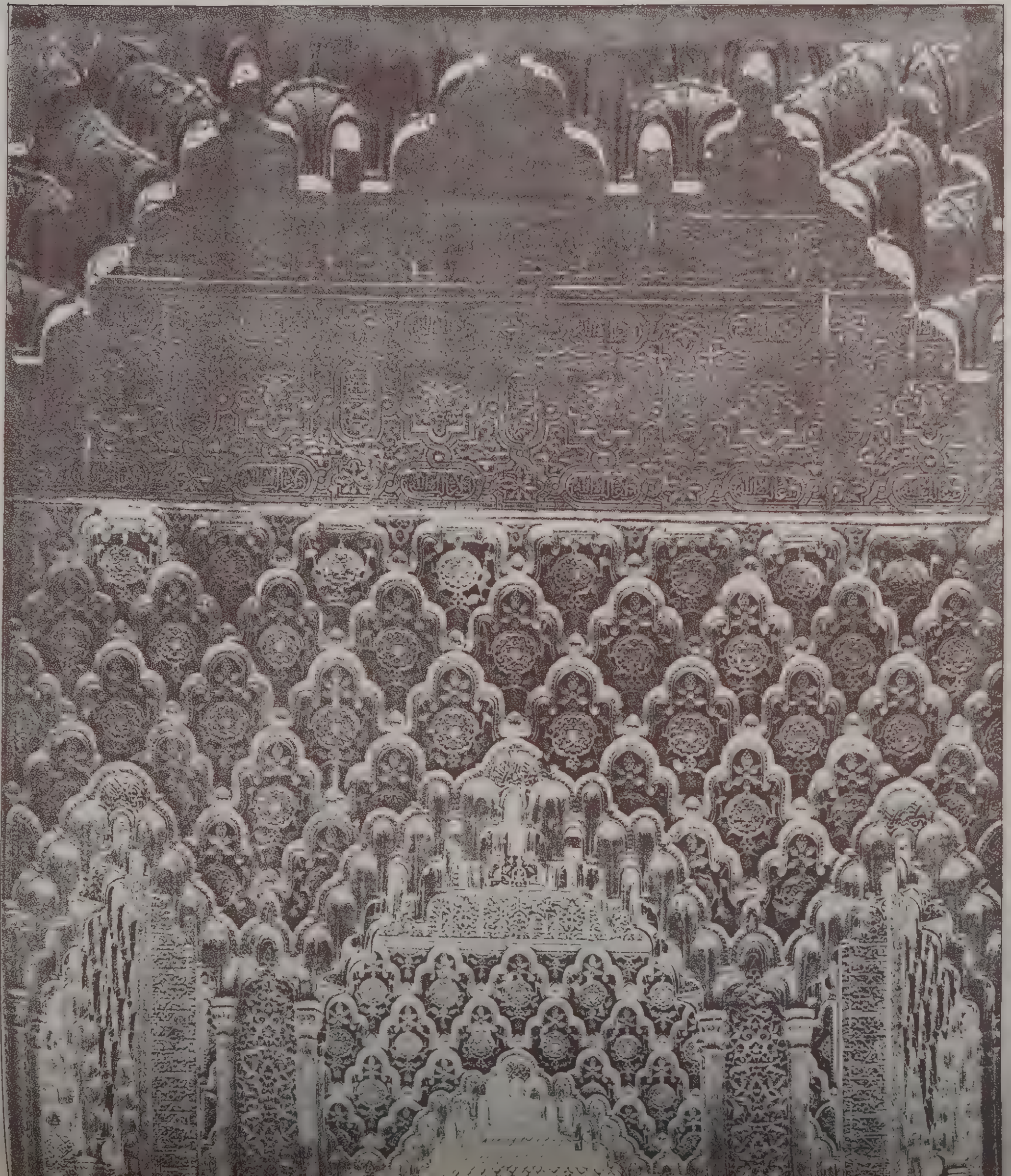
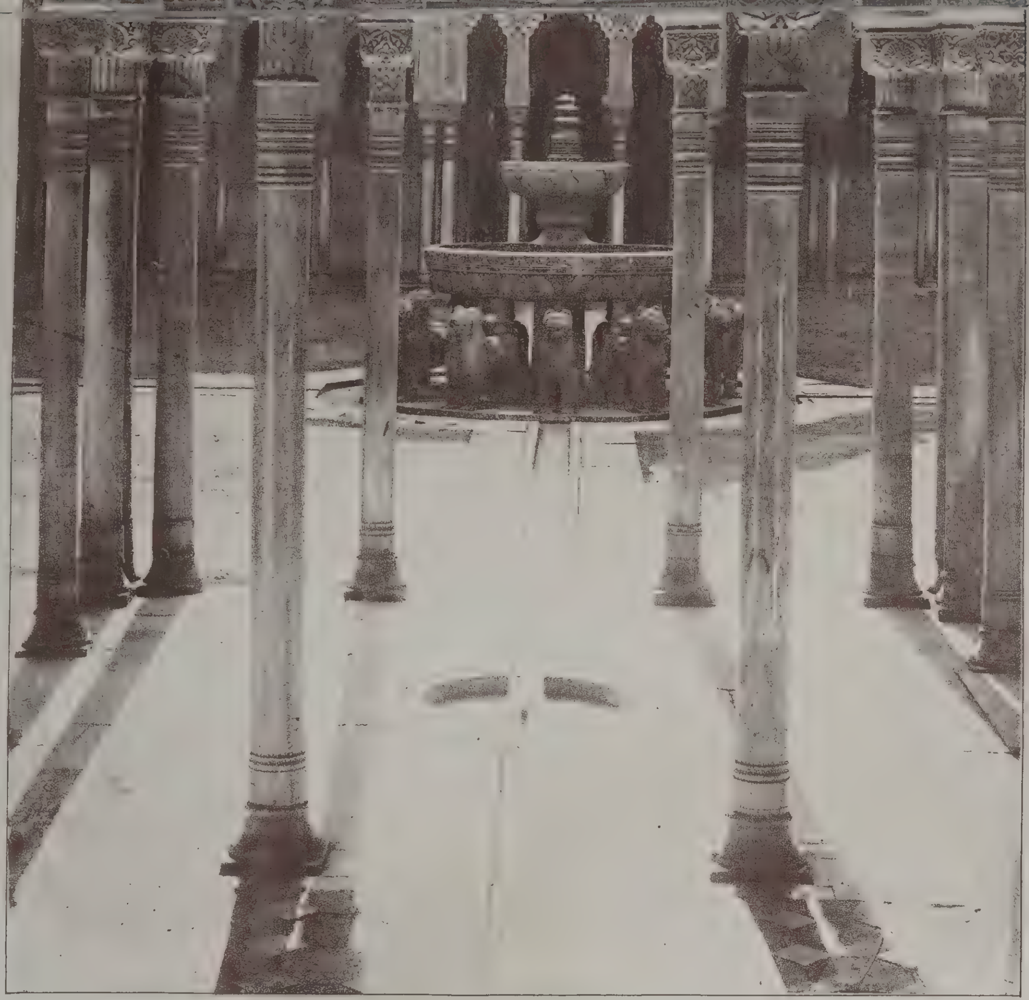
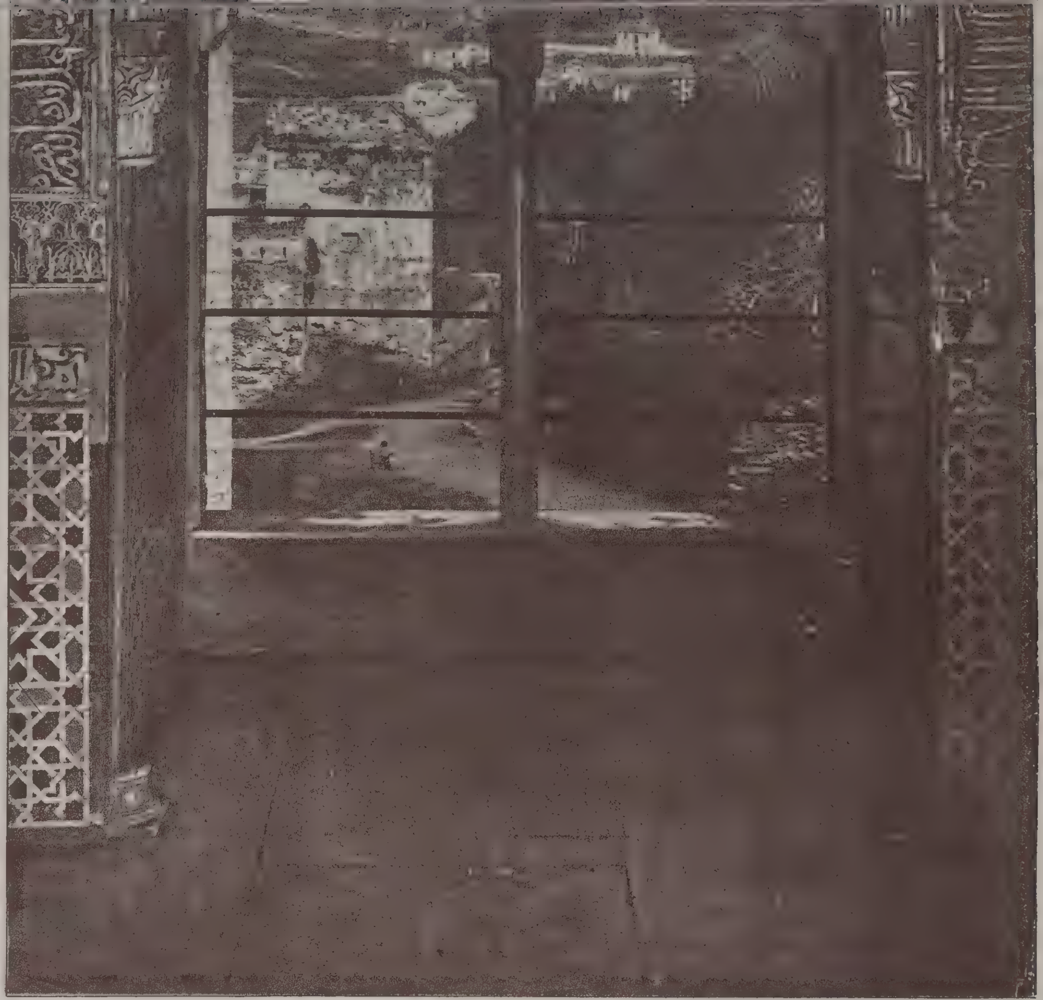




COURT OF THE LIONS.



"INK-PHOTO" W^m BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON, E.C.3.

TOWER OF THE CAPTIVE.

THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS LENT BY WILLIAM HARVEY, ARCHITECT.

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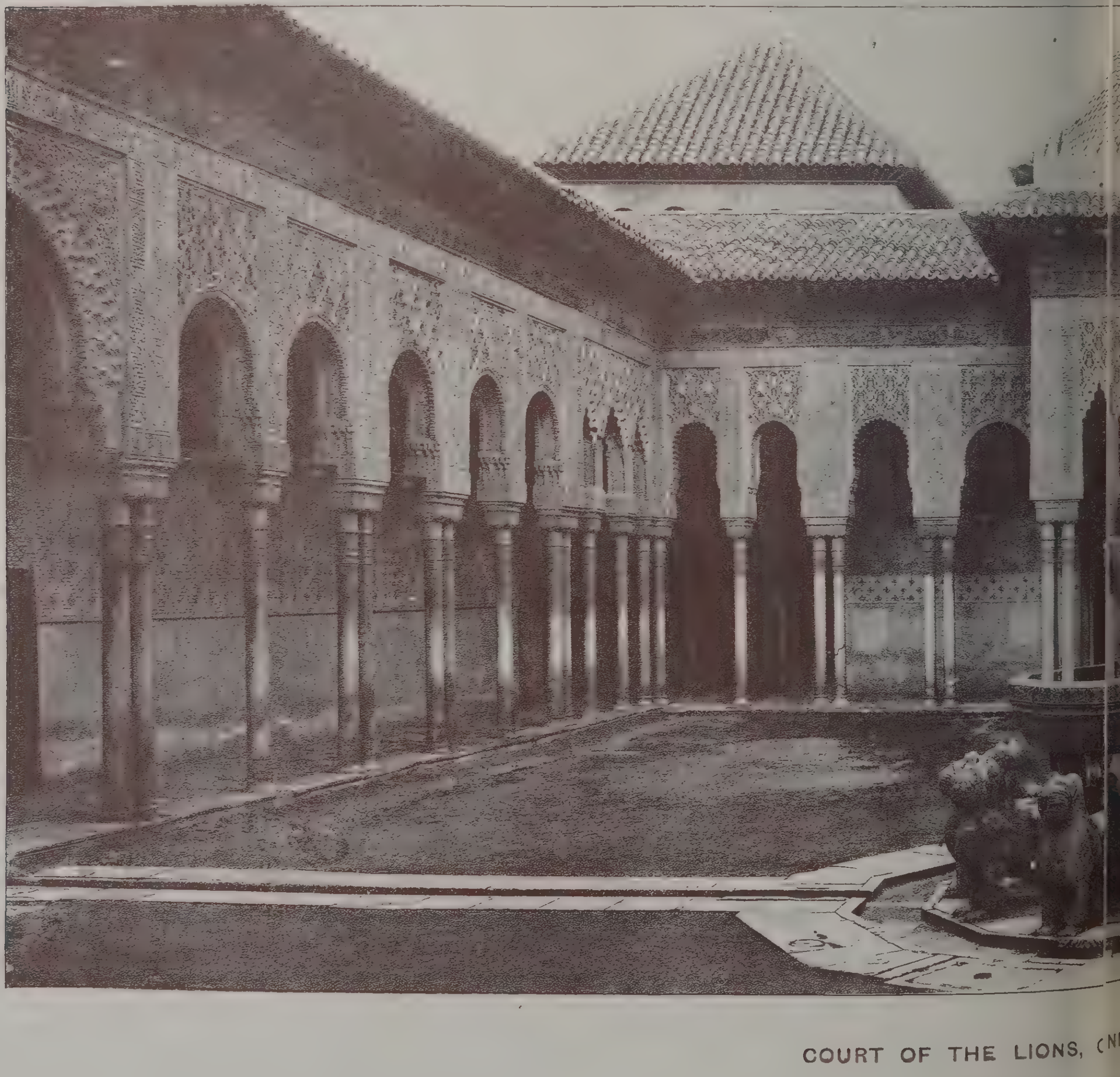
VIEW OF THE OLD TOWN AN



COURT OF THE LIONS, (N

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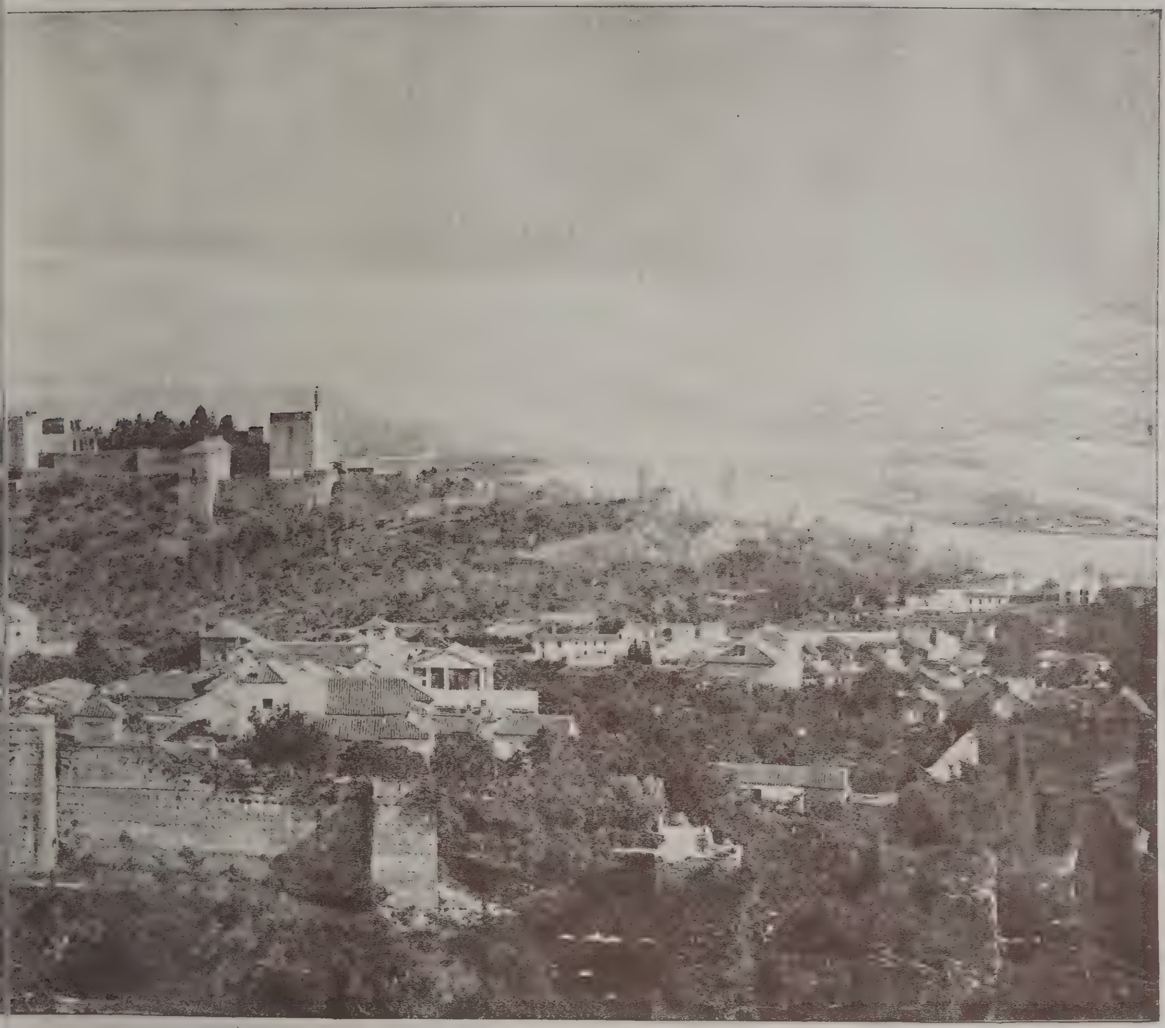
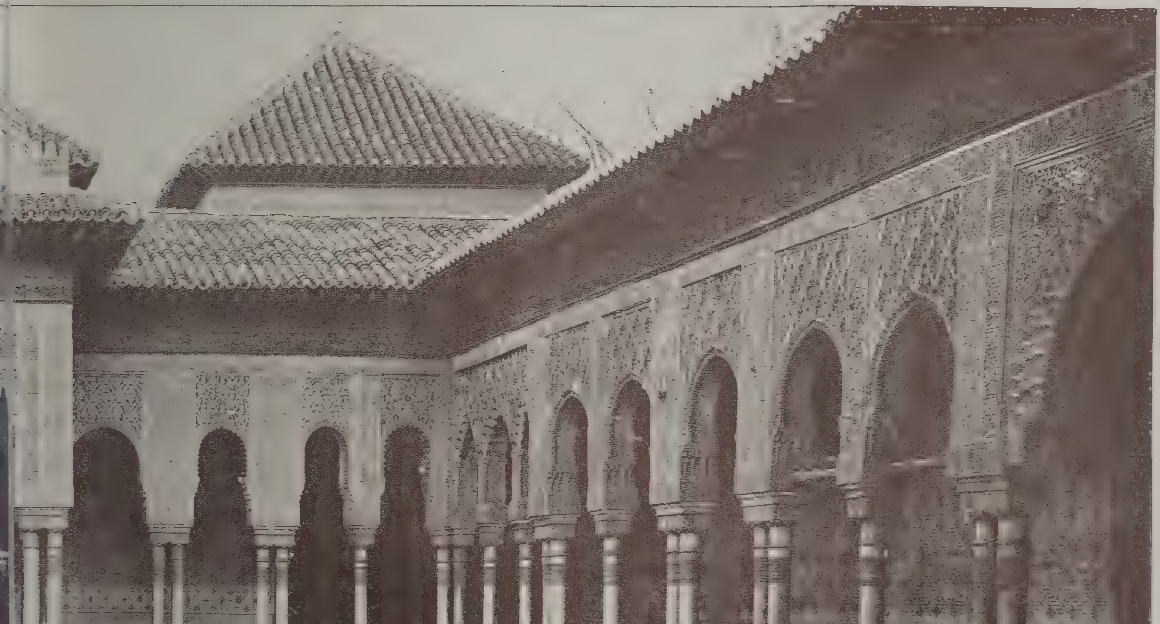


GRANADA. FROM THE NORTH.



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THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA.

RVEY, ARCHITECT.

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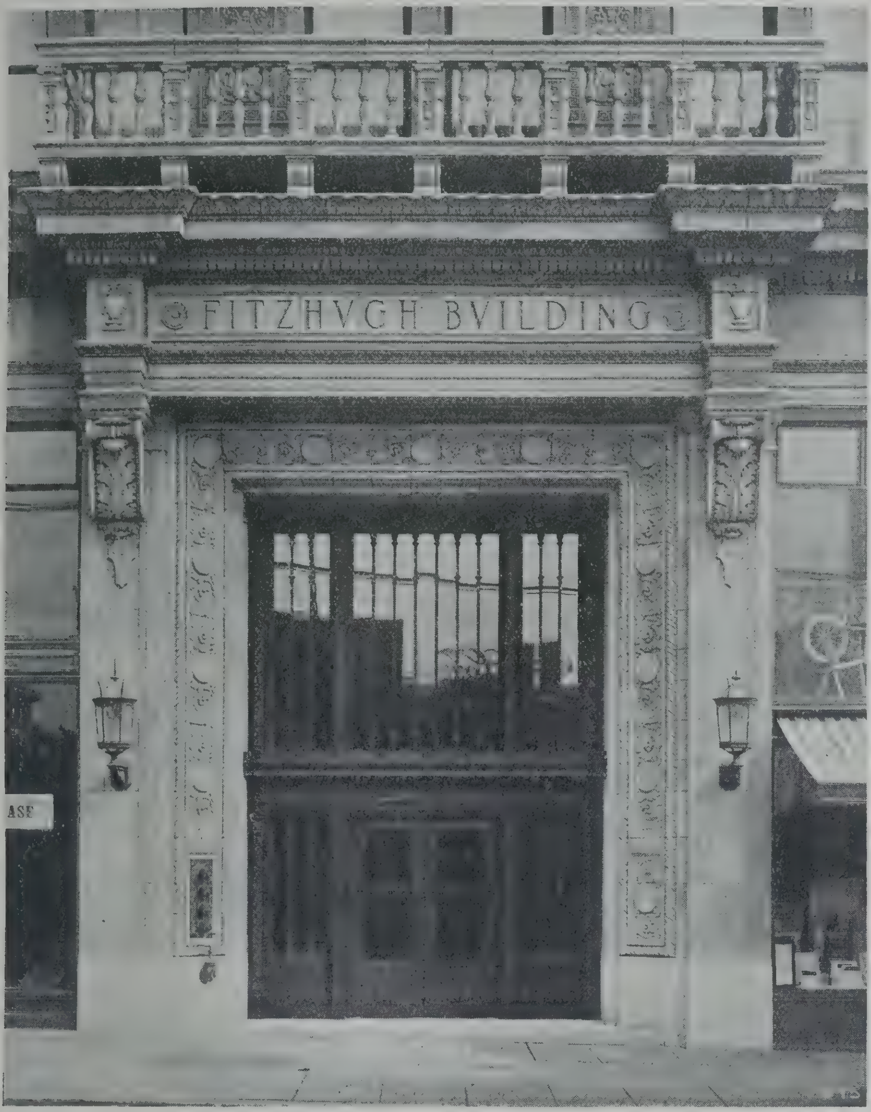
Terra-Cotta Buildings—Some Lessons from America—V.

By G. G. Wornum, F.R.I.B.A.



FITZHUGH BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO. Messrs. Reed Brothers, Architects, San Francisco.

In the four previous articles in the series buildings have een illustrated which are each executed in one of three pes of finishings of American terra-cotta.

These three finishings are the "imitative" known as anitex (imitation granite); secondly, monochrome; and irdly, polychrome.

In each case it has been pointed out how effective is the stem of spraying a second coat of colour on the blocks efore firing, in order to produce a speckled or broken ne.

This system of spraying is obviously the only means of oducing a granite effect, but although less obvious, it is less important a way by which to produce interesting lour effects. The result of stippling has all the merit of rra-cotta finish that it has in paint finish, producing the me broken or vibrating colour effects as compared with e harshness and uniformity of a flat tone. The matt amel finish over this colouring is another feature to be ted.

These articles have dealt, in addition with the various ges of manufacture, and the importance of the designing e, with special regard to jointing.

Among other illustrations this week are suggestions for jointing of large fluted columns, such as are used in the ade of the Firemen's Fund Insurance building at San ancisco, here shown. The ingenuity with which this nting is concealed in the fluting shows the value of technical knowledge on the part of the architect when designing his detail.

It is to be noted that the angle pilaster cap in this photograph contains but one horizontal joint and no vertical joints on the face of it, except angle jointing.

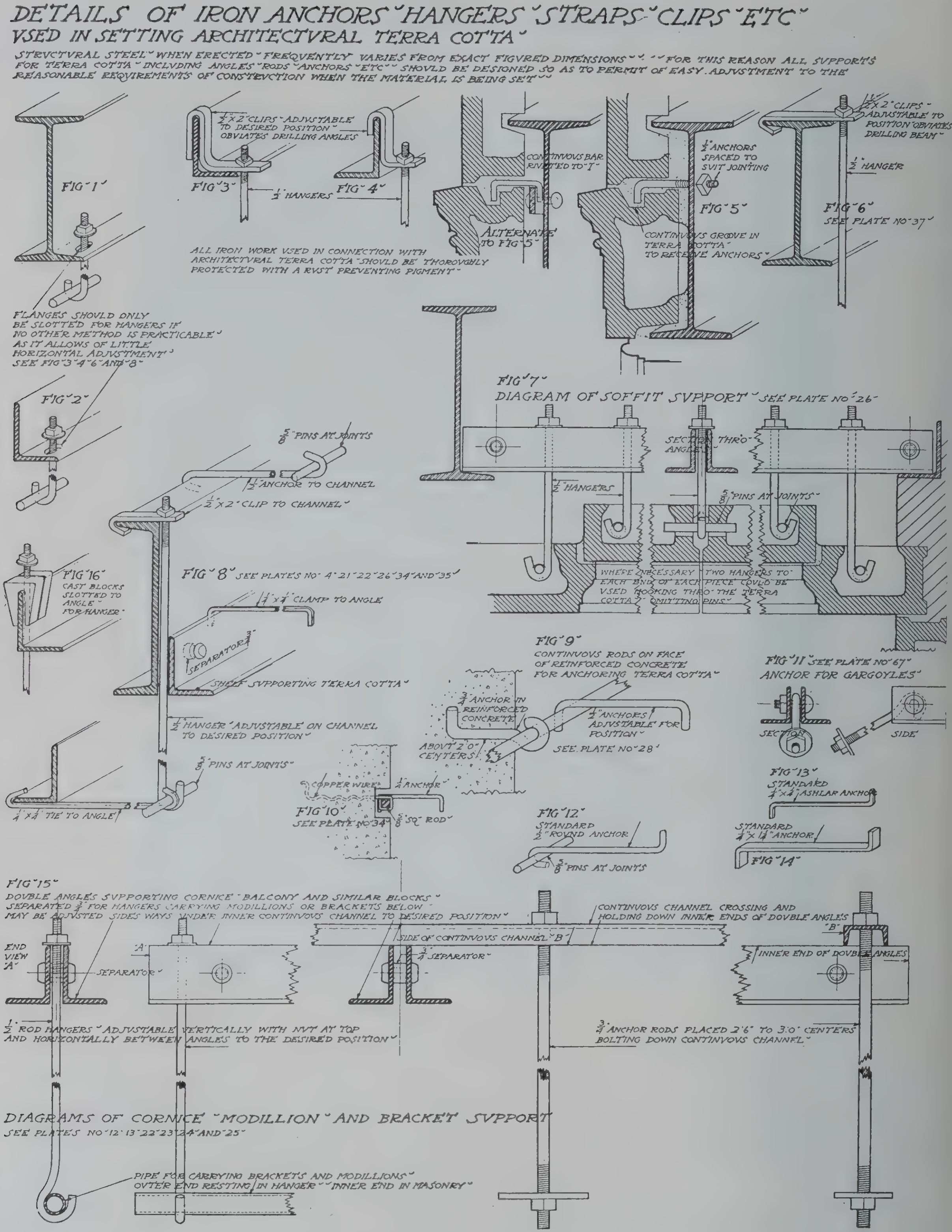
The size of these angle blocks can be appreciated by the scale of the figure below. They are the largest blocks ever turned out by the manufacturers, Messrs. Gladding, McBean & Co., and show no evidence of twisting, cracking or warping.

The finish of the terra-cotta on this building is matt enamel and the colour a warm buff with a grey speckle on it to break the colour.

Up to now not very much has been described in these articles as to the actual fixing of the terra-cotta blocks. Last week it was mentioned that iron wires were usually fixed in position, where concrete construction is used, as the centering is erected.

The illustrations included here of various types of hooks, rods and anchors show fairly clearly the methods usually adopted.

The terra-cotta blocks are each well provided, during their manufacture, with holes for fixing. The hooks or hangers used are usually iron rods $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. For blocks that are suspended such as for lintol soffits, a $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter iron pin is inserted through the hole in each adjoining block, and this pin is then engaged by the hook


DETAILS OF IRON ANCHORS ~ HANGERS ~ STRAPS ~ CLIPS ~ ETC ~
VSED IN SETTING ARCHITECTVRAL TERRA COTTA ~
STRVCTVRAL STEEL ~ WHEN ERECTED ~ FREQVENTLY VARIES FROM EXACT FIGVRED DIMENSIONS ~~ FOR THIS REASON ALL SVPPORTS FOR TERRA COTTA ~ INCLVDING ANGLES ~ RODS ~ ANCHORS ~ ETC ~~ SHOVLD BE DESIGNED SO AS TO PERMIT OF EASY ADJVSTMENT TO THE REASONABLE REQVIREMENTS OF CONSTRVCTION WHEN THE MATERIAL IS BEING SET ~~
FIG 1
½"x2" CLIPS ~ ADJVSTABLE TO DESIRED POSITION ~ OBVIATES DRILLING ANGLES
FIG 3
½" HANGERS
FIG 4
CONTINVOVS BAR RIVETED TO "I"
ALTERNATE TO FIG 5
½" ANCHORS SPACED TO SVIT JOINTING
FIG 5
CONTINVOVS GROOVE IN TERRA COTTA ~ TO RECEIVE ANCHORS
½"x2" CLIPS ~ ADJVSTABLE TO POSITION OBVIATES DRILLING BEAM ~
½" HANGER
FIG 6
SEE PLATE NO 37
ALL IRON WORK VSED IN CONNECTION WITH ARCHITECTVRAL TERRA COTTA SHOVLD BE THOROVGHLY PROTECTED WITH A RVST PREVENTING PIGMENT ~
FLANGES SHOVLD ONLY BE SLOTTED FOR HANGERS IF NO OTHER METHOD IS PRACTICABLE ~ AS IT ALLOWS OF LITTLE HORIZONTAL ADJVSTMENT ~ SEE FIG 3 ~ 4 ~ 6 ~ AND 8 ~
FIG 2
FIG 7
DIAGRAM OF SOFFIT SVPPORT ~ SEE PLATE NO 26
SECTION THRO ANGLE
½" HANGERS
⅝" PINS AT JOINTS
WHERE NECESSARY TWO HANGERS TO EACH END OF EACH PIECE COVLD BE VSED HOOKING THRO THE TERRA COTTA ~ OMITTING PINS ~
⅝" PINS AT JOINTS
½" ANCHOR TO CHANNEL
½"x2" CLIP TO CHANNEL ~
FIG 16
CAST BLOCKS SLOTTED TO ANGLE ~ FOR HANGER ~
FIG 8 SEE PLATES NO 4 ~ 21 ~ 22 ~ 26 ~ 34 ~ AND 35
¼"x¼" CLAMP TO ANGLE
SEPARATOR ¾"
SHELF SVPPORTING TERRA COTTA ~
½" HANGER ~ ADJVSTABLE ON CHANNEL TO DESIRED POSITION ~
⅝" PINS AT JOINTS ~
¼"x¼" TIE TO ANGLE
FIG 9
CONTINVOVS RODS ON FACE OF REINFORCED CONCRETE FOR ANCHORING TERRA COTTA ~
¾" ANCHOR IN REINFORCED CONCRETE
½" ANCHORS ADJVSTABLE FOR POSITION ~
ABOVT 2'0" CENTERS
SEE PLATE NO 28
FIG 11 SEE PLATE NO 67
ANCHOR FOR GARGOYLES ~
SECTION
SIDE
COPPER WIRE
¼" ANCHOR ~
FIG 10
SEE PLATE NO 34
⅝" SQ ROD ~
FIG 12
STANDARD ½" ROVND ANCHOR
⅝" PINS AT JOINTS
FIG 13
STANDARD ¼"x¼" ASHLAR ANCHOR
STANDARD ¼"x1¼" ANCHOR
FIG 14
FIG 15
DOVBLE ANGLES SVPPORTING CORNICE ~ BALCONY AND SIMILAR BLOCKS ~ SEPARATED ¾" FOR HANGERS CARRYING MODILLIONS OR BRACKETS BELOW ~ MAY BE ADJVSTED SIDES WAYS VNDER INNER CONTINVOVS CHANNEL TO DESIRED POSITION ~
END VIEW "A"
"A"
SEPARATOR ~
SIDE OF CONTINVOVS CHANNEL "B"
¾" SEPARATOR ~
CONTINVOVS CHANNEL CROSSING AND HOLDING DOWN INNER ENDS OF DOVBLE ANGLES
"B"
INNER END OF DOVBLE ANGLES
½" ROD HANGERS ~ ADJVSTABLE VERTICALLY WITH NVT AT TOP AND HORIZONTALLY BETWEEN ANGLES TO THE DESIRED POSITION ~
¾" ANCHOR RODS PLACED 2'6" TO 3'0" CENTERS BOLTING DOWN CONTINVOVS CHANNEL ~
DIAGRAMS OF CORNICE ~ MODILLION ~ AND BRACKET SVPPORT
SEE PLATES NO 12 ~ 13 ~ 22 ~ 23 ~ 24 ~ AND 25 ~
PIPE FOR CARRYING BRACKETS AND MODILLIONS ~ OVTER END RESTING IN HANGER ~~ INNER END IN MASONRY ~

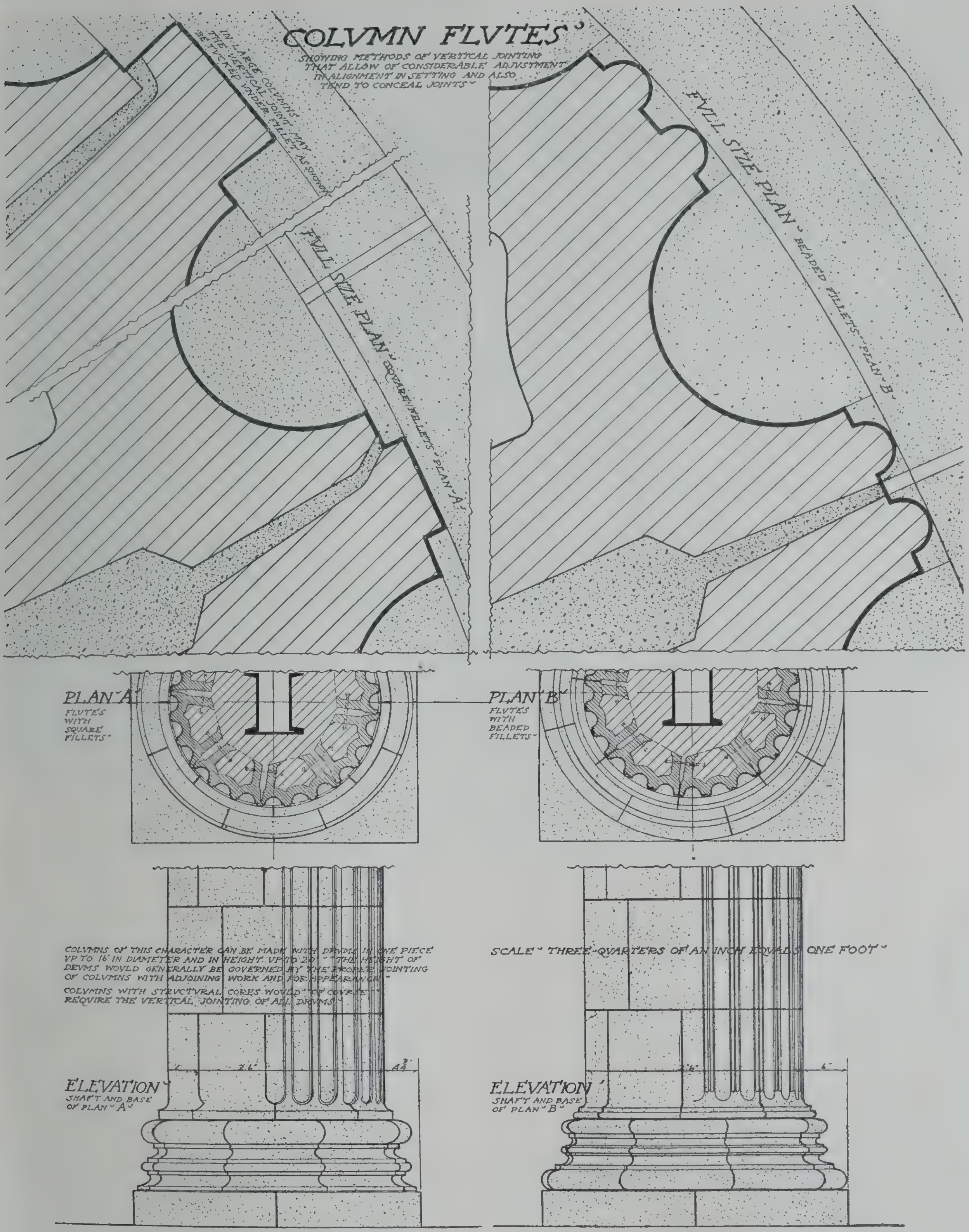
of an iron hanger. The hanger, by means of nut and screw, is adjusted to the exact length required.

In studying this system of fixing one is struck with how much thought and workmanship a finished terra-cotta front conceals. The detail photo of the entrance to the Fitzhugh Building here illustrated is a good example of what fine workmanship can achieve. The finishing is granitex. Here is hint of neither hook nor hanger, but a good clean piece of architectural detail.

The repeating ornament throughout is admirably suited to the material, the ornament is clear cut, and the architectural lines are wonderfully true.

Although the successful facing of a building in terra-cotta involves much thought and accurate construction, it is a feat that is achieved daily in America. The material is so universally used because it is time saving, economical and fire resisting. It lends itself not only to a wide range of architectural form, but also to great opportunities for colour. It is not a new material—in fact, it is one of th oldest building materials. It has, however, availed itsel of the benefits of modern machinery and science, and th clearest definition for terra-cotta might be given as building material which is the combination of brains an brick.

HULL.—The Housing Committee are inviting the followin firms to submit alternative tenders, accompanied by specifications and drawings, for the erection of 50 and 200 parlour house on their patent methods of concrete construction: Messr Henry Boot & Son (London), Ltd., Mr. R. G. Tarran (Centur system) & Winget (1924), Ltd.—The City Engineer has bee asked to quote for 200 concrete houses by direct labour.—Th Education Committee have passed plans for the extensio of the Grammar School.—The Housing Committee have decide to place a contract with Messrs. Kettlewell, Son & Co. fo an additional 200 brick houses on the North Hull site, at cost of £96,376.


COLVMN FLVTES
SHOWING METHODS OF VERTICAL JOINTING THAT ALLOW OF CONSIDERABLE ADJVSTMENT IN ALIGNMENT IN SETTING AND ALSO TEND TO CONCEAL JOINTS
IN LARGE COLVMNS THE VERTICAL JOINT MAY BE TVCKED VNDER FILLET AS SHOWN
FVLL SIZE PLAN · SQVARE FILLETS · PLAN "A"
FVLL SIZE PLAN · BEADED FILLETS · PLAN "B"
PLAN "A" FLVTES WITH SQVARE FILLETS
PLAN "B" FLVTES WITH BEADED FILLETS
COLVMNS OF THIS CHARACTER CAN BE MADE WITH DRVMS IN ONE PIECE VP TO 16' IN DIAMETER AND IN HEIGHT VP TO 20' · THE HEIGHT OF DRVMS WOVLD GENERALLY BE GOVERNED BY THE PROPER JOINTING OF COLVMNS WITH ADJOINING WORK AND FOR APPEARANCE
COLVMNS WITH STRVCTVRAL CORES WOVLD OF COVRSE REQVIRE THE VERTICAL JOINTING OF ALL DRVMS
SCALE THREE-QVARTERS OF AN INCH EQVALS ONE FOOT
2'6"
4¾"
ELEVATION SHAFT AND BASE OF PLAN "A"
ELEVATION SHAFT AND BASE OF PLAN "B"

Book Reviews.

"Building Construction Plates for Students and Others." By A. Buchanan and W. H. Hudson. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Part I, 5s.; Part II, 5s. 6d.

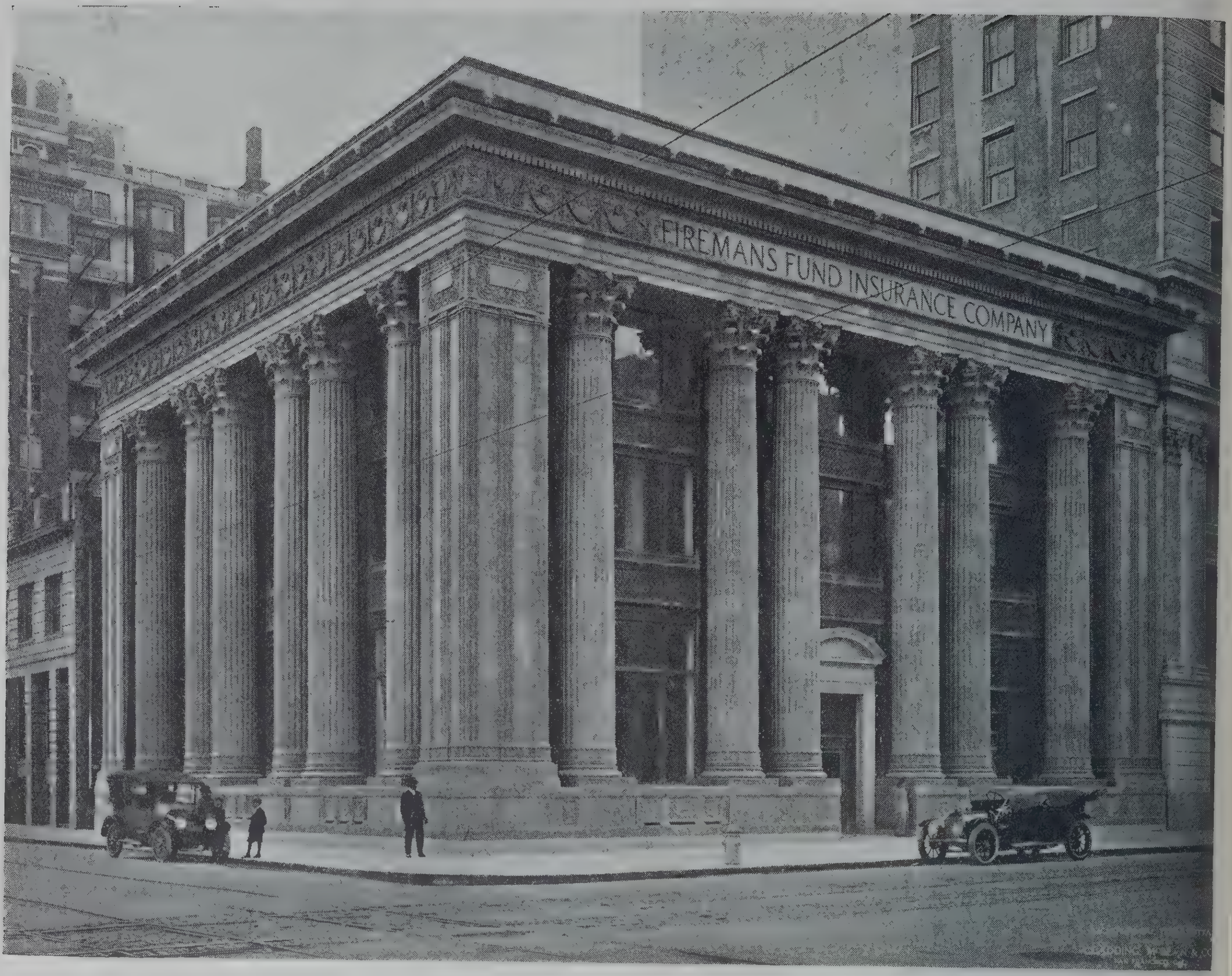
"Architectural Details." By Louis Rouillion, B.S., M.A., and C. G. Ramsey. London: Chapman & Hall. 15s.

The authors of the latter work prepared it for the benefit of students at the Mechanics' Institute, N.Y. City, as even "after a persistent search for an adequate text book," a search carried on "through many years," they could not find such a work as they desired. And yet, we should have thought a superfluity of such books had appeared on the market, if not in America, at any rate over here. But even the States were not without literature of the particular kind. However, Messrs. Rouillion & Ramsey have produced their work (published in New York by John Wiley & Sons Inc.) almost simultaneously with a work of allied nature issued by Messrs. Batsford in England.

Both the English and American works should compete successfully with others already on the market, simply on account of their own merits, without depreciating their predecessors. The English work is in two parts, Elementary and Advanced, and consists of a series of over 100 plates, unaccompanied by text. The drawings are lucidly and generously full of matter, ranging over the whole gamut of building construction.

The American book differs from Messrs. Buchanan and Hudson's, just noticed, in being accompanied by a good explanatory text, the plates, however, being the feature of the book, and equally valuable as are those of the English book; indeed we regard them as of greater value to the student, being so thoroughly dimensioned.

In England the cyma recta is not called an "ogee"; this term is reserved for the cyma reversa; but seemingly in America this is not so; apparently also in the States footings are not required for walls. The explanation of "entasis" on page 60 is erroneous; entasis corrects the appearance of sinking-in of the shaft, not the diminution of its diameter. One or two other adverse criticisms might be offered, but without any sense of depreciating the merits of the book as a whole. John and Jonathan may be equally congratulated on the present occasion.



FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY. Lewis P. Hobart, Architect, San Francisco.

The Studio Year Book. Decorative Art, 1925

The illustrations of this Year Book are devoted to kindred subjects. Architecture, Furniture Decoration, Gardens, etc., are subjects which are very closely inter-related. Architecture is a constructional art, but no house is complete without furniture, and many fine architectural efforts are completely spoilt because of unsuitable furniture; also, beautiful furniture may be unattractive by virtue of incorrect surroundings. Gardens are the necessary surroundings of fine architecture. The house should be the climax of surroundings which lead up to it. The first section of the book illustrates exteriors of houses designed by well-known architects, and represents all styles and schools of thought, and the collection is of undoubted interest. O. P. Milne, Messrs. Harvey & Wicks, Oliver Hill, John D. Clarke, Evelyn Simmons, Louis de Soissons, Douglas Rowntree, L. L. Dussault, C. Berkeley Wills, Cyril A. Farey, C. H. B. Quennell, Messrs. Deane & Braddell, Messrs. Baillie Scott & Beresford, E. Guy Dawber, H. S. Goodhart-Rendel are a few of the architects who represent British domestic architecture in the publication. O. P. Milne has long been associated with work of marked individuality, with many charming characteristic features. Oliver Hill's work is of outstanding merit; his ideas for interior decoration are original, and full of interest. He recently erected a very fine house in Argylshire, a perspective drawing of which, by F. Griggs, was hung in the Royal Academy two years ago.

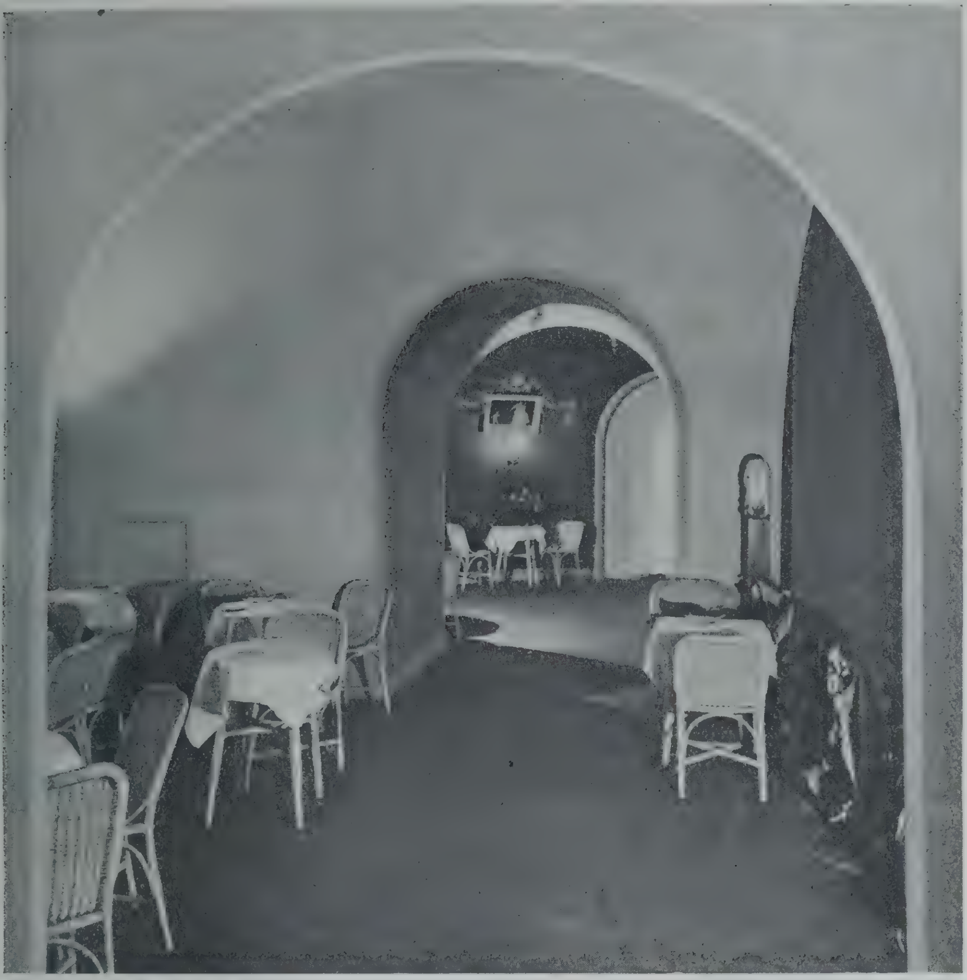
John D. Clarke exhibited some excellent work by means of good photographs at the last Architecture Club exhibition, held at Grosvenor House. L. L. Dussault, of Birmingham, has a fine record for domestic architecture to his credit, and we can recall many buildings we have illustrated in the past. Messrs. Deane & Braddell were responsible for additions to Melchet Court, the residence of Sir Alfred Mond, M.P. Some very beautiful rooms were designed by them in this connection. C. H. B. Quennell needs no words from us, his architectural work is too well known. The house at Highgate illustrated in the volume under review is somewhat unlike his other work. Messrs. Baillie Scott & Beresford also need no commendation from us. So long as our time is recorded, so long will the name Baillie Scott be associated with the domestic architecture of this period and country. No record could be in any wa representative without him. Evelyn Simmons also stand for a type of refinement quite individual to his art. Louis d Soissons represents one of the younger men; his work is wel known and appreciated; those who live at Welwyn Garde City have every reason to speak well of his work. Messrs. H. V Ashley & Winton Newman have a very large and varied practice Many fine houses have been built by them, and they are, i addition, experts in all matters connected with hospital architecture. One of the best blocks of City offices in King Willia Street was designed and carried out by them.

Mr. Cyril A. Farey is well known for his clever water colou renderings of architectural subjects, but as an architect he ha achieved distinction for a good quality of design. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel is not represented by illustrations which do hi full justice. He has very definite ideas on domestic architecture, sincerity being the keynote behind everything he undertakes. E. Guy Dawber, though last-named in our list, is amongs the most prominent of English domestic architects. Any volum illustrating the work of the above professionals must recommen itself to our readers and the general public. Added to this, th book contains a fine collection of illustrations, modern furniture single pieces and groups in rooms decorated and designed a complete units. Garden architecture and planning is represente by illustrations from the designs of architects and those wh devote their lives specially to executing garden schemes. Th volume includes, as usual, many examples of foreign work.

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive tenders before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, March 31, 1925 for the completion (second section) of the New Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. Drawings, specification and a copy of the conditions and form of contract may be seen on application to, and bills of quantities and forms for tender may be obtained from, the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of one guinea. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

The Modern Cinema from the Decorators' Point of View.

By Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.



BOX FOYER AND TEA ROOM, REGENT THEATRE, BRIGHTON. Robert Atkinson, Architect.

The cinema, unfortunately, has a very bad tradition to ive down. The old-fashioned showmanship of the nenagerie, with its pictorial front and big drums, has not et finally died out, but there is evidence of better days nd better possibilities in the cinema business.

The introduction of good music, tea-rooms and restaurants as produced in the cinema theatre a problem which is omparatively new and which lends itself to very interesting olutions.

Unfortunately, in England one has very little choice of ood illustrations in the way of cinema theatres and their lecorations, but abroad one can witness the immense mprovements of the last few years—American classicism, lue to the American system of architectural training; arisian modernism and Swedish and Dutch futurism.

The first type of theatre was generally on the lines of he concert hall, with narrow side and end balconies and arrel roofs—their interior decoration was largely overdone, rudely coloured to aggravate the defects, heavy plaster vork, innumerable beams, and a lavish supply of palms nd aspidistras, their arrangement left to the tender mercies f the janitor.

More recently the cinema theatre has been greatly eveloped and now one sees the Cinema de Luxe, a huge uilding with a capacity for 3,000 to 5,000 people, offering ith this enormous scale great opportunities for decorative ffect. To speak more directly of decoration, the logical ld theatre of the eighteenth century, with its tiers of boxes ising up to the roof, its flat ceiling and general small scale f detail, was very happy and very effective, but the further evelopment of the theatre type with side boxes and alconies produces difficulties, particularly in the proscenium where the junction with the body of the auditorium as never been pleasantly surmounted.

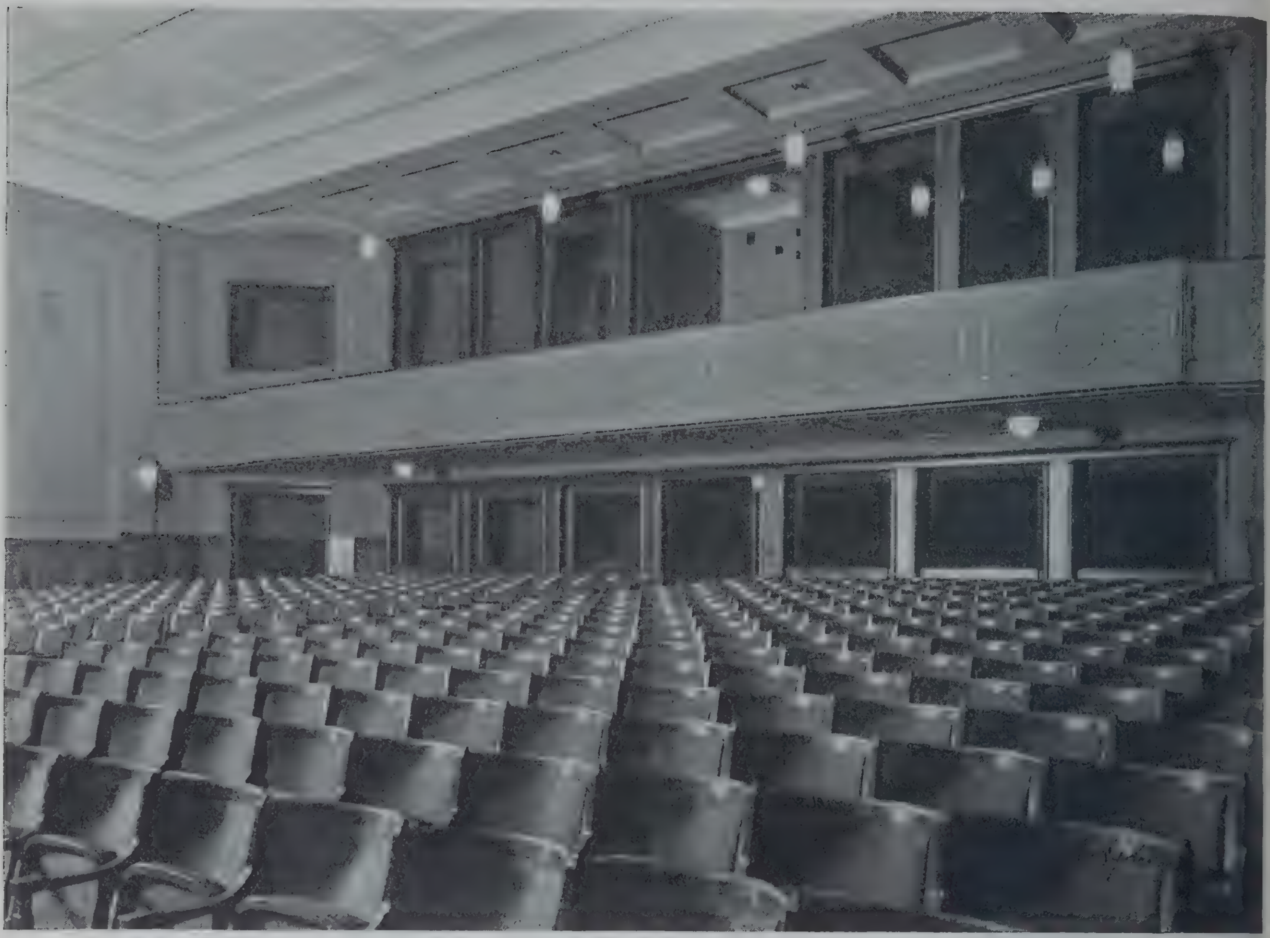
Ceilings, as a rule, have been very defective, with beams or heavy decorations suspended upon nothing, and whilst there was some connection between the proscenium and the ceiling, there was no connection whatever between the ceiling and the side walls or the rear of the building. The acoustics were often bad and the sighting very defective.

The newer cinema has eliminated many of the old defects and with its single balcony is much easier of treatment. The proscenium, as a rule, is treated as a frame to the stage setting, and the large scale of this detail eliminated on the side walls as soon as its function has been performed. From thence onwards the side walls are treated on a different scale and very simply, so that the awkward intersections of the balconies with the walls can be avoided. The ceiling should be flat, or even sloped backwards so as to form a reflecting surface to the sound waves.

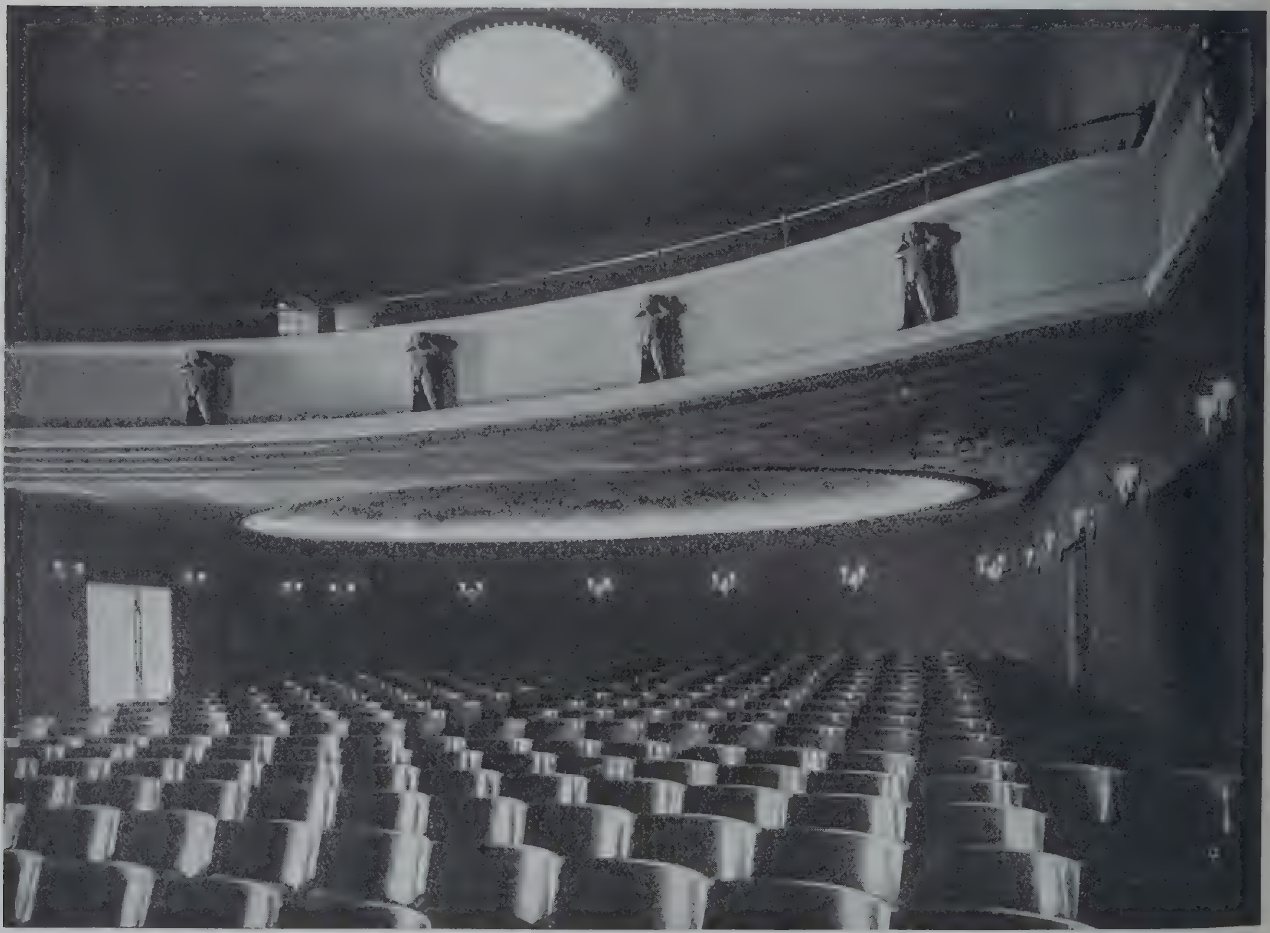
The tendency of modern design is towards simplification, using only sufficient moulding to form division or dividing lines between the different coloured decorations.

Of late years decorators have worked through most of the historical periods, although, as a rule, the modelling of the interior and the decoration of it were not studied as a complete unit, the interior, whilst being the same shape, became Egyptian or Adam according to the detail. Egyptian forms and colour provide a very abundant field for imagination, but slavish copying has failed in most instances in which it has been used to produce a satisfactory result. Greek detail, costly, cold and used without inspiration, has no really good result. Again, Italian has been tried, tasteful and well studied perhaps, and effective, with a tentative introduction of colour, maybe with painted panels introduced, but often with very little general cohesion or harmony.

Even the Spanish baroque type has been used in America,



CINEMA THEATRE, AARHUS. A. HOEG-HANSEN, Architect.



CINEMA THEATRE, AARHUS. A. HOEG-HANSEN, Architect.

(We are indebted to the Editor of "Architekten," Denmark, for the loan of the above photographs.—ED.)

it is so full of detail and so difficult to colour that it has had very little real success. Curiously enough the real underlying fundamentals of design, contrast and composition, so prominent in Spanish work, are completely absent in the copies.

The Queen Anne type also, very homely and warm—with coloured panels and gilded ornament—good in its way, but not very modern.

The Adam style has had its admirers. It lends itself to simple schemes and light colour, very tasteful and charming. As used in the bigger theatre of America, with what one might call Queen Anne colouring, brown, blue, green and gold, it almost approaches a new style.

There are, in addition, various mixed types of decorations which are difficult to describe. They are, alas ! the rule and not the exception.

For really modern schemes one has to visit the smaller countries of Europe—Scandinavia, or Holland—where, as onlookers, they would probably see the best, and are able, from their insular position to profit from the experiments of their neighbours. Be that as it may, it is in Holland and Sweden that one sees the really finest types of modern interior theatre decoration.

The Tuchinski Theatre in Amsterdam is extraordinarily fine in its colour schemes, lively and suitable to a place of entertainment, well executed and conceived in that type of fighting colour which is so difficult to harmonise, and yet so effective when successful.

To some extent the antique periods are once more being run through for inspiration, but with a new vision and with a better knowledge of application.

The Skandiath of Stockholm is what one may call Pompeii, yet it is so fresh and new as to be quite an inspiration rather than a copy—the colours are strong, well handled and harmonious—it is not over architectural in its composition and contrasts are thoroughly well handled and well placed ; the details are a little archaic, perhaps—a little naïve, but certainly in good proportion, lively and original in every sense.

Other theatres, such as the Rialto at Fredreuksberg, are conceived more on a Greek motive, but light and fanciful, extremely simple with ornament introduced in very telling positions.

Another theatre is more of the Italian type, with a lush use of colour, some garden forms are introduced and artificial flowers—these are the proper setting for theatres where a permanent colour effect must always be obtained. The use of coloured hangings and decorative furniture in these and other theatres is another departure on new lines and adds enormously to the effect ; in fact, many of the compositions, internally, are focussed upon the proper setting and placing of decorative furniture and coloured hangings rather than upon architectural features.

In France, in some of the theatres concrete forms have been developed as the means of decoration and to these have been applied as simply as possible colour schemes with contrast obtained by the grouping of vases and other loose fittings in brilliant colourings or polished metal.

To sum up the plaster detail tradition, with its gilded and coloured relief ornaments, is largely dead. The painted panel type, in which the artist and the decorator were often at variance, and the two sides of the scheme were often out of harmony, is also dying.

The tapestry vogue, in which tapestry is used in place of painted panels, and in which many fine effects can be obtained, is probably on the wane.

Modern schools rely upon simplicity of detail, colour, harmony or colour contrast, applied to good proportion, and deliberate climaxes are produced to heighten the effects by contrast and in these days of economy good focal points in certain telling positions are very much more effective than richness applied as thin veneer on a more or less greater surface.

In conclusion, I may say that where decoration has shown signs of revival, such as in America, it is largely traceable to good schools and teaching, and we are hoping in England that a similar revival in architecture will take place through the schools of Architecture. It is only through education that real progress may be made, and it seems to me that if decoration is to develop and become a living force it is essential that good instructions and proper facilities be given to the younger members of the profession. I do not know of any school for decoratiors in England ; I may be wrong, but it seems to me that education is the one great escape from the cloud which has overshadowed the decorative arts of this country in recent years.

University of London.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Two Entrance Scholarships of the value of £40 a year for three or five years, according to the course taken, are offered for competition to students intending to enter the School of Architecture in October next. Application must be made to the Secretary of University College, Gower Street, on or before May 30.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

An interesting loan of old English Black Jacks and other drinking vessels of leather and horn, from the collection of Mr. H. H. Edmondson, has lately been placed on exhibition in the Loan Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Jacks range in size from huge tankards or "Bombards" with the capacity of several gallons, to small mugs ; and many of the smaller Jacks are adorned with old silver mounts. The exhibit also contains a number of "Leather Bottells" including a rare late Gothic example ; as well as a series of horn tumblers engraved with hunting and other subjects. A curious supplement to the collection are two wooden Jack wagons which were used for wheeling up and down the long tables of the early dining hall.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

MARCH 13, 1875.

COMPETITIONS.

Under this heading we propose to give each week, or as often as may be necessary, a brief account of the *conditions* of such competitions as may at the time be open to the profession. In doing so we shall point out what conditions have been framed in accordance or at variance with the rules agreed upon at the General Conference of 1872 ; beyond this it will not be our province to go, our object being to help the reader to ascertain (more than an advertisement can) whether the *conditions* of a particular competition are likely to meet with his views, rather than to furnish a reprint of such details of requirements, etc., as he must, after all, obtain for himself. The numbers refer to the corresponding paragraphs in the General Conference Rules above mentioned.

Wellington (Somerset) Schools.

The conditions in this case are *throughout* at variance with the rules which we take as our guide. "The decision of the Board will depend in great measure on lowness of cost, and plans whose apparent cost much exceeds 1,000*l.* for the whole buildings will probably not be entertained" ; and then comes a curious sentence, "Boundary Walls at per rope," as if it were part of a bill of quantities ; and another, which may not be bunkum, although it looks not altogether unlike it, "*On account of the large number of Architects proposing to compete*, the Board cannot undertake to pay carriage of plans." Accommodation, 255 children and master's house.

Time, not stated in conditions.

Feltham Schools.

An application for the conditions resulted in the receipt of an enormous plan of site, and a lengthy extract from the "Instructions to Architects," issued by the Education Office, Whitehall ; we can therefore only refer to the advertisement, which asks for accommodation for 300 children and a master's house.

No premium or employment is offered.

Time, March 13.

Tenders.

MIDDLESEX.—For the erection of primary school, clinic and caretaker's cottate, at Harrow Road, Wembley, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., county architect : H. Knight & Son, Tottenham, N., £33,993, recommended for acceptance ; A. Monk, Edmonton, N., £34,135 ; W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., Finsbury Square, E.C., £34.233 ; Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield, £34,269 ; W. J. Dickens, Ealing, W., £35,800 ; J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex, £36,300 ; Ferris Bros., Acton, W., £37,300 ; G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn Lane, W., £36,391 ; Geo. Bollom, Acton, W., £37,410 ; Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, W., £37,835.

Correspondence.

Waterloo Bridge.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—This controversy cannot result in complete and permanent satisfaction for any party. None the less, it is possible to reconcile all the following aims and claims: (1) Safety. (2) Economy. (3) Expedition. (4) Structural restoration. (5) Æsthetic conservation. (6) Traffic satisfaction.

For the purposes of an inescapable compromise (1) may be extended to cover (A) workers, (B) road users, and (C) river users; (2) to cover (D) disposal of stone in event of demolition; (3), (E) public losses entailed by avoidable delay; (4), (F) replacement, (G) raising, and (H) re-jointing; (5), (J) retention of arch proportions; (6), (K) addition of cantilever widening strips, and (L) provision of means for dealing with strings of barges.

Thus are indicated some of the stiffer practical problems, the inter-relation of which appears to have been overlooked in almost all that has appeared on this subject. This rough classification of the outstanding factors is far from ideal, but it should be found comprehensive enough.

(6) (L) bears on (1) (C) in a way which applies to no other class of river traffic. Resolution of this difficulty would render ineffective all agitation for longer spans. Without taking sides, and without imitating the academic introduction of a discordant semi-ethical note, it may fairly be asked if sticklers for "Waterloo Bridge undefaced" would be willing to fortify that ideal by subsidising two small tugs to act as rearguards, and so to forestall the danger which regularly threatens strings of barges. Conversely, on the same principle (that "something for nothing" is an unworthy aim), it is fair to ask if river-using sticklers for "efficiency at any cost" have been willing to contribute reasonably—and why not mainly?—towards the expense of that coveted arch-lengthening which alone has seemed to promise security.

(6) (K) offers a prospect which should outweigh artistic veneration as overwhelmingly as would the main body of Waterloo Bridge outweigh loaded overhanging ways at each side. These largely-balanced ways would be mainly for foot traffic, but could be used substantially by vehicles too. Whatever merits there may be in all recognised features of Waterloo Bridge, it is incongruous that its strongest parts (façades) carry only still loads, and that nearest to these are the lightest moving loads. It would be still more absurd to assume that architects are incapable of designing safe cantilever ways, relatively inconspicuous in an elevation which might even enhance the general effect now so admired, and the main element of which would be safeguarded by (5) (J).

A fact worth remembering is that overhanging ways would minimise weathering of façades, and so help preservation for centuries, if posterity should remain satisfied with present endeavour.

(4) (H) reminds that the cement now so familiar was unknown a century ago. Consequently there is an obvious need for a special device to re-make joints *in situ*. No man, of whatever standing, who could not master this minor difficulty, or get it mastered, is entitled to be regarded as expert.

(4) (G), a somewhat shirked desideratum, is all the more important, and could best be effected by massive wedges, regarding which the following suggestions may suitably be made now.

I. Direction. That of bridge.

II. Depth. Sufficient to constitute duplex wedge-girders capable of carrying pier-load, with safe margin.

III. Preliminary functions. Isolation of pier foundations, including disturbed footings, permitting unobstructed renewal. Transfer of pier-load, half to each side, on to monolithic concrete blocks of pier-length, and substantially of triangular section, based broadly on sound clay.

IV. Length, viewed from position in line with pier. Thickness of pier, plus top-widths of left and right side-supports, plus intervals.

V. Thickness. Say twenty inches, so that mechanical transverse piercing of pier, as preliminary to insertion of any one wedge-girder, would leave room for machine operator to follow, and for similar purposes; so that, by piercing for and placing members alternately, every stone in course above would be at least half-supported throughout; and so that useful blocks of stone could be secured.

VI. Number. Pier-length divided by wedge-thickness.

VII. Disposition. Left and right alternately, in order to balance raising-drive on all wedges simultaneously.

VIII. Angle. Sufficiently small to ensure movement, roller-aided if necessary.

IX. Drive. By easy stages where necessary; by repeated individual withdrawals and re-insertions with packing (or larger rollers) if such a course necessitated by gradualness of angle.

X. Method of drive. Preferably by downward straightening of toggles, thrusting from adjacent piers, and actuated by floatable loads attached at high tide and capable of being water-ballasted until sufficient to cause toggle-joints to follow drop of tide, to predetermined limit. Toggle-straightening could be assisted by seriatim traversing blows from pile-driving monkeys, or from long massive weights falling on all toggles simultaneously. Procedure capable of repetition as often as required, in each case after following with packing at outer ends of toggles.

XI. Main and direct seating at this stage. Top of renewed deepened monolithic footings, adequately tied to side-foundations by (say) old rails previously left projecting and subsequently hooked; also adequately notched so as to provide virtually a one-piece foundation of an area ample for support of widened roadway with considerably increased loads.

XII. Method of one-by-one displacement and replacement. Toggles to push back 50 per cent. alternately. When spaces all concreted, remaining wedges to be pushed back, and concreting finished after straightening of hooked tie-rods, previously bent flush with surfaces of first-placed vertical "slices" of final permanent concrete layer.

At every advantageous stage, water could be excluded without the use of compressed air. Men could work in comfort and safety. With any one pier finished, narrow tops of side-foundations (till then acting, *inter alia*, as water excluders) would be removed, to leave clear thoroughfare.

One set of gear would serve for all piers, to forestall subsidence where it does not immediately threaten.

Wedges would have a high scrap value if made from one of the stronger eucalypti, steel faced. Specially reinforced steel-edged concrete wedges would be feasible.

(4) (F) contemplates replacement of all seriously split stones anywhere in the superstructure. Previous comment on experts and re-jointing *in situ*is applicable again. Accomplishment of both tasks could be based on a single idea which need not be indicated at this stage.

(3) (E). These would aggregate a considerable multiple of any material value that might accrue by way of (2) (D). (2) (D) is a consideration likely to involve more embarrassment than advantage.

The foregoing sketch of factors (6) (L) to (2) (D) has dealt incidentally with both the temporary and the permanent aspects of (1) (A) (B) and (C), in the light of an assumed necessity for the temporary bridge.

This is sufficient for once. A little later, with your approval, I should like to advance further and perhaps stronger arguments.

Common Sense.

Terra Cotta.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—I have read your articles on terra cotta work in America with much interest, but think that your contributor must be unaware that the practice and methods of some of the great terra cotta making firms here is fully as "up-to-date" as those he describes.

I have had ample experience of the work of two of the greatest firms here, Messrs. J. C. Edwards of Ruabon and Messrs. Doulton. The quality of work done by both is equal to any you describe, and both firms are equipped with trained departments well versed in the intricacy of architectural detail. Messrs. J. C. Edwards always supplied with large-scale 1 inch details drawn with care from the ½ inch and full size details given them by me, and raised any points needing consideration before putting the work in hand. The same process was carried out by Messrs. Doulton. The last firm have supplied me with beautifully true terra cotta work of considerable intricacy with a pleasing face closely resembling that of stonework, and harmonising in an excellent manner with the brickwork surrounding it. The prejudice against terra cotta largely rests on the fact that a good deal of poor design has been carried out in the medium and that a large number of architects are unaware of the immense improvements that have been introduced within recent years.—I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

A Practising Architect.

Law Reports.

Felgate v. Drew.

An architect and surveyor, Mr. John William Felgate, of Beaconsfield Road, Basingstoke, in the King's Bench Division on Thursday and Friday, brought an action before Mr. Justice Salter and a jury against the Borough Surveyor of Basingstoke, Mr. John Henry Drew, of West Ham View, Basingstoke, claiming damages for slander. Defendant entered a denial to the allegations.

Mr. Gilbert Stone, for the plaintiff, said he complained of slanders uttered to clients who employed plaintiff in a professional capacity. Defendant denied that he spoke the words, and, if he did, he said them on a privileged occasion and without malice; as to certain words in the second slander, he said alternatively that they were true in substance and fact. The case was of great importance to plaintiff, who was in business in a substantial way at Basingstoke. People who wished to put up houses for which they wanted Government subsidies had to go to the Surveyor to see whether the plans were suitable for the subsidy. The Surveyor was put into an almost judicial position. A Mrs. Edith Lock in 1923 saw plaintiff with reference to his acting as architect for building a bungalow for her, and when she saw the Surveyor about the subsidy he asked who was her architect and said, as to preparing the plans, "I don't think it would be any good for you to get Mr. Felgate to do it. Mr. Bryant would be the man to get these plans out for the subsidy." Counsel observed that if this sort of thing went on behind a professional man's back, his profession went in a short time. Plaintiff used to be in the foremost local office of architects and surveyors, Messrs. Wallis & Smith, and now occupied the office of his old chief. The Surveyor apparently had peculiar views of what was meant by professional status, and apparently thought nobody should carry on the business of architect and surveyor unless he was a member of some institute of architects or surveyors. He seemed to think that because Mr. Felgate was not an F.R.I.B.A. he ought not to be allowed to practise as an architect and surveyor. Trouble seemed first to have arisen when the Surveyor found the plaintiff in a surveyor's office making a tracing of ordnance plans, which were public property. Mrs. Lock also said that the Surveyor stated, "You know it is I who have the passing of the plans for the subsidy, not Mr. Felgate," and the result was that Mrs. Lock did not give Mr. Felgate the work. The Surveyor, with an assistant, had called on Mrs. Lock, an elderly lady, with a typed paper for her to sign. She declined, and he tore it up in her presence. It was suggested that the Surveyor put obstacles in the way of builders where plaintiff was concerned. When a Mr. Jeffreys sought to alter a shop front, the Surveyor said the by-laws entitled this to be treated as a new building and asked for calculations of strains and stresses of a steel joist to be put in. It was suggested that he called for them because he thought the plaintiff could not give them. The plans were ultimately passed without these details being given.

The plaintiff, in the course of his evidence, said he had never submitted himself to an examination.

The witness said that after the incident of the ordnance maps he saw the Surveyor in his private room, and after a conversation wrote him in respect of it, on October 20, 1922, "You stated that you were constantly having it bunged into you that I, as an architect and surveyor, was not a professional man; that you were a trade unionist out and out and were entirely opposed to work being done professionally by a man who was not qualified and registered; that the Council could only accept plans when prepared by professional men; that if I were an architect and surveyor I should write to you upon headed letter-paper and advertise myself with a brass plate upon my office door." Plaintiff added that he should not let the matter rest here, and suggested that the Surveyor should send him a letter saying that as a public servant he would refrain from making any observations prejudicial to his professional interest, and challenged him to indicate anything unprofessional. Defendant replied that he had not alleged unprofessional practice. He said, "You told me you were not registered in any professional society representing the architectural profession, and that being the case the writer can hardly be expected to recognise you quite on the same footing as an A.R.I.B.A. or F.R.I.B.A. in the professional sense. If asked, as I often am, to recommend a person to prepare plans, naturally I should suggest a person who had some professional qualification as indicated by membership of some institution. With regard to the request you make, I shall reserve the right to comment upon your professional standing should the writer be consulted by any other ratepayer or individual. There is not the slightest animosity on my part, and I have no desire to make any observations prejudicial to your interests." In a later letter the defendant asked plaintiff to tell him whether he should refer to him as "architect or surveyor, draughtsman, estate agent, works clerk, or whatever may, in your opinion, be the correct title. The writer wants to know your professional status."

A witness on subpœna for the defence was interposed. Mr. John Arthur Smith, architect and surveyor, Basingstoke, F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Association of Architects, allied to the Royal Institution, and member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, said that until Mr. Wallis's death he was partner of the firm of Wallis & Smith, the leading firm of architects and surveyors at Basingstoke, by whom plaintiff used to be employed. He was employed as clerk and assistant and did routine work in the office. He did draughting and tracing, and neither was under articles of apprenticeship nor had any special education or teaching in respect of the architect's profession. His work was principally in the office, and occasionally outside. He did no designing independently of supervision, and either witness or his partner determined on the plans, calculating and details, except in small matters. The plans of Mr. Jeffreys' shop might have been much clearer. It was not unusual for a surveyor to ask for information as to the load girders had to bear.

Cross-examined, Mr. Smith said he thought it quite fair to describe as a clerk a man who made surveys, taking a chainman, and who had been for years getting out plans for his firm.

When plaintiff returned to the box, a series of matters was put to him, in which he agreed that the Surveyor acted with propriety in dealing with his plans. In one case he said he did not know before that a commission came to him because of the Surveyor's recommendation.

Mrs. Edith Lock, giving evidence, said when she saw the Surveyor about the subsidy, and told him she had seen plaintiff about the plans, he said, "I do not think that would do at all. Your plans would have to pass the Council and the Ministry of Health. I think you had better go to Mr. Bryant at the Town Hall. If you tell him I recommended you you will find him most lenient. Possibly, if you gave Mr. Felgate the plans they would be returned (or put down) and in the long run it would cost you more. . . . The plans would be sure to go through if Mr. Bryant did it." When Mr. Drew came out to see her, to ask her to sign a paper, when this case was threatened, he told her to suppose she had given a son an expensive education and someone who had no learning set up against him and took half the work from him. She would not like it; that was the case of Mr. Felgate and Mr. Bryant. Mr. Drew thereupon shook hands and left.

Mr. Charles James Jeffreys, 12, Richmond Road, Basingstoke, boot retailer, stated that Mr. Drew told him and his father that a joist was not properly shown on Mr. Felgate's plans for his shop front alteration, and added that he did not think Mr. Felgate was qualified to work out the weights and stresses, and that he was not on the roll of qualified architects, surveyors and engineers, as Mr. Martin, Mr. Bryant or Mr. Smith was. He finished by saying Mr. Felgate was a cunning little puppet—or words to that effect.

Cross-examined, witness and his father had signed a document for Mr. Drew, with an employee of the Corporation looking on, who said that Mr. Drew told them Mr. Felgate had declined information about a joist, and they had expressed surprise, whereupon Mr. Drew said he could not understand his attitude. He was not a qualified member, but he had no difficulty in getting this information supplied by those who were members.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the defendant, suggested that Mr. Felgate resented that the Surveyor should insist on the by-laws being carried out, and had nursed a suspicion till it had got on his mind. Due criticism in the discharge of his duty, without spite, could not render the Surveyor liable.

Defendant, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland, the Municipal and County Engineers' and the Royal Sanitary Institute, said he had been 26 years Surveyor for six different authorities. He knew plaintiff originally as a clerk who used to call from Wallis & Smith's. As witness had found plans were missing, he gave orders that they were not to be lent. He saw plaintiff in his room, but plaintiff's list of things he supposed witness had said at the interview, was all wrong. He told plaintiff that he was uncertain, when he heard from him, as to whether he wrote for himself or for Messrs. Wallis & Smith. He certainly did say he was a believer in registrations and memberships which showed a professional man's status. Mr. Bryant had lost an arm in the war, and witness had certainly put in a good word for him. He had no unkindly feeling towards plaintiff.

Mr. Drew recalled the conversation when Mrs. Lock called, with another lady. One of them said, "We had thought of Mr. Bryant for the plans." Witness answered that there were Mr. Bryant, Messrs. Wallis & Smith, and, he thought he said, Mr. Felgate. If he did not, it was only because he was interrupted. Mrs. Lock said she did not want to spend much money, and he replied that Mr. Bryant would charge quite reasonably. He was often asked to advise as to a contractor, plumber, or whatever it was, and he always advised in good faith, without the slightest animosity or malice. He denied emphatically that Mrs. Lock said she had consulted Mr. Felgate. Had she said so, he should have replied that that was quite all right. Had she consulted Mr. Felgate, Mr. Felgate would have given her the information she came to witness for. Correspondence he had with Mr. Felgate at the time (put in) showed he had no feeling of animosity towards Mr. Felgate. When the action was threatened, witness neither knew what he was alleged to have said nor to whom he was supposed to have said it. When his solicitor found it was Mrs. Lock, witness took her a typed statement of his view of the conversation; she did not adopt it all, so he wrote down her account to dictation, and she signed it and his assistant witnessed it. Mr. Felgate's name did not appear in her account, till it said, "I had the idea that if Mr. Felgate got out the plans I should not get the subsidy." The statement added that witness did not slander Mr. Felgate or say anything injurious to him as architect and surveyor. Witness denied ever saying to Mrs. Lock that the case of a specially trained man and a man with a less expensive professional education would be the case of Mr. Bryant and Mr. Felgate. The inquiry he made of Mr. Felgate as to the weight a joist was to carry, in the plan of Mr. Jeffrey's shop alteration, was an inquiry he had made again and again of architects in the last 17 years. Other architects had always answered it; Mr. Felgate did not, and witness went and made the calculation for himself. Without the slightest ill-feeling he told the Jeffreys Mr. Felgate had declined details, and when one of them enquired why that was he replied that he did not know, adding, "other architects and surveyors who are members of the Surveyors' Institute or the Royal Institute of British Architects have not refused this information, but Mr. Felgate, who is not a member, refused to give it." He never used the expression attributed to him, that Mr. Felgate was a cunning little puppet.

Cross-examined, defendant did not admit that he had threatened six people at Basingstoke with libel proceedings; he recalled one or two such cases. He so threatened a Mr. Jukes, who had written to the council of "the extravagant ideas of certain members of the staff." He threatened proceedings against Sir Richard Rycroft, who had made an attack about slippery roads through tar paving. Witness regarded this as a reflection on himself. The proceedings were dropped; the council had confidence in him. Witness had mentioned possible proceedings over a letter in the local paper which he disputed, about the time taken to remove a load of granite from the station. He did not remember threatening libel proceedings against a tradesman who wrote to the paper about witness's estimate for a post office. He did not remember threatening proceeds when two children were killed and it was alleged that a gully was defective. A Mr. Botting put up a notice: "This shop has been decorated with dirt by the Borough Surveyor." (Laughter.) Witness did not think that fair comment. (Laughter.) It held him up to ridicule; it was typical of what officials had to put up with at Basingstoke, and correspondence ensued. Witness let the matter drop when Mr. Botting said it was a joke. Witness's predecessor had the honour of being burnt in effigy in the market place. (Laughter.) Witness agreed that Mr. Botting was told the matter had been referred to his solicitor for proceedings for defamation of character. Witness wrote, "It is intended to teach you a lesson. I intend to protect my own professional status, and nothing less than an apology in the paper, payment of £20 to the cottage hospital and payment of my costs will prevent the case going into the high courts." Witness asserted that he made no allegation against the competence of Mr. Felgate. On the contrary he admitted his competence as an architect and surveyor. He thought he was fully qualified to be elected a licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for anything he knew.

Mr. Stone: Then your conversion is registered. I suggest that for years you have been active in compelling people who seek to practice as architects and surveyors in your jurisdiction either to go out of business or to be registered?—No. I wrote Mr. Felgate was not a qualified member of an institution; I did not suggest he was not a qualified architect. It is too ridiculous to suggest that I said he could not make certain calculations.

Mr. Stone: Are you of somewhat fiery temper?—I am a Yorkshireman. (Laughter.)

You are apt to take ill-considered actions?—No; a sportsman is not.

Once, when you thought the Metropolitan police were arrestin somebody with a disproportionate force, you held your groun when you had been requested to move on?—I did not hear th request.

You said "It will take the whole Metropolitan police to shi me," whereupon a young constable tapped you on the shoulde and you went with him to the police station? (Laughter —And the charge was dismissed.

A charge of obstructing the police was dismissed. I wa fined for obstructing the highway, but that is a thing that migh happen to you any day with your motor car. I did not sa "Mr. Felgate is not the man to get out the plans if you want th subsidy"; had I said that, it would have been a terrible thing

Mr. Edward John Silcock, of Victoria Street, Westminster, an 10 Park Row, Leeds, consulting engineer, Fellow of the Su veyors' Institute, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineer Member of the Municipal and County Engineers, Fellow of th Geological Society, and Member of the Association of Consultin Engineers, gave it as his opinion that the surveyor quite rightl asked for further information on the plans for Mr. Jeffreys shop front, as the plans were not in accordance with the by-law and were not clear.

Mrs. Elsie Mary Mumford, niece of Mrs. Lock, said that whe Mrs. Lock called on the surveyor, she herself accompanie her, and herself opened the matter of the plans by saying tha her husband had suggested that Mr. Bryant should prepar them. The surveyor left the matter entirely to Mrs. Lock and witness did not think Mr. Felgate's name was ever mentioned.

Frederick Mumford, husband of the last witness, stated tha he fixed up an interview for Mrs. Lock with Mr. Bryant, befor she went to the surveyor.

Two witnesses said Mr. Drew had mentioned to them Mr Felgate as a likely architect for work they had to do.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the defendant, observed that ther was a strong move nowadays for the enforcement of institutiona qualification in all the professions. These views had bee co-ordinated in the legal profession; the accountants require membership of their institute; they had succeeded in doing th same kind of thing in the case of the medical profession, an they had succeeded in doing it with the dentists; that controversy was a very recent one. A large number of peopl in the architectural profession who were best able to judge held the view strongly, and they were entitled to hold stron views—that it would be in the interest of the public an the interest of the profession if practitioners who were qualifie and had the requisite knowledge to practise as architects an surveyors should become members of some recognised institution Such members were hall-marked by their fellows as being competent for the business of surveyor and architect, and peopl might well approach their work with more confidence than th work of persons who had not obtained these qualifications The occasions here in question, counsel submitted, were privileged even though one might say something against a particula person, but there was no evidence of malice in the defendant.

Hearing adjourned.

His lordship instructed the jury that there were but tw questions for them—did the surveyor slander the architec to Mrs. Lock, and did he slander him to Messrs. Jeffreys The question whether Mr. Felgate was a competent architec did not arise; nobody had attempted to say that he was not The question was, had the surveyor said he was a man incompetent in his profession, and did he say it *bona fide* or maliciously It must be an allegation of incompetence, a mere statement o opinion, comparing A with B would not be enough. Muc turned on the word "qualified." In these days, all the professions had become much more highly organised than they use to be, and to various bodies and institutions, members went t submit themselves to tests and examinations, and they becam members of this and fellows of that, and that qualification wa a very real thing, because they have proved their competenc to pass examinations of a very severe kind. In some professions like medicine and law, one was not permitted to practise unles he had one or more of these qualifications. But with architects as with actors and artists, a man might have the technica qualification to practise, and might practise without the specia qualification of membership of an institute. Indeed, peopl even designed their own houses—sometimes with very interestin results. (Laughter.) Between those two uses of the wor "qualified," the jury and other people must discriminate.

The jury answered in the affirmative both questions given them by the judge: Did defendant speak words to Mrs. Lock an Messrs. Jeffreys which imputed imcompetence, and were th words spoken maliciously. The jury awarded plaintiff £25 damages, and judgment was entered for that amount wit costs.

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F1.

General News.

AUDENSHAW.—Mr. A. J. Franks proposes the erection of 24 houses in Delta Road. A bowl house and shelter are to be erected in the recreation ground.—Messrs. M. Beckett & Sons, of Rusholme, Manchester, have prepared plans for 34 concrete houses, to be erected in Manchester Road, etc.

AYLESBURY.—Mr. R. M. Middleton, town clerk, reports that Messrs. Webster & Cannon, of Aylesbury, have erected 72 houses containing three bedrooms each in 348 working days, an average of 4¾ days per house. These are all brick-built, and consist of 48 parlour type and 24 non-parlour. They have been built by contract in competition.

CARNARVON.—The Corporation are to erect 22 houses at Cae Hampton.

CHELTENHAM.—For the erection of 32 non-parlour houses on the Cottage Site, Swindon Road, Cheltenham, for the Town Council.—Mr. Thomas Malvern, Licentiate R.I.B.A., architect, 21 Winchcomb Street, Cheltenham: 21, non-parlour houses, with three bedrooms (W. Drew, Golden Valley, Cheltenham), £9,240; 11 non-parlour houses, with two bedrooms (Eggleton & Co., Tewkesbury Road, Cheltenham), £3,526 17s. 6d.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Swift Bros. & Haslam, Ltd., for 48 houses at £24,018, 62 at £29,565, and 16 at £8,027.—The Midland Housing Association, Ltd., are negotiating for the purchase of 100 acres of land from the Corporation for the purpose of erecting 1,000 houses for sale to tenants.—It is suggested that dwellings for firemen be erected in the vicinity of the new fire station.—The erection of three schools is under consideration.—A Committee are considering the provision of filtration plant at the swimming baths.—An estimate is to be obtained for the erection of a pavilion on Queen's Park annexe.—Plans passed: 15 houses, Crow Lane, for Messrs. Markham & Co., Ltd.; 4 houses, Ashgate Road, for Messrs. G. F. Kirk, Ltd.; Institute, Newbold, for Miners' Welfare Committee; alterations, Commercial Hotel, for John Smith (Tadcaster), Ltd.; alterations, Half Moon, Chatsworth Road, for Messrs. William Stones, Ltd.; 4 houses, Newbold Road, for Messrs. J. Collis & Sons; 4 houses, Highfield Hall, Estate, for Mr. W. Bargh; additions, Angle Inn, Duke Street, for Messrs. Truswell's Brewery, Ltd.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation have had the following tenders for the erection of 200 concrete houses on the Victoria Drive estate: Messrs. Calway Constructions, Ltd., £99,500; Mr. John Knox, Evesham (Kent system), £103,200; Messrs. Atkinson & Potter Bros. (Wild system), £115,200; Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., East Molesey, £133,200; Mr. William Langbridge, Islington (Inter Pila concrete system), £136,000; and Messrs. Bainbridge & Son, Eastbourne, £139,100. The Housing Committee have decided to discuss the matter with the Health Ministry before accepting a tender.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation have approved of the lay-out of the lands at Clarkson and Cardonald for the erection of 1,000 houses.—The City Engineer has been instructed to prepare plans for washhouses at North Kelvin.—The St. Andrews' Ambulance Association are raising £30,000 for the erection of new headquarters.

GLOSSOP.—Plans passed: Improvements, Commercial Inn, for Chesters Brewery Co.; alterations, Hanging Gate, for Openshaw Brewery Co.

MANCHESTER.—Plans passed by the Manchester Corporation include the following: H. Roberts & Sons, additions to workshop, Dunn Street, Ancoats, W. Major & Co., 3 Rochdale Road; T. F. Nicholson, revised plan and section, alterations and additions to premises, No. 1,287 Ashton Old Road and No. 1 Fairfield Road, Openshaw, architect, B. Bailey, 208 Chapel Street, Salford; S. & J. Watts, alterations and additions to warehouse, Portland Street, Chorlton Street, and Silver Street, architects, T. Worthington & Son, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester; Stewart, Thompson & Co., details of steelwork, etc., of wall abutting on Auborn Street, to warehouse, Aytoun Street, etc., architects, C. Clegg & Son, 30 Brown Street, Manchester; R. Stanley & Co., workshop, Wire Street, Fairfield Street, own architect; Manchester Dairies, Ltd., cart shed, back of Union Street, Ardwick, architect, A. Rangeley, 4 Cathedral Gates, Manchester; Manchester Ship Canal Co., details of steelwork, etc., to offices, King Street and Chancery Lane, architect, H. S. Fairhurst, 14 Chancery Lane, Manchester; Rev. W. Cole, Rectory, Cleveley Road, Crumpsall, architect, C. H. Hindle, 16 John Dalton Street, Manchester; — Malone, ice cream house, rear of 267 Moston Lane, Moston, architects, Winter Bros., 253 Moston Lane, Moston; Dean & Wood, slaughter house, etc., James Street, Miles Platting, architects, W. Johnson & Son, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting; Mather & Platt, Ltd., recreation room to works, 10 Acres Lane, Newton Heath, own architect; H. P. Watkins, revised plan and section of drains to house, Victoria Avenue, Blackley, own architect; Ollier & Ors, revised plan and section additions to offices, Cannon Street and Bank building, architect, C. Swain, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester; M. Lapidus, additions to works, Mount Pleasant, Cheetham, architects, T. A. Fitton & Son, 19a Corporation Street, Manchester; J. H. Hyman, dairy, Percival Street, Cheetham, architects, Drury & Gomersall, Pendleton; Wright & Green, Ltd., revised plans of drains to warehouse, Cannon Street, Tipping Street, and Greenwood Street, architect, H. S. Fairhurst, Manchester; E. Burgess, revised elevation of premises, Bridge Street, and Dolefield, architects, Swann & Scaife, St. Peter's Chambers, Stockport; Longdill & Sutcliffe, revised plan of steelwork, shops, offices, etc., Cromford Court, architect, A. Winstanley, 49 Deansgate, Manchester; R. Day, dwelling-house, Brooklands Road, Crumpsall, architect, P. Cummings, 51 King Street; A. Wright, alterations to premises, Rowbotham Street and Elias Street, Miles Platting, architect, R. J. Vernion, Heaton Chapel, Stockport; A. Ledford, revised plan and section of 12 houses, Welford Road, Rendford Road, Crumpsall, architects, Drury & Gomersall, Pendleton; Holsbein & Porlin, works, Moulton Street, Cheetham, architect, A. Macdonald, 71 Meadow Street, Moss Side; York Raising & Dyeing Co., Ltd., dye house to works, Ardley Street, Beswick, architect, F. J. Riley, 59 Forge Lane, Bradford, Manchester; Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., "Lion and Lamb" Hotel, Chain Road and Victoria Road, Blackley, architects, W. Johnson & Sons, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting; C. H. Dunn & Co., Ltd., alterations to premises, Nos. 57-61 Market Street and New Cannon Street, architect, J. L. Masek, College Hill, London; Ideal Billiards, Manchester, Ltd., billiard hall, Moston Lane, Blackley, architects, Matley & Brotherton, 11 Old Millgate, Manchester; Sir R. J. Watkins, dedication plan and section of new street, Hilltop Avenue, Till Top, Blackley, architects, Broughton, Atkinson & Co., 37 Brown Street, Manchester; R. & J. Demster, store to work, Bower Street, Newton Heath, own architects; S. Wilson, revised plan of drains to four shops and houses, Waterloo Road, and Barrowhill Road, Cheetham, own architect; Sharp, Healey Jones & Andrews, 4 dwelling-houses, Polefield Road, Blackley, own architects; H. M. Emery, revised plan and section of two houses, 64 & 66 Erwood Road, Levenshulme, architect, F. Fenn, 11 Chapel Walks, Manchester; Manchester and District Laundry Association, Ltd., revised details of roof to laundry, Longdon Road and Hemmons Road, Gorton, architect, A. H. Walsingham, 62 Market Street, Manchester; Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., alterations to entrance of loading way to warehouse, Portland Street, architects, own staff; C. H. Normanton & Sons, additions to Fern Bank Works, Plymouth Grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock, own architects; E. Nove, nine shops and houses and shop and showroom, Dickinson Road and Anson Road, Rusholme, architects, Pendleton & Dickinson, 16 Brazennose Street, Manchester; F. W. Wolfenden, 20 houses, Longford Place, Ash Grove, and Aytoun Grove, Rusholme, architect, H. P. Dyson, 48 Bridge Street, Manchester; H. Griffiths & Co., one house and revised drain plan of two houses, Old Hall Lane, Rusholme, architects, Thorpe & Collier, 66 Deansgate, Manchester; H. Bronnert, addition to house, "Dalry," The Beeches, West Didsbury, architect, W. G. Hinninbottom, 94 Market Street, Manchester; Burgeon's Extensions, Ltd., improvements and alterations to premises, Stretford Road and Chorlton Road, Hulme, architect, H. Booth, 46 Chorlton Road, Hulme.

Trade Note.

Messrs. W. T. Nicholson & Clipper Co., Ltd., of Clipper Works, King Street, Salford, at Stand No. 27, The Building Trades Exhibition, Manchester, have an exhibit specially interesting to all belt users. Their "Klincha" system of belt fastening has become increasingly popular during the past 25 years owing to the advantages it gives over the old method of lacing, and the fact that all running machines at this Exhibition which are belt-driven are fitted with it is evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held.

The Improved "Klincha" Lever Belt Lacing Machine is evidence, however, that the makers are not content to rest with the success already attained.

This machine supersedes their well-known mallet tool system, now obsolete, but of which many thousands are still doing good work. For these an allowance is made by the makers to all users who replace them by the new and improved machine. The "Klincha" belt cutter, also shown, cuts and squares a belt with perfect accuracy, is operated very easily with one hand, leaving the other free to hold the belt.

VOL. CXIII.—2935. THE ARCHITECT MARCH 20, 1925

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Fair Comment.

We were glad to record the verdict given in the case of Felgate *v.* Drew, which resulted in the Borough Surveyor of Basingstoke having to pay £250 for statements reflecting on the competence of an architect whose work had come before him in his official capacity. The officials of corporations have considerable powers, and it is clearly inadvisable that they should either encourage or discourage an architect's clients by expressing opinions, however well founded they may be. It is obvious that any corporation architect, surveyor or engineer who may have to interpret the local by-laws and pass plans on behalf of the Corporation must in his own mind form opinions as to the relative competence of A, B, or C, but it would be a great hardship and injustice if either A, B, or C found in consequence of remarks made that their chance of making a living was hampered or curtailed. We do not assert that a surveyor, if requested to recommend an architect to carry out certain work, would not be perfectly justified in doing so, or if called upon to give his opinion as to the relative standing of A or B should not express a preference for the work of one of them, but, on the other hand, such advice should be the outcome of a direct request and not a volunteered statement, nor should the surveyor in giving it express more than his own personal conviction that he would prefer A's work to B's. From time to time we hear of allegations that certain men have difficulty in getting schemes through as they are not regarded with favour by an official. In most cases when these charges are sifted we find they are not substantiated, and that the fault lies with the work rather than with the judgment, but it is all-important to us as a profession that we should, in dealing with any official, be able to feel confidence that he will use his powers judicially and fairly, as we believe that the great majority of them do.

But, apart from this, we have often felt that a good deal of harm is done by an architect's comments on another architect's designs or buildings. He does not know the full circumstances under which work has been done, the difficulties which have had to be overcome or which may have proved insuperable. His position should be that, inasmuch as he is dealing with the work of a fellow professional, he should, for the sake of fellowship, make that man's difficulties less and not greater than they are at present.

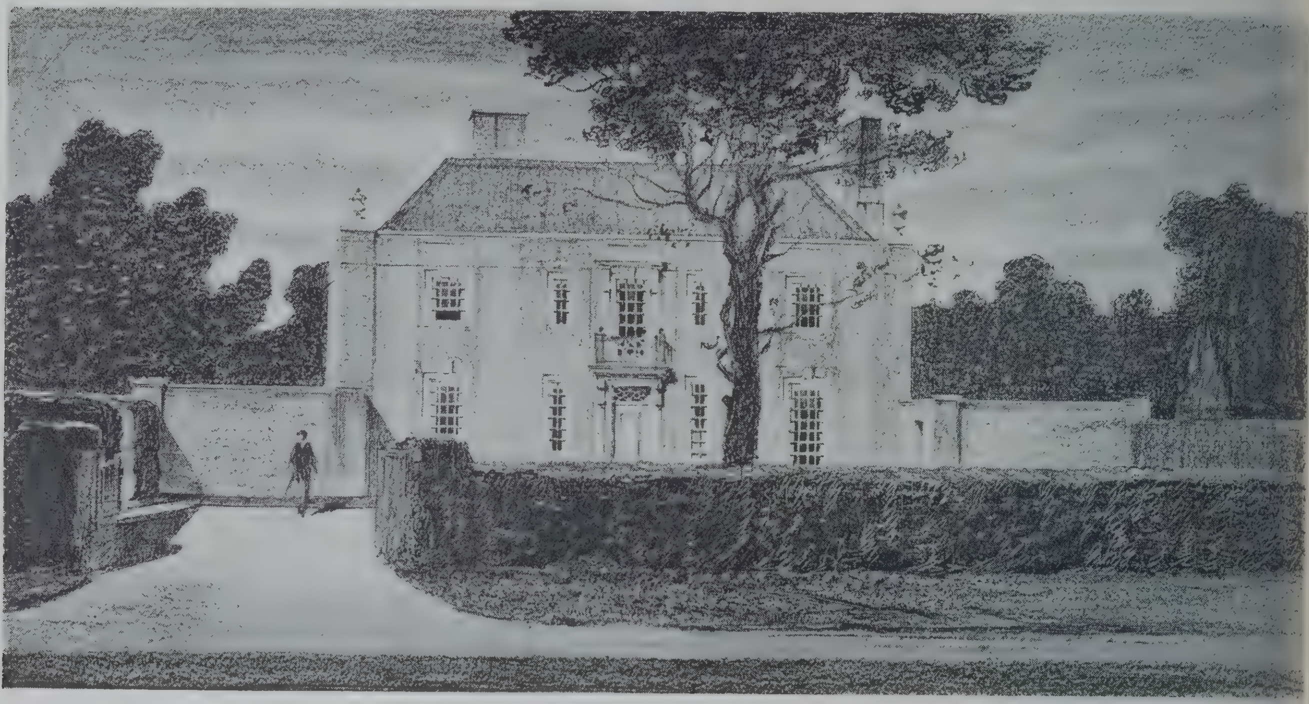
An architect is frequently damaged by circumstances which are entirely beyond his own control. In one case we remember an architect was excluded from a most important limited competition merely because a prominent member of the committee of selection said that his claims need not be considered, seeing that he had had the bad taste to build an important building of brick and terra cotta in a stone district instead of employing the local material. The objector did not know that the architect had spent a whole afternoon with his committee in the vain attempt to persuade them to consent to the carrying out of the building in stone! Such cases frequently happen, and it is wise, knowing this, to give rather more credit to our colleagues than we may think is justified by the work they have produced. From a purely selfish standpoint this is expedient, for many will listen to what may be said by us in disparagement of an architect's work or ability and go away with the conviction that desire to achieve something for ourselves rather than critical judgment underlies our remarks. In a word, we may make ourselves very cheap by voluntarily assuming a judicial attitude. Among ourselves it is natural and permissible to give ourselves greater licence of expression. But we have often noticed, among a number of architects, where one has expressed himself strongly about a colleague's work he will be listened to with apparent agreement, but when he has gone others have compared his criticism with his own powers of execution. Few of us, as a matter of fact, realise that our view of the merits of our work as compared with that of some others rarely seems as marked in our colleagues' estimation as in our own. We may imagine ourselves to be little lower than the angels in our power of design, while in the eyes of our best friends we are probably considered as doing fairly good work. But as it is the quality of our work and not our opinion of it which will tell in the long run, we can discount the value of other comparisons and will do well to reflect that the constant critic of others is usually mistrusted and seldom really liked by his colleagues. No one will discount our powers because we are not openly critical of the ability and achievements of others, but many may question our good nature. The longer we live the less we shall think is effected by personal criticism, which often proves a double-edged weapon, while any appreciation we can give usually does good and promotes a feeling of sympathy which helps us as a body.

Rather curiously, the one occasion on which free criticism would seem to be in place is that on which it is frequently said it should be withheld. We refer to an obituary notice. We have always felt that after a man's death nothing that is said of his achievements can cause him harm or annoyance. His account with the world is closed, and it may be of use to those who still remain to consider dispassionately the nature and quality of what he has done. For this reason we feel that a good obituary notice should be, as far as criticism of results go, uncoloured by any desire but that of according even-handed justice. And it is the best tribute to the worth of any man that we should consider his achievements a subject for the most critical analysis, and purely laudatory notices can do no more than to give a little momentary pleasure to the unthinking.

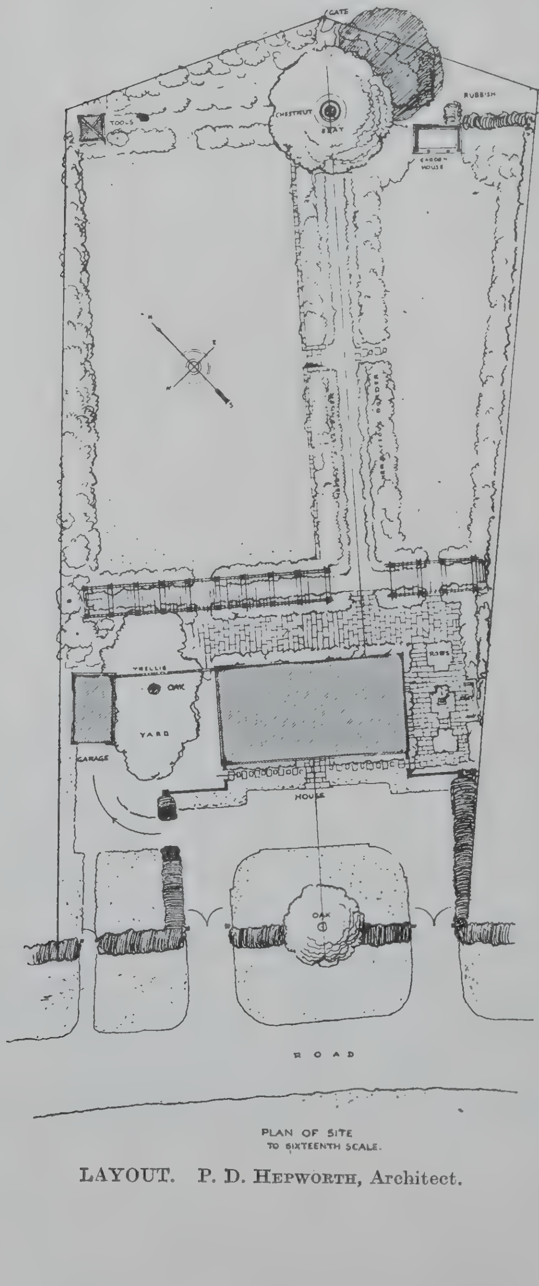
Our Illustrations.

MOOR PARK SMALL HOUSE ("COUNTRY LIFE") COMPETITION. Designs by P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

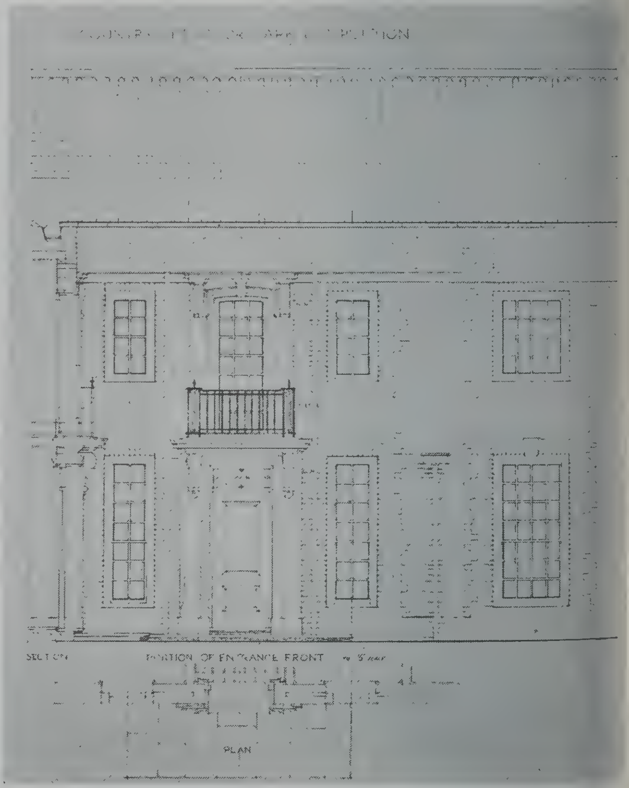
DECORATIVE PANEL DELFT. C.A. 1700. FROM THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.



SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE COMPETITION ("Country Life"): THIRD PRIZE DESIGN. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



LAYOUT. P. D. Hepworth, Architect.



HALF-INCH DETAIL. P. D. Hepworth, Architect.

Notes and Comments.

Mr. Hiorns' Paper at the R.I.B.A.

We congratulate Mr. Hiorns on his admirable paper o "The Corporate Spirit in Architecture," but we think he ha omitted to mention one of the fundamental difficultie which stands in the way of better things, and we believ constitutes one of the greatest dangers of the time. Thi is that, while there is a continual increase of so-called socia legislation and interference with the liberty of the subjec

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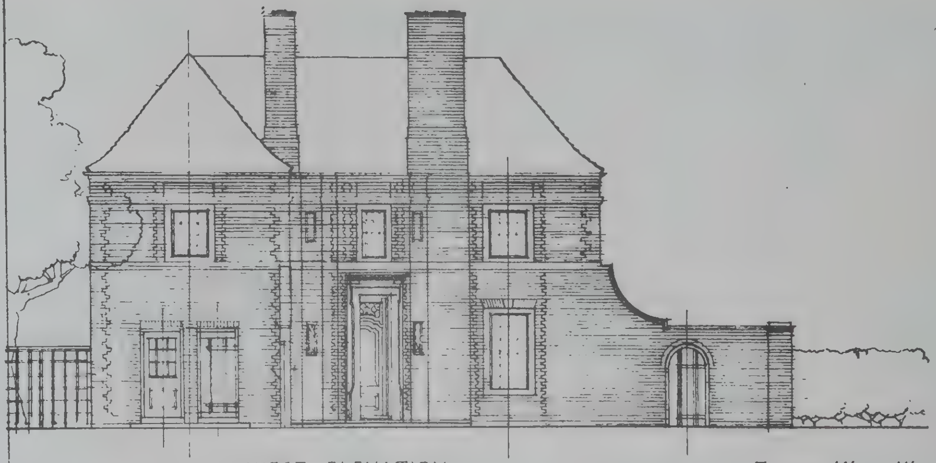

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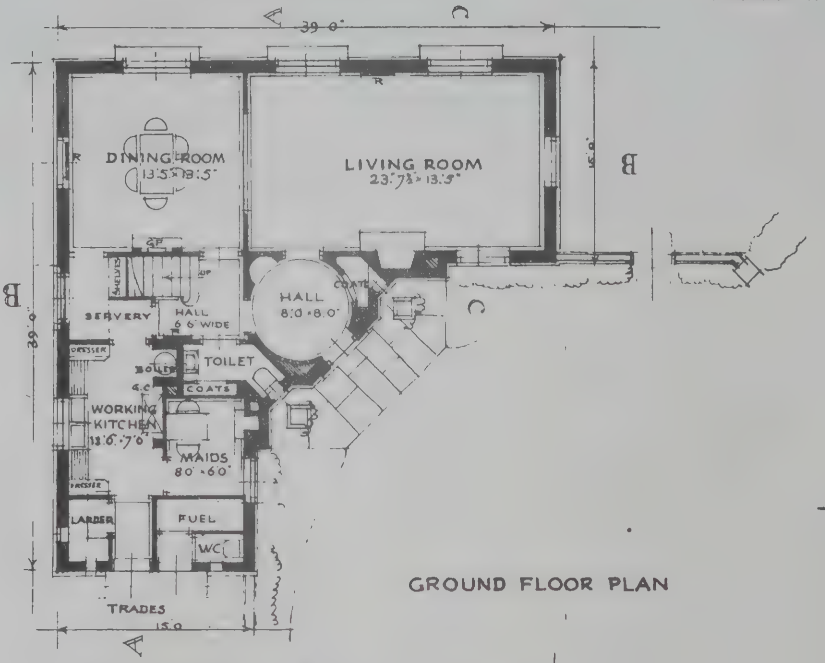
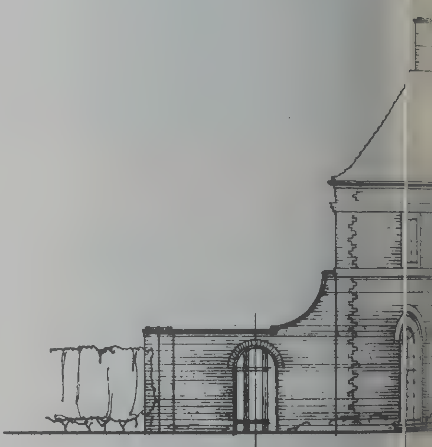
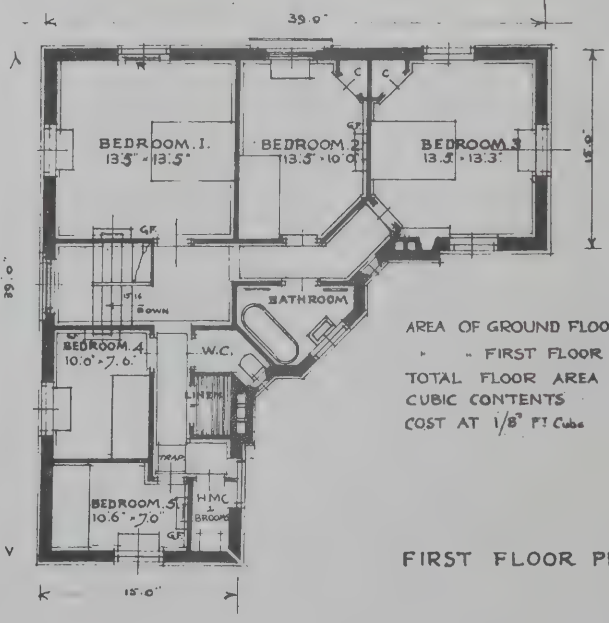


GROUND FLOOR PLAN





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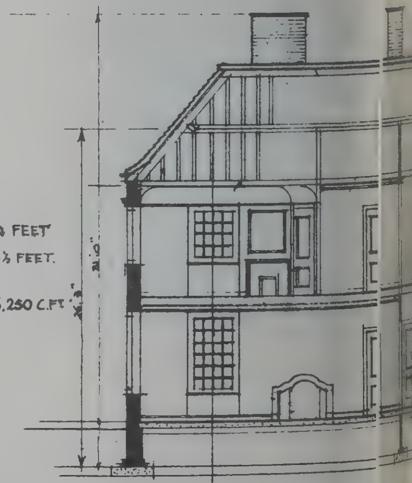

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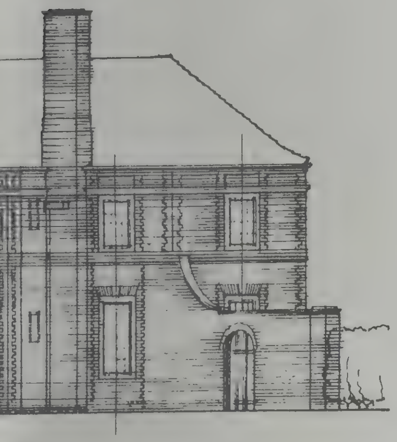

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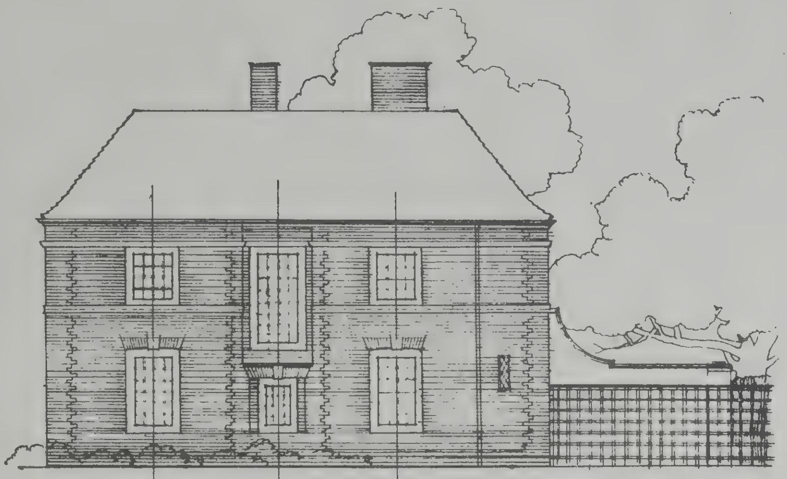

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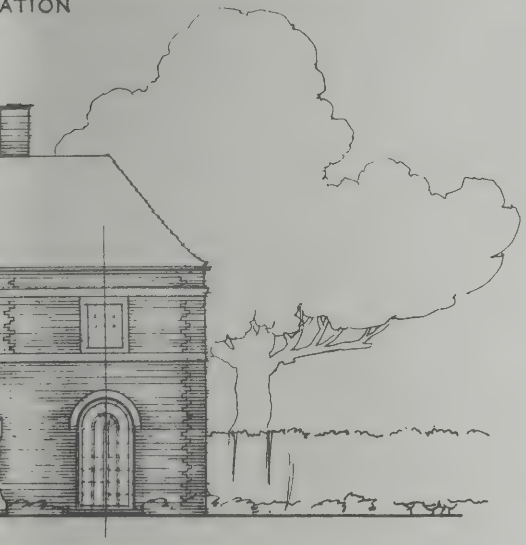

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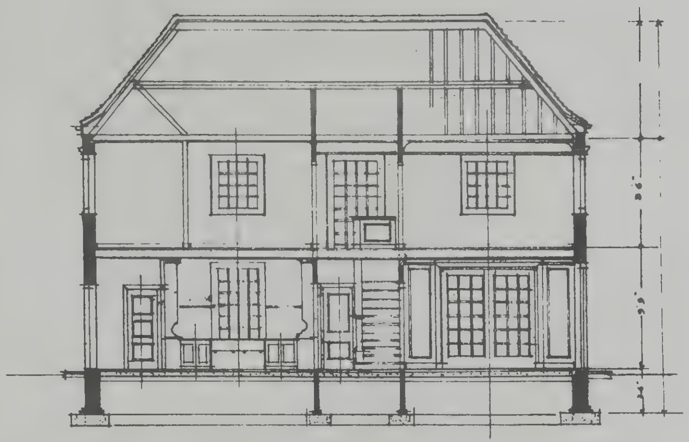

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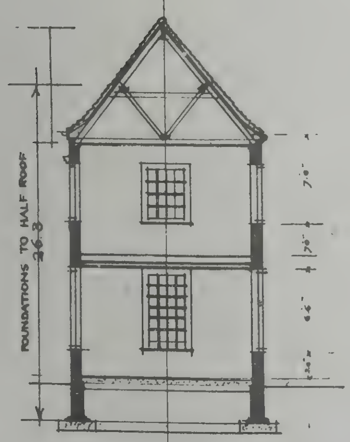

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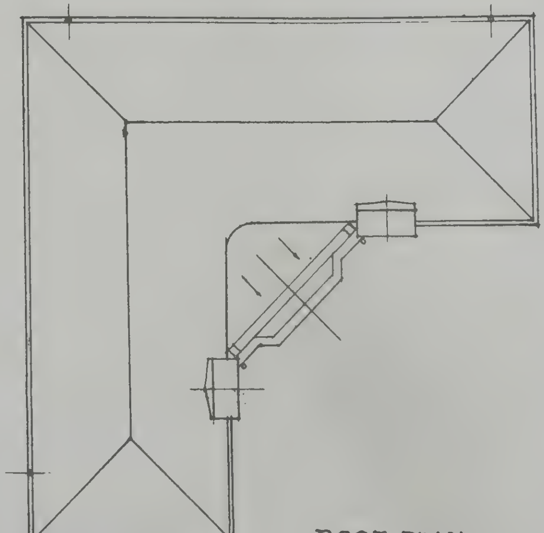

ROOF PLAN.

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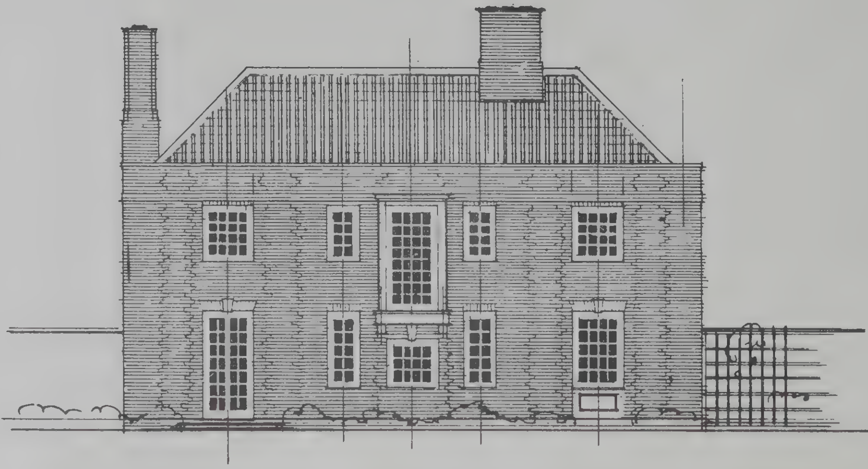

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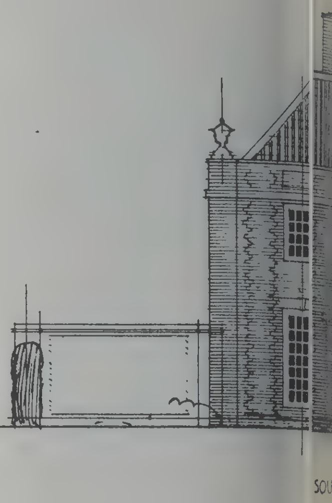

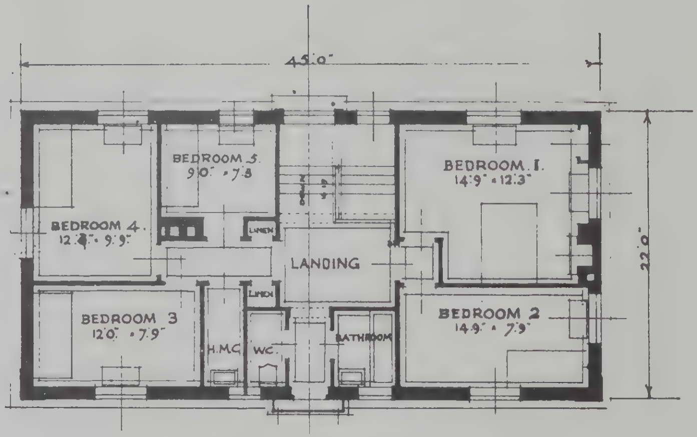

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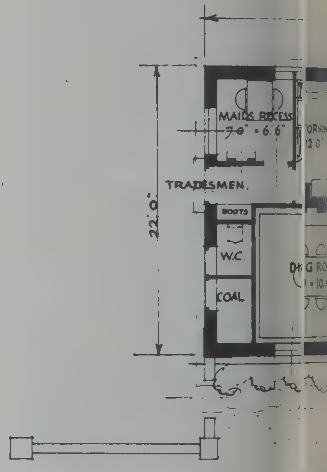

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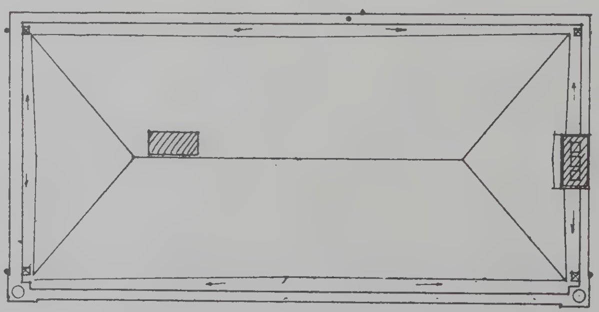

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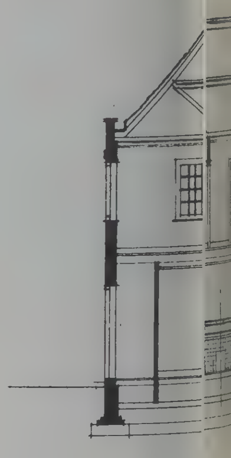

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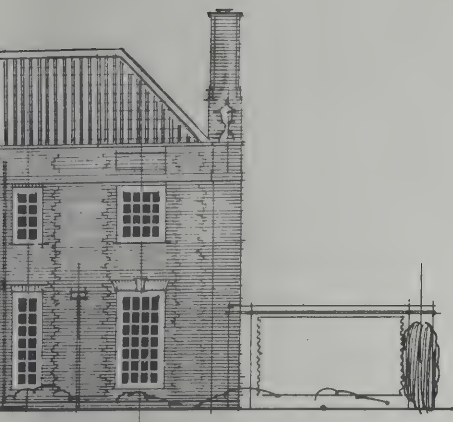

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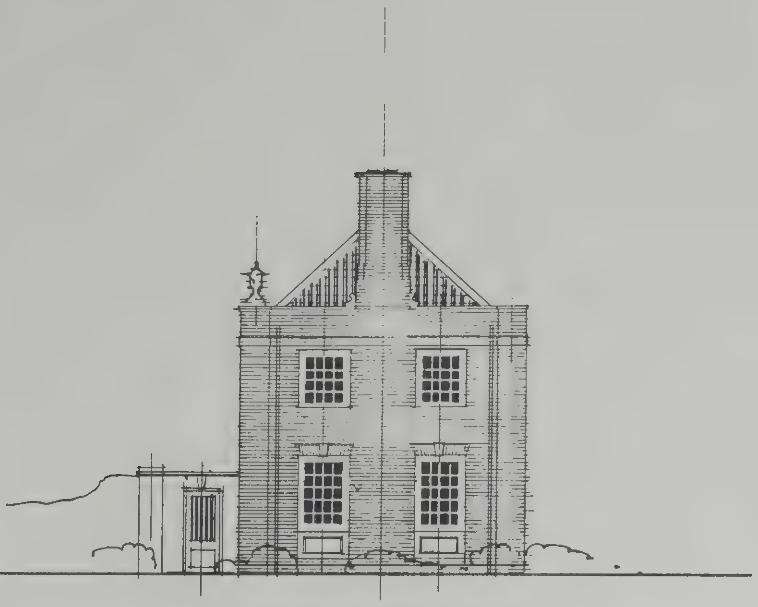

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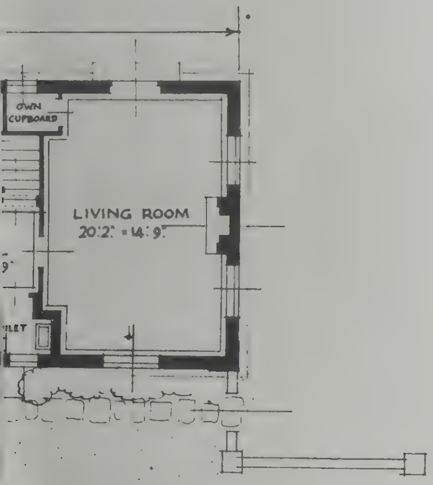

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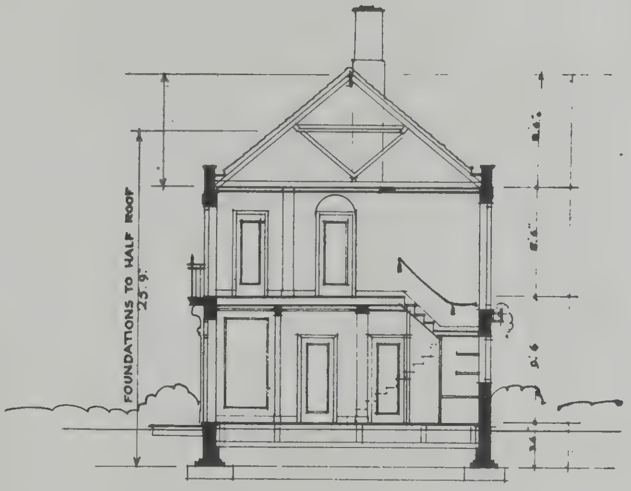

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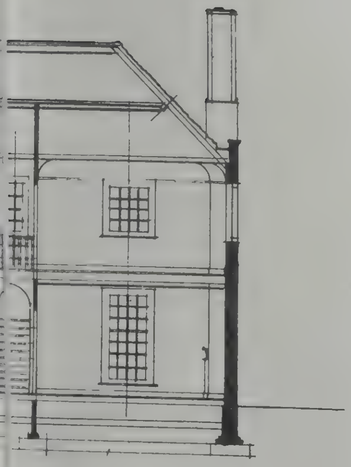

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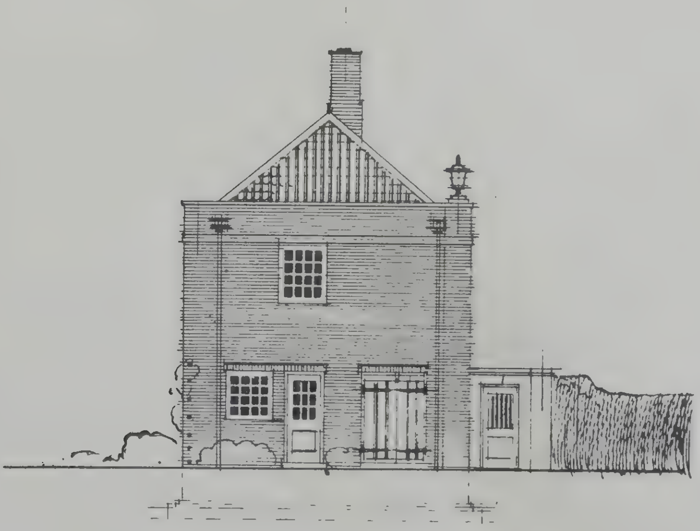

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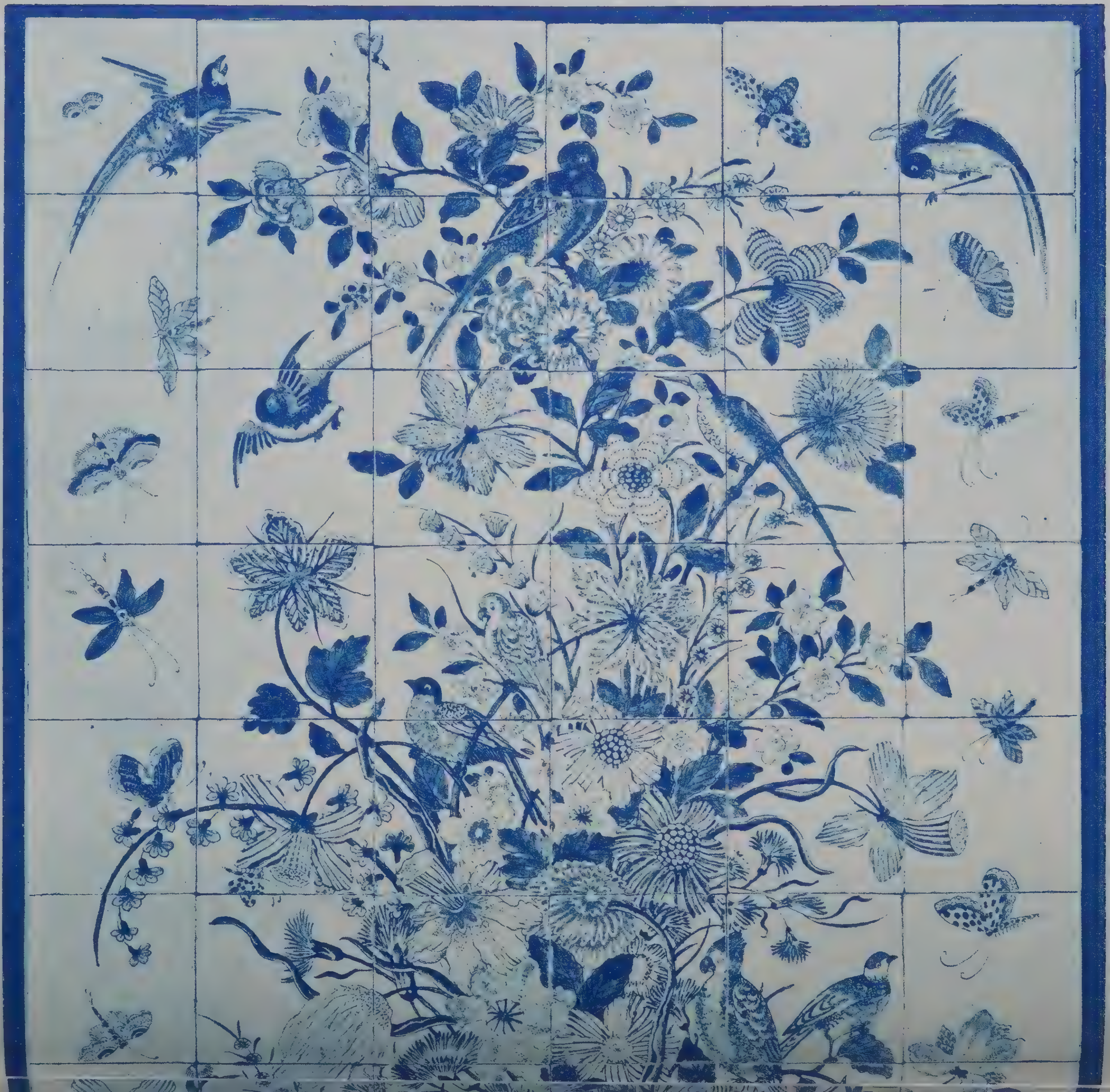
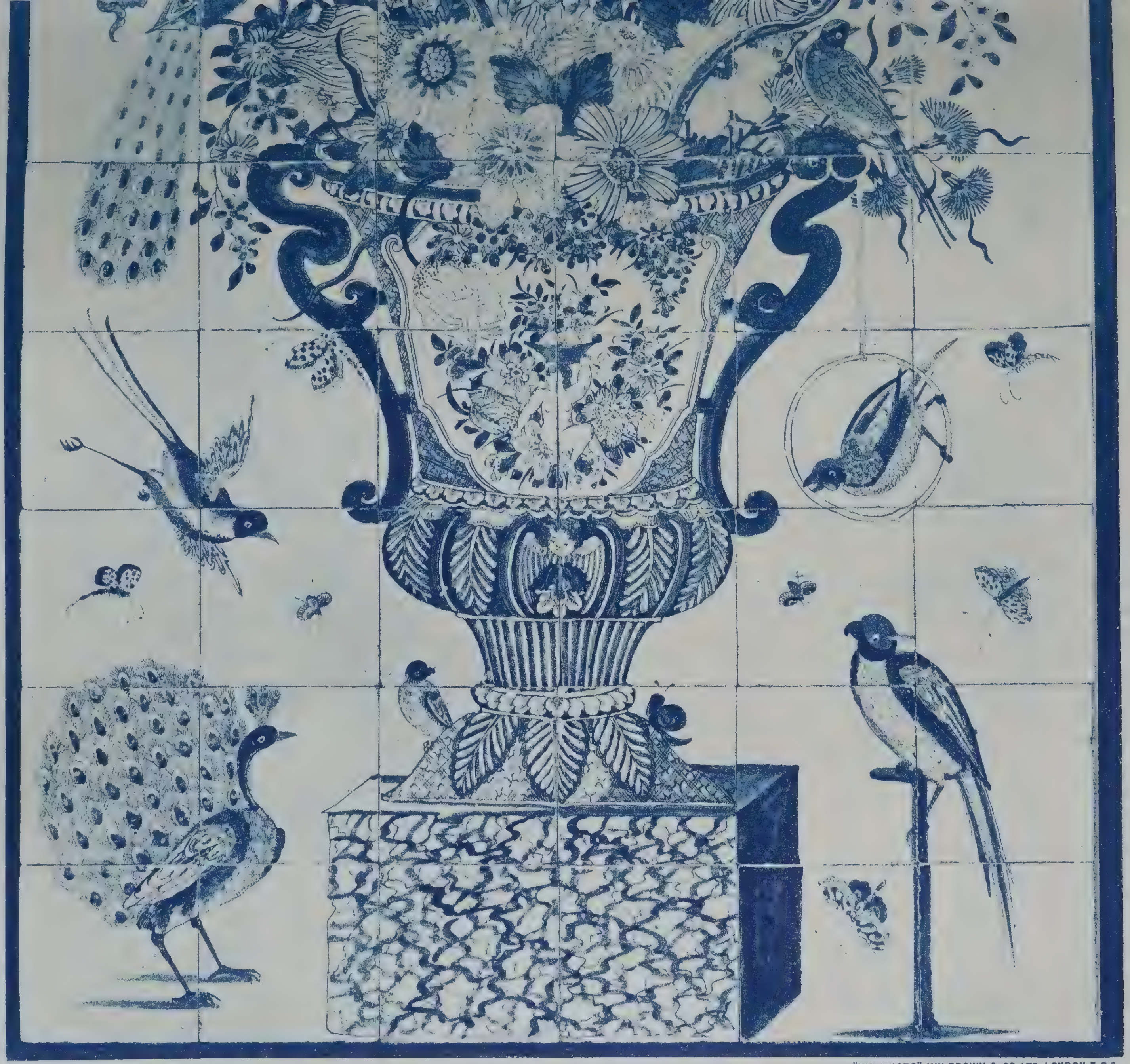
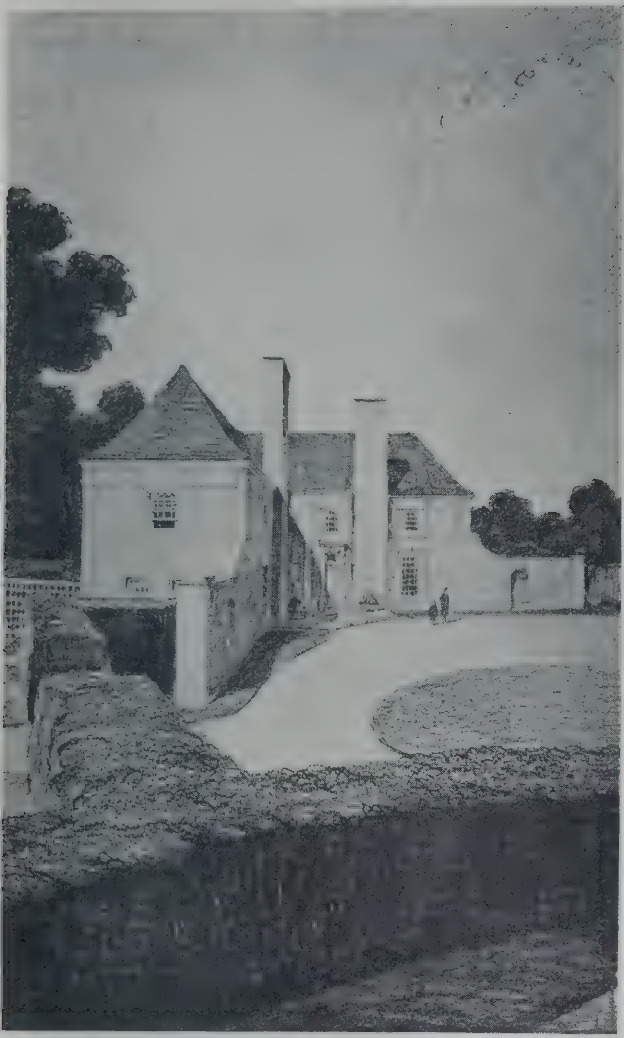




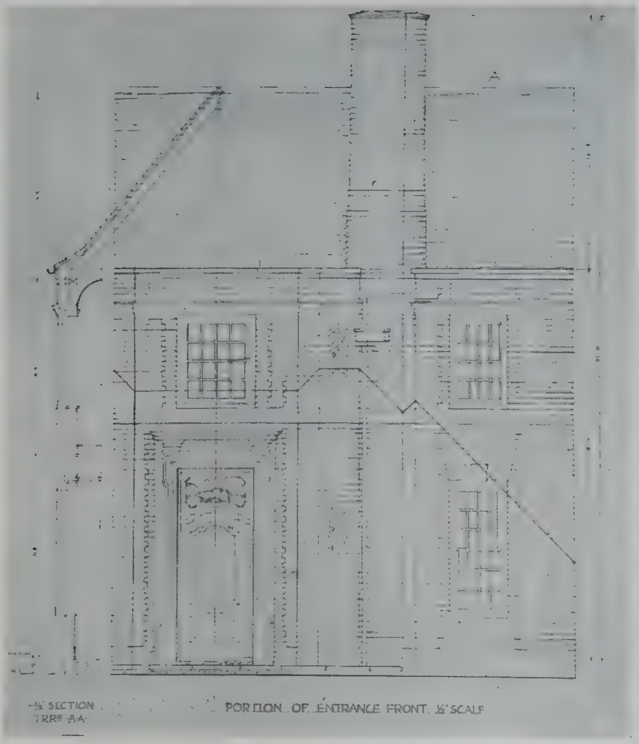
"INK-PHOTO" Wm BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3.

DECORATIVE PANEL. DELFT. C.A. 1700.

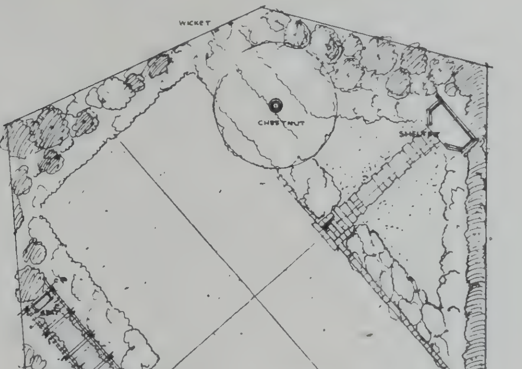
FROM THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, LONDON.



PERSPECTIVE.
P. D. HEPWORTH—tie for prize with EVELYN SIMMONS and CECIL GRELLIER ("Country Life" Competition).



HALF-INCH DETAIL. P. D. HEPWORTH, Architect.



LAYOUT. P. D. HEPWORTH, Architect.

eople, the individual has become more individualistic ian ever before in his aims and ambitions. We have reated at great expense elaborate machinery for carrying ut corporate objects in which the individuals who rm the "public" are almost wholly uninterested, and r purposes of carrying on such work officials are multiplied, 'ho,beingof the sameclay as the public,are again principally oncerned with their own personal ambitions and aims. 'here is consequently a wider and wider distance between he individual and the corporate government of the com- iunity. In the past, when conditions of civilisation were ementary, certain corporate responsibilities were under- aken by the citizens to meet obvious wants, and the rrying out of these duties was a matter which closely ncerned little groups of men and was well understood y all of them. To-day these functions are undertaken y a bureaucracy and the individual gives them little iought. The result is that the individual is less and not etter educated in civic responsibilities than he used to be, nd the best remedy seems to us to be the simplification f government and its methods in order to make it more nderstandable by the individual and to force him once iore to take what we might term private communal tion. Government, by a system of machinery which is t well understood, is a system which has many obvious ngers and is not in keeping with the spirit of our race.

The Furniture Trade and Building.

We have been recently surprised at the immense dis- epancies shown between builders' prices for furniture id those of furniture manufacturers, many of whom 'e, we believe, foreigners, who do their work by piece- ork and are represented by no unions. In one case we came across, the builder's prices were just three times as much for the same work as those of the furniture maker, the difference amounting to as much as one-fourth on chairs and a smaller proportion on that of tables and other fittings. As the prices were in both cases for the same articles, and these were of good quality, the obvious question arises as to the amount we are paying in building for unreasonable trade union restrictions. We may admit at once that the conditions prevalent among the foreign workers of Shoreditch are not ideal and might be altered from a humanitarian and human standpoint, and also that any such betterment will have to be paid for, but when we have discounted this the difference should not be as great, for cabinet work is, after all, only a specialised branch of joinery, and our builders' yards are well equipped with every kind of labour-saving appliance and means of producing in bulk, nor do the competitive prices given by builders include unduly large profits.

Two Controversies.

Of two controversial matters—regarding St. Paul's and Waterloo Bridge—the first may be held to be settled for some time to come. The Dangerous Structure notice issued by Mr. Todd is to be in abeyance now that the Dean and Chapter have decided to practically meet objections by closing all but the nave of the cathedral during the period necessary to carry out the works of reparation. The Advisory Committee's decision as to the course to be pursued seems to be chiefly determined, as it must be, by the relative dangers of applying more radical methods rather than by a marked disagreement with these methods in themselves.

With regard to Waterloo Bridge, the differences of opinion are far more radical and marked. The contentions alleged in support of the County Council's proposed actions are disputed *in toto*, and it is openly alleged that the chief reason for building a new bridge is to meet the convenience of the coal barges, while the proposal to widen the existing bridge is condemned both because the widened piers would constrict traffic and because it is held to be unnecessary to provide greater width for tram lines over the bridge. Obviously more and better means of communication are required between the north and south banks of the river, but equally obviously these cannot be adequately provided by widening existing bridges but must be met by new structural schemes.

We find it difficult to believe that the condition of the stonework of the bridge is as far gone as has been allege but even if it is so it might be better to replace any defec tive stone by stone than to sacrifice the bridge.

Piccadilly Circus.

The new station at Piccadilly Circus will, it is state be able to meet the requirements of 50,000,000 passenge in a year.

The new station will resemble that at the Bank, and wi have a large oval booking hall encircled by a public su way 20 ft. wide, from which shorter subways will ru giving access to the thoroughfares above. In all, the will be seven different entrances, and the pedestrian wi thus be able to traverse the Circus in any direction wit perfect safety.

A scheme is now awaiting approval for the constructio of show cases in these subways. These would be utilise by prominent London stores for the exhibition of good and be brilliantly illuminated. The cases would be range around the station, and the shop windows of Piccadil thus carried below ground, virtually forming a secon Piccadilly Circus.

Nine escalators will be constructed, and the Undergroun are making provision for adding a further two should nece sity arise. Five of these stairways, three in one shaft an two in another, and having a combined rush-hour capacit of 39,680 passengers, will run from the booking hall to common landing 57 ft. below the street level. From th landing four more escalators feed the four platfor of the Bakerloo and Piccadilly lines. Of this batte of five escalators four will be operated in an upward directio during the morning rush hours. At night they will capable of being reversed to deal with the homewa traffic flow. All the escalators will be of the new "Comb type, with which experiments have successfully been ma at Clapham Common tube station.

The lighting system to be adopted will form an entire new departure in Underground practice. The lights wi be concealed, and a pleasantly diffused effect will thus obtained. On the west side of the booking hall, and havi entrances from the oval subway, will be a corridor line with public-call boxes.

It is to be hoped that in their schemes for public improv ments the Undergound will simplify the arrangemen which exist at Oxford Circus between the Bakerloo a Central London, as time is at present lost by the inconv nience of the connecting corridors and their varied leve and stairways.

"Swedish Architecture of the 20th Century."

"Swedish Architecture of the Twentieth Century." By Mr. H. Aarlberg, with a preface by F. R. Yerbury. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. (Modern Architecture Series. Edited by F. R. Yerbury. £4 14s. 6d. net.)

If this is, as we assume, the first of a number of books to be issued on modern architecture in different countries, we think it would be as well to adopt an altered method of presentation.

In dealing with the modern architecture of any country, especially one which, like Sweden, is largely unfamiliar here, we feel that a clear and concise sketch of former architectural development is essential to make the subject matter really intelligible. Mr. H. Aarlberg, it is true, gives the briefest of possible sketches occupying 28 pages of large type, some eight pages of which are taken up with very general remarks on the past and 20 with a more detailed notice of contemporary Swedish architects; but these remarks rather suggest the paper which might be read at any professional society's meeting than such an informative account as we expect in an architectural work.

But the 152 plates which illustrate the volume are arranged in an extraordinary manner. They are separated into divisions, each of them representing the work of a single architect, but in no case is any title or description given on the plate. The only method of identification is to turn back to the index which precedes each section and, having noted the number of the plate, to turn to it. We hardly believe that many readers are likely to delight in the labour involved in such a process, nor do we see that it can be in the least necessary. Even if we assume that the plates in the volume before us are to be used for a similar work in Swedish, it would have been quite possible to give t titles of the subjects in both languages. Plans where they occ are given in the foreign manner in most cases without the nam of rooms, but as these plans are direct reproductions from t originals we cannot complain; but the fact makes it the mo necessary to leave nothing undone to help the reader in oth and easier ways. The net result of the whole is the presentati of a mass of material which will hardly convey so clear impression as a book of one third the size might be made to careful arrangement.

Much of the work illustrated is both interesting and full promise, as those who were fortunate enough to see the rece exhibition of Swedish drawings and photographs at the R.I.B. can readily imagine, and the scheme of presenting the mode architecture of different countries in a volume is a good o but greater care should be displayed in drawing up the men Were a similar work illustrating modern English architect to be prepared for the use of readers in Spain, Italy, or ev France, it would not be waste of space to devote 50 or 60 pag to a clearly written account of the historical development out which our modern architecture has sprung, nor should we expe the Continental reader to recognise the Oxford Municipal Buil ings or the County Hall or to wish to refer to an index for t missing title. And possibly a little description of our metho of life which our buildings have been erected to suit would n be out of place. Architecture may be a universal langua but it is one which expresses itself in many dialects and wi many accents.

The Corporate Spirit in Architecture.[*]

It has been well said of Plato that, although his writings embody with such completeness the philosophy of the Beautiful, there is little in the way of direct reference to the Fine Arts, to Poetry, or any of those things that we now comprehend under the term Æsthetics. The explanation of what appears, superficially, a somewhat curious condition is a relatively simple one. It is that the Greeks were so fully in possession of the Beautiful in both theory and practice that the objects of its practical expression were taken for granted in writing and in speech—that the process by which that people had become possessed of attractive surroundings to the elimination of the unpleasant, the unsuitable, or the ugly, was so natural to them—so obvious and so ordinary—that it had ceased in Plato's time to be a matter to speculate upon. It may be presumed, indeed, that we now accept that "the æsthetical atmosphere which Plato and the ancient Athenians breathed, n the generations immediately succeeding Phidias, was the purest that has been known in the history of the world." In the realm of creative beauty there seemed nothing to do but to take for granted what, as a matter of course, was provided. In J. B. Patterson's work on the Character of the Athenians he emphasises that the Fine Arts were to them national pursuits—that Architecture, Sculpture and Painting were public talents—that Phidias, Ictinus, and others produced their divine creations to gratify no primitive taste, to serve the esoteric fancies of no select and lordly tribe of connoisseurs; they were the nation's Ministers; their works the nation's boast; their reward he nation's munificence—that, indeed, everything that was splendid among the Athenians was public, their private ife being as remarkable for frugality and unambitiousness as were their national manners for emphasis of national and civic greatness. Did not, indeed, Demosthenes the Orator, speaking of Athens, say that the structures and decorations of the city, the temples, the harbours and imilar public works were left by their ancestors in such multitude and splendour as to render the attempt to surpass hem hopeless. "Look round you," said he, "upon the propylœa, the docks, the porches and all the other edifices with which they have transmitted to us the city furnished nd adorned. But, on the other hand, the private houses f such as were then in power were so unambitious and uitable to republican equality that whoever among you has seen the dwellings of these illustrious men knows that hey are distinguished from those around them by no uperior splendour." There is much evidence to show, too, hat Rome, before the period of its decadence, was imbued with the same admirable spirit, whereby both its rulers and people, though less perfectly than the Greeks, always placed national and civic interests before the personal and domestic, and expressed it suitably in the orderly egularity of their cities. Tacitus despised the Germans or their lack of regularly planned towns, and the fact hat, unlike the Romans, they built regardless of beauty, rder and proportion. He commended the principles pon which Rome was rebuilt after the fire caused by Nero, when, as he says, a regular plan was formed, the streets were made wide and long; and the elevation of the ouses was designed with an open area before the doors nd porticoes to secure and adorn the front. Both of hese peoples—the Greeks for themselves and the Romans with the aid of the superior culture of Greece—cultivated, when not occupied by wars, the arts of poetry, oratory, the rama and music in an environment of noble Architecture, ne Sculpture, and splendid colour. Such an environment as created for them, indeed—under the influence of wise hilosophical teaching and good government—as, in the ourse of generations, encouraged and cultivated all that ade for excellence of æsthetic judgment. "For," as as been further said, "in the causes by which perfection f the various liberal Arts was produced among the Athenians, are involved reasons for the high standard of taste that completed their mental character; that as the powers of the creative faculty were improved so the perceptions of the judging faculty were refined in the same degree; and, in the natural progress of the fine Arts at Athens, that bloom of national taste at last evolved itself which distinguishes the age of Sophocles and the Parthenon." It is not, therefore, strange that the philosophy of Plato should assume the existence of beauty in its most comprehensive and intuitive sense and not expend itself uselessly in teaching the obvious. That Athens in the golden age fulfilled this assumption is, I imagine, not doubted. Does not Plutarch record that Pericles taught that the wealth of a State "should be laid out on such works as, when executed, would be eternal monuments of its glory, and which, during their execution would diffuse a universal plenty; that as so many kinds of labour and such a variety of instruments and materials were requisite to these undertakings, every art would be exerted, every hand employed, almost the whole city would be in pay and be at the same time both adorned and supported by itself." He points out materials the use of which would give employment to "carpenters, masons, braziers, goldsmiths, painters, turners and other artificers," besides occupying many others in preparatory and incidental operations. He shows further how, by the exercise of these different trades, a condition of plenty had been secured and was diffused among persons of every rank and condition. Thus, adds Plutarch, were buildings raised of not only astonishing magnitude but, as regards craftsmanship, finished in inimitable beauty and perfection. Artists and workmen so engaged he mentions by name. To show how highly-skilled workmen were valued he relates that, when one fell from a wall and was injured, Pericles paid tribute for his recovery by raising before an altar a brazen statue of the Minerva of Health. In following, however cursorily, the course of what we must regard as one of the finest artistic phases known to the world—Athens in the age of Pericles, of Plato, of Socrates, and of Phidias—we see how essentially it arises out of the corporate spirit in the people themselves, who encouraged and delighted in the beauty of cities, and out of a like spirit in the workers or craftsmen actually responsible for its material expression.

Pompeii, despite its ruin and incompleteness, provides us still with an effective picture of the Græco-Roman point of view in urban architecture two thousand years ago. In it we see the general arrangement of an ancient town—the orderly and stately treatment of its public spaces and buildings; the modest expression, externally, of its house architecture, combined with astonishingly beautiful examples of craftsmanship and a generous completeness and great refinement in the general design and decorative finish of its interiors. The precedence of civic over private interests is clear—the general unobtrusiveness of house façades, whatever the wealth and importance of their owners, and the richness and beauty of interiors, is equally shown. Taine, who wrote with much insight on ancient and modern Italy, said with regard to Herculaneum and Pompeii that the city of those days was a veritable patrimony, and not, as with us moderns, a government collection of lodging houses—that there men regarded their cities as a jewel and casket and found in them a combination of all salutary, sacred and beautiful things, which they were proud to defend, love and venerate. If he is right, it explains why so much beauty survives in Pompeii.

With such an introductory comment, may I be allowed to say that my paper will furnish nothing but what you already know in respect of a few points that its title may suitably be considered to cover. These are briefly—due consideration for the general aspect of towns and homogeneity in the character of their buildings; respect for all good work or examples of craftsmanship of our own or former periods; simplicity and sincerity in present-day building expression; and the right encouragement and provision of opportunity for the work of living craftsmen, as distinct from the products of so-called "Commercial Art."

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[*] Extracts from a Paper given at the R.I.B.A. on Monday, March 16, by Frederick R. Hiorns, F.R.I.B.A.

In considering, therefore, as we have briefly done, the Classical conception of the building and other useful arts, we are forced to notice the essentially different point of view of the mechanical-industrial age of the last 100 years. Disturbed by so much that is complicated, unfitting and even positively hideous in the more modern features of our environment, we have acquired the habit of turning for relief to the old-world town or village—or what, in a general way, we call the mediæval city. The fascination we find in the streets and individual buildings that survive in Europe from, say, the twelfth to the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries results largely, I venture to think, from the fact that they show, in the main, natural and simple methods of building, the attempt to meet the practical needs of the time in direct and obvious ways; to the further fact that variety resulted from differences in the use and social or public importance of buildings without necessitating departures—which, indeed, were never thought of—from the general root principles of design and construction, fitness, suitability and truthfulness that applied to them all; that ornament and decoration was applied in ways inherent to the conditions, and not unnaturally and artificially introduced. Consciously or unconsciously these circumstances led to harmonious effects in building and ensured the quiet charm we invariably associate with periods removed by some centuries from our own. Not only were churches, public buildings, palaces and houses large or small consistently well-designed and constructed, and homogeneous in their general effect, but internal decoration and furnishing, down to the smallest detail, appears to have been equally so, and to have embodied the best expression of thought and workmanship.

* * *

If we turn from this to conditions in the modern town, we need no emphasis of an all too obvious change. If we place responsibility upon the latter half of the nineteenth century for the horrors we see in the shape of street or town architecture, to what can we assign the reason? We may surmise that the conflict and confusion, the lack of unity or harmony, in our streets, is due to the fact that with the rise of commercial life in the last century, and its concentration on inhuman machine-made production, building—including what we call the industrial arts—lost connection with native traditions; that, in its place, was put an unintelligent imitation—the attempt to reproduce ornamental features characteristic of the art of other times and countries, as a sort of surface treatment removed more or less entirely from the reasons, purpose or use that originally brought them into being. We see, accordingly, artificial faces to buildings, reproducing stock architectural ornaments, and conveying impressions that they in nowise arise from the practical necessities of the case; that instead the designer started off with a preconceived notion to do a Gothic—Queen Anne—Egyptian—Louis Quatorze—or Moorish façade (quite commonly *merely* a façade), and did so regardless of the merits of the problem that faced him. Paper architecture and draughtsmen's tricks had, in fact, taken the place of natural building, and their blighting effects on the older conception of a sincere creative art survives in the spurious and unnatural features that still disguise the structures of to-day. As regards shop architecture, Mr. Charles Marriott, in his recent book, seems to rather defend this. He says:—

> "If he is to give satisfaction to his clients, the modern designer of commercial buildings must not only concur in the idea of display, but he must also aid in the general hypnotic effect. He must proclaim loudly that Blanks are people. It is not merely a matter of providing more window space, though that is a problem in itself, but of making the whole building look impressive. The architect has to take part in a gigantic game of bluff. His problem as an artist is how to reconcile this with the general amenities of our cities, and, as a rule, he falls back upon juggling with the classical orders. They provide at least a certain decorum in display. That they bear no real relation to the purpose of the building is beside the question; a shop that really looked like a shop, in modern conditions of shopkeeping, would scandalise the street.

I hope we shall not agree that the architect must necessarily conform to the unnatural cravings of his clients. But we shall certainly be happier, and our streets ought to improve when our patrons are more content to leave the treatment of buildings to those who can develop them logically, suitably and quietly, as used to be the case.

The simple and natural in building may be regarded as communal, the aggressively artificial and individualistic as not so, and certainly quite contrary to what Mr. Trystan Edwards, who has said so much that is admirable on the subject, has called "good manners" in architecture. When, to encourage commerce, or for other reasons, men seek personal emphasis, and, in a choice between spiritual and purely materialistic considerations, invariably choose the latter, what chance is there of regard being shown for the general effect of towns, for preserving the beauties of the countryside, for saving old buildings that occur on sites coveted for personal gain—and what opportunities for encouraging the genuine artist-craftsman as against the hack "commercial" artist? Even of similar conditions resulting from industrial developments in Italy it has been said that* "modern movements, modern squares, modern houses, the whitewash daubed on old walls, the cast-iron bridges spanning classic waters, the straight, featureless, glaring, dusty streets, the electric trolleys cutting across ancient marbles, all conduce to make ignoble what was noble and belittle all that was great." To our usual medley of conflicting house fronts, showing no regard for general environment or for one another, have been more recently added advertising signs of all kinds, including the hideous trappings of the illuminated variety, that go to make what is already confusion worse confounded. In the countryside the same disregard for fitness makes itself apparent, and it is somewhat useless to seek improvement in the architectural effect of towns and cities if advertising methods pay no regard to the amenities—whether urban or rural.

* * *

Many old villages and hamlets made up of the simple houses of bygone ages have been spoilt by the intrusion of structures whose characteristics are ostentation and vulgarity. In contrast with this is the common vernacular building of Europe—particularly, perhaps, of Italy; the town and rural architecture that consists of cubical brick boxes, usually plastered, with simple rectangular holes for windows and doors and plain flat pyramid roofs with projecting eaves, in their simplicity constantly quite beautiful both individually and in mass effect. One of the main distresses, indeed, caused by individualism in architecture is that vernacular building has gone—or almost so—and that with this has disappeared the sense of order and unity in streets and homogeneity in towns. I suppose one hardly dare mention old Regent Street—the one really orderly and distinguished thoroughfare that we one-time knew—or even guess at the ultimate effect of its reconstruction. But I am convinced that an acknowledgment of unity, harmony and order in street architecture is essential, and that Nash revealed in a very remarkable way the working out of a valuable principle in his treatment of Regent Street. In streets of the monumental or ceremonial kind I think we must take thought of their treatment as a whole beforehand and not leave things to chance and the all too common desire of each separate proprietor to outshine his neighbour. A purely monotonous sameness is by no means essential to the production of fitting and expressive street architecture, but the harmonious relation of parts—if parts there must be—is so desirable as to be almost a necessity. There must be unity of design or homogeneity of character if the streets of cities and towns are to be what we have a right to expect them to be—an equivalent, on a dignified and more magnificent scale, of the qualities shown in the beautiful vernacular architecture, urban and rural, of past ages. For what after all is the characteristic palace architecture of Florence, Siena, Volterra, Perugia and other Italian cities but a more noble and magnificent expression of vernacular building? Though the buildings differ, there is harmony and consistency in their variety. It is, in fact, generally noticeable that, despite differences of period and treatment in the buildings of an old town, one feels no sense of conflict, a curiously happy result of sincere and truthful building.

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*"Critical Studies," by Ouida.

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It comes to this, that all our advance in education and our mechanical advantages will never, if the corporate spirit is lacking in developing the amenities of towns, bring what we do up to the truer standard of values that we recognise in the work of past ages. The ills that we see, and that continue, will not be cured except as the result of a common desire for order and fitness and a readiness to make concessions when necessary for the general good. The condition is a spiritual one—a question of the right point of view. I suppose we must conclude that though individuals, here and there, may have some interest in what may be called the spiritual aspect of material things, the great mass of us have not—that to the majority our cities, in the Platonic sense, make no appeal, and such concern as is shown for them hardly reaches beyond the condition of personal advantage. Were such a spirit universal little unity or order would be possible in communal life or beauty in cities. The exercise of a discriminating public interest in such questions as the fate of the City churches, Whitgift Hospital, Regent Street, St. Paul's Cathedral and Waterloo Bridge is very desirable if we are to maintain our position as civilised, thinking beings.

In this connection we ought to readily acknowledge the debt we owe to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for its valuable work through a period of nearly half a century, and its practical advocacy of sound methods of conservation as against discredited nineteenth century "restoration" methods. It can surely be claimed that those who desire to sustain the established traditional principles and methods of building upon which all true architecture has been founded, can never be willing parties to the removal of such work illustrative of it as remain; and if as architects or artists we regard works of to-day as at all worthy of respect, mere self-defence would force us to observe a scrupulous regard for the good works of the past.

Ruskin claimed that "there were two duties respecting National Architecture whose importance it was impossible to overrate: the first to render the Architecture of the day historical; and the second to preserve, as the most precious of inheritances, that of past ages." It would seem that if we fail in the first of these aims it will probably be largely through neglect of the second, which otherwise would continue to show us that the great Art of the past has been, in the main, the simple and truthful expression of its age, and the result of sympathetic co-operation between those who produced it. If the nineteenth century produced no distinctive expression of building, was it not because its problems were not frankly faced in an era of make-believe? Even the introduction of steel construction has, until recently, received little acknowledgment in the visible expression of buildings, which continue to show both form and ornament based on the materials and constructive methods of the pre-steel age. If I may mention just one or two obvious examples of a newer and more truthful tendency, Adelaide House might be quoted. It does not disguise, as so many buildings do, the basic constructive motive. And there is the remarkable French church, on entirely distinctive present-day lines, recently built in reinforced concrete at Vincennes (MM. Droitz and Marrast, S.A.D.G.). It seems to recognise not only constructive truth and the relation of form to function but also the corporate principle in building that admits the work of painters, sculptors and others—as well as the part of the architect—in their execution and resultant expression. Along the more sincere lines of such a work as this we may one day develop a twentieth century architecture as well as stimulate a new expression in craftsmanship distinctive of our age.

Why should the decoration of modern buildings be almost limited to moulding and carving, so much of which, as we have already said, is both tasteless and superfluous? Architects might often, to a much greater extent than they do (I am not speaking, of course, of these specially "lean" days) provide opportunities for sculptors, mural painters, artists in plaster, leadwork, mosaic, stained glass, inlay, and so on—even though to do so we may have to forgo columns and pilaster that serve no functional purpose and are a misuse of the emphasis that should attach to the classical orders, and to dispose of a similar condition of redundancy that applies to our masses of strings, dentilled cornices, rusticated masonry, turrets and cupolas with no relation to structure, panels, cartouches, swags and the other stock survivals of Victorian hypocrisy and excess.

A building may well acknowledge, by the impersonal character of its treatment, that many craftsmen are concerned with it. Recognition of the architect as a dominating factor in the general conception and execution of buildings still does not set aside the propriety of providing for and acknowledging the work of others in the method of their expression—constructively and decoratively. As Professor Lethaby reminds us, "Good architecture is masterly structure with adequate workmanship; the highest architecture is likely to have fit sculpture and painting integrally bound up with it." It was the Greek and the Gothic ideal; and was also splendidly sustained in the best phases of the Renaissance.

Such, then, is the general case I have ventured to present to you—that old buildings should be preserved both for themselves and the example they put before us of how to do things well; that our own work should be sound, simple and sincere in its expression of plan and purpose; that it should embody and acknowledge the best craftsmanship at our command, having in mind that only by such will the old intuitive sense for the practical and artistic use of material be restored—coupled with consideration always, as I think naturally follows, of such claims as environment and homogeneity of character in cities have upon us. Along such lines, and by means that give recognition to order, regularity, unity and beauty in cities, can the Corporate Spirit in Architecture—using that term in its widest sense—be expressed. If, therefore, architecture is, in any real sense, the mistress art, would it not seem natural that this Institute—now so strong numerically, and, in that sense, so influential—by co-operating in a closer and more definite way than at present with those whose aim is allied to its Charter purpose—such bodies as the Art Workers' Guild, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Arts and Crafts Society, the Civic Arts Associations in London and elsewhere, the Town Planning Institute, Royal Society of British Sculptors, the London Society, Scapa Society, Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera, Society of Master Glass-painters, and so on; with all, indeed, who collectively or individually are encouraging and assisting what is best in either the more detailed aspects of building or its ultimate general mass effect—do a great deal towards ends that are obviously to be desired if the comprehensive corporate conception of the building art is to be restored. A common policy towards a common end is required if that aim is to be achieved. "Great building," it has been truly said, "is not the realisation of the design of an individual, but the produce of a crowd of workers, conscious of a common aim and co-operating for its achievement." Or, as Professor Lethaby, to whom we owe so much for right views on the craft of building, puts it, "If ever we are to have a time of architecture again it must be founded on a love for the city, a worship of home and nation. No planting down of a few costly buildings, ruling some straight streets, provision of fountains, or setting up of a number of stone and bronze dolls is enough without the enthusiasm for corporate life and common ceremonial. Every noble city has been a crystallisation of the contentment, pride and order of the community." Or, as he expresses it in another place, "To build cities and live in them properly is the great business of large associations of men. The outward and the make must always be exact pictures of the mind of the makers. Not only is this so at any given stage, but it is so all the more in a going concern, for the outward is always reacting again on the inward, so that the concrete becomes a mould for the spiritual. Man builds towns—so that the towns shall build his sons. As the old Greek said, 'The city teaches the man.'" Could anything be more true or more important to us than this? Epictetus surely had such a condition in mind when he said that "if Reason should rule in cities it is better certainly for great souls to inhabit small houses than for mean slaves to lurk in magnificent mansions, just as the Eubaens and Spartans did not build or repair their walls with stones only, but with discipline and zeal for good works, the visible ornaments alike of cities and of rulers—so that, flourishing and peaceful, they made the Republic by uniting together not logs and stones, but living souls." It is only as the result of such a social attitude that we can expect to attain to noble cities and orderly streets and houses, the latter, we may hope, with nothing within them eventually but what conforms to the Morris ideal of universal utility and beauty.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

MARCH 20, 1875.

COMPETITIONS.

Under this heading we propose to give each week, or as often as may be necessary, a brief account of the *conditions* of such competitions as may at the time be open to the profession. In doing so we shall point out what conditions have been framed in accordance or at variance with the rules agreed upon at the General Conference of 1872; beyond this it will not be our province to go, our object being to help the reader to ascertain (more than an advertisement can) whether the *conditions* of a particular competition are likely to meet with his views, rather than to furnish a reprint of such details of requirements, etc., as he must, after all, obtain for himself. The numbers refer to the corresponding paragraphs in the General Conference Rules above mentioned.

Art Galleries.

Women's International Art Club Exhibition at the Suffolk Street Galleries, S.W.1.

Our review of this excellent exhibition has been delayed a week. The promoters are to be congratulated; the exhibition is of undoubted merit. The range of subjects and media is very wide, and the variety of such a character as to maintain the public interest all round the exhibition. The hanging committee who, as a rule, can never please anybody, must have satisfied every visitor to the show. The pictures have been hung with every consideration for their merit, colour and composition. Whilst the gallery cannot be said to hold anything brilliant, the general level of the exhibits is above the ordinary. Every style is represented, from the painting with a knife to the fine delicate early Victorian water-colour renderings. One artist has demonstrated the possibility of successfully depicting a portrait by spots. Viewed from about 10 yards' distance these spots merge into delicate tones, and the result is quite successful. One is inclined to question whether the method is not more laborious than the recognised form of depicting tones and masses of colour. Another exhibitor has contributed a design for a mantel board. We thought that such things were of the past, but apparently this was a mistake. The design in question is in character with the best illustrations of these things. Naturalistic and yet conventional, the modern mind has travelled beyond such forms of decoration, and to turn back and give them serious reflection is difficult. To-day the frightful grates which mantel borders were designed to cover are no longer tolerated, if they exist.

No. 2 is quite a remarkable picture, illustrating a garden which has in no way been cultivated. The wilderness impression is very well depicted, and the whole is rendered in pale tones, relying for its effect on a pencil accentuation of the details. No. 5 is a modern impression of a bleak moorland landscape. Viewed at some distance, the colours harmonise pleasantly. No. 10.—This evening landscape is best described as being in a very early stage. All the drawing for a carefully finished picture is included, but the colouring is flat and lacks life, and conveys very little to the imagination. No. 8.—The artist had depicted the water in a clever manner, but beyond this the composition is poor. The clouds are unnatural in form, and the sails of the boat clash unhappily with the clouds in so far as they, by virtue of equal colour value, obliterate each other. No. 12.—There is considerable merit in this composition, though the drawing is on the wild side, and the artist seems to have forgotten the value of contrasting forms and colours. No. 13.—A clever impression of flowers, expressing knowledge and taste. No. 18.—Bright in colour, illustrating strong sunlight. One's interest grows the longer one contemplates this picture. No. 17 is good in parts, the foreground is rather scamped, which is a pity. No. 19.—Flowers in a bowl. All the talent depicted in No. 13 is lacking here; there is not sufficient truthfulness to call the painting a representation of nature nor sufficient conventionalisation to classify the same as decorative. No. 39.—Here we have a picture full of interest architecturally. The drawing, which could under no circumstances be easy, has been very well executed; the perspective is perfect. No. 43.—Many will pause before this curious work, most will understand what has been the artist's aim, but the majority will only be able to recognise her failure. No. 60.—By the same artist as No. 10. The sense of distance is well depicted, the clouds which cover the distant mountains have been effectively painted. No. 68.—Like No. 39, this picture will appeal to our professional as also No. 72. This latter contains quite a good idea, which could be successfully applied to our modern needs. No. 80 is clever, if a trifle theatrical in colouring. No. 93.—Simple in treatment, but very graphic; the colouring is delicate and altogether charming. No. 103.—A rather uninteresting subject, well drawn and successfully painted. No. 113.—Wembley, as it certainly was not.

These hundred pictures represent about one-fourth of the work hung in the gallery, and whilst one would like to linger and describe those which appeal to our interest, space will not permit, and it must be sufficient to repeat the expression of satisfaction and pleasure that we experienced in our survey of this exhibition.

R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE CRAFTS.

The first of the series of the popular lectures on the Crafts associated with Architecture will be held at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, March 25, 1925, at 5 p.m., when Mr. Walter H. Godfrey will deliver a lecture on "Heraldry and Architecture."

STOCKPORT.—Plans have been approved by the Licensing Justices for alterations to the "Horse Shoe" Inn, High Lane, for additional accommodation. Architect, Mr. P. Peirce, 30 St. Peters Gate, Stockport, and for additions to the Railway Hotel, Reddish, for Threlfall's Brewery Co., of Salford. Architect, Mr. B. Waterhouse, A.M.S.A., at the Brewery offices. The contracts have not been placed.

TILBURY.—The Upper Ward elementary school is to be enlarged by 100 or 150 places.

UPMINSTER.—A school for 400 is proposed to replace existing premises deemed unsatisfactory.

WARTON.—Miss M. I. Friese left a sum of money for the provision of a social club at Warton. Plans and estimates are now being prepared.

WEST RIDING.—A field at Guiseley is to be purchased for the erection of an elementary school.—A school for 300 is proposed at West Green, Ecclesfield.—A site for a new school at Temple Hirst is to be acquired.—A school for 600 to cost £18,000 is to be built at South Kirby.—A school for 350 is to be erected at Thorne at a cost of £10,500.—A school for 456 is proposed at Bramley at a cost of £13,500.—An expert report is to be obtained from Mr. G. Midgley Taylor as to sewage disposal at Rawcliffe Hall so that the County Council can decide as to the possibilities of enlarging the institution.

WEYMOUTH.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender £19,920 of Mr. K. O. Penshaw for the erection of 26 parlour and 16 non-parlour houses on the Westham site.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Spa Avenue, for Mr. E. W. Puffett; alterations, Bon Marche, St. Mary Street, for Messrs. Crickway & Son.

WIGAN.—The Parochial Church Council of St. Stephen's Church at Whelley, near Wigan, are proposing to erect a new church. The proposals embrace the erection of a chancel, two bays of the nave, organ chamber, clergy's vestries and morning chapel. The present scheme is estimated to cost £6,000, towards which £3,000 is in hand. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, of Castle Hill, Lancaster. No contracts are placed.

WOMBWELL.—West Riding Education Committee are to obtain a site for a technical institute.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a middle school for which an estimate of £32.000 has been passed, but the architect's detailed estimates indicate the need for a supplemental vote of £16,000 for the scheme.

The Ideal Home Exhibition.

The Ideal Home Exhibition may be described as affording an interesting haunt for the curious amateur who is thinking of building rather than as a serious contribution to an important question. Nothing of startling novelty is shown there, but it will be generally admitted that the effect of the whole is pleasing, very largely because the arrangement is good and the design of many of the individual stands is far more tasteful and successful than has been the case at any other exhibition we have seen. Naturally, it is chiefly the firms dealing in decorative adjuncts who have excelled in design. Among the best designed stalls we particularly noticed that of the London Gas Exhibition, which is carried out in classical design, with square piers and low divisions between, finished in predominant gold colouring. Electric House, where every method of utilising electrical current for domestic purposes is shown in a series of well designed interiors, is another notable stand. Three of the four angle stands in a main avenue are occupied by Messrs. Burnet's stand in black and gold, Messrs. Elkington, and the Adams House, all of them good examples of exhibition stands. Both Walpumur and the Wallpaper Manufacturers have good stands, as have also Solignum, the Scientific Metals Co., Messrs. Gaze, and others. The net result is that, while in an ordinary exhibition the stands contain exhibits of interest, in this Exhibition quite a quarter of the stands are objects of considerable architectural and decorative interest on their individual merits. Nor has this result been produced by great expenditure. We have been to exhibitions where more money has been expended on stands with less effect; the difference is due to more careful and effective design.

Undoubtedly the garden section of the Exhibition forms a very attractive feature; the shading of the whole space with canvas gives an added richness to the colouring of the plants and trees under, while the scenery which surrounds the whole and merges into it is well contrived and good of its kind. The well-known firms of Messrs. Cheal and Messrs. Sutton and Messrs. Carter and Co. are responsible for much pleasing work, and a number of smaller exhibits of garden designers show the pleasing effects made possible by knowledge and arrangement. No doubt such an exhibition does good by showing a number of people who have never considered the subject that a garden needs careful arrangement as much as a house does, a fact of which many seem ignorant; but it cannot be said that anything is shown which will be of great interest to those who already have knowledge of the subject. The village of ideal homes will draw crowds, but is, nevertheless, in our view, the most disappointing section of the Exhibition. To compare the incongruous group of exhibition buildings shown with a Cotswold village is ludicrous, for nothing is congruous or designed with any respect for its neighbour. The best building is the rather ambitious pavilion designed by Sir E. Lutyens and carried out by Messrs. Lovell, in brick and artificial stone, to house the Queen's Doll's House. Next to it is the "Maple House," a half-timber structure of a kind we are familiar with in exhibitions; the Braithwaite steel house, and several others, including an excellently designed all-concrete house built by the British Portland Cement Association from designs by Mr. W. J. Palmer Jones, which forms the only well-designed house shown. Many estate agents and development companies are represented at stands where the enthusiastic visitor will find agents ready to take and sell them plots on building estates or to show them in what manner they can translate their dreams into practical materialisation with or without professional aid.

The Exhibition's chief use is to afford a convenient centre where various products of manufacturing firms can be seen and compared with one another. In this it partly resembles the more businesslike and less spectacular building trades exhibitions. The remaining features—the gardens and the village of ideal homes—may be likened to so much stage scenery which will interest and amuse without conveying any really valuable information to the prospective house hunter. But, as we have said, the general conception is both clever and inviting and we have little doubt the Exhibition will afford its promoters reason for congratulation.

Our readers will find many names among the exhibitors well known to them for their products used in the construction and equipment of houses, and the following exhibits will repay the time spent on a closer inspection than can be given to every stand at Olympia. The Heating and Lighting Section contains many of the proved, and improved, means of economically heating houses and at the same time providing for cooking. Of these the Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., are well in evidence with "Interoven" and "Super Interoven" convertible cooking and heating stoves (Pascall's patent), instantly convertible from cooking stoves to open fire sitting-room grates, and giving at all times an ample supply of hot water for baths and domestic purposes. Over 60,000 of these are now in use and should be ample confirmation of the makers' claims. The Triplex Foundry Co., Ltd., give demonstrations of cooking whilst the boilers heat the hot water cylinders by their "Triplex" grates.

Express Boilers, Ltd., show their water boiler which is not a geyser, but a new invention for heating or boiling of water rapidly, 17 seconds being the period in which water can be brought to a boiling point.

Messrs. Wood, Russell & Co.'s "Sentry" hot water boilers give constant hot water supply day and night for domestic purposes as well as heating radiators, can be used for cooking, and have a large hot plate.

Messrs. Robert Jenkins & Co., Ltd., show their patent "Eco" combination hot water boiler with oven attached, Messrs. Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd., their "Foresight" combination range with open fire, and Messrs. R. Russell a selection of "Herald" ranges and "Zephyr" combination stoves.

Thomas Potterton can always be relied upon to show in a practical manner gas-heated appliances for domestic purposes, and their working exhibit here is comprehensive. Standardised types of "Victor" gas boilers for domestic hot water supply and warming by means of radiators in circulation are shown in operation and which are automatically controlled.

The New Stimex Gas Stove Co., Ltd., give demonstrations of cooking and have a comprehensive exhibit of gas cookers, ranges, circulators and fires.

Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., with the range of fireplaces manufactured by them, make a display notable for its correctness of style and excellence of manufacture, containing numerous examples to suit most architectural requirements.

The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., in a comprehensive exhibit of "Lefco" ware, include the well-known Burmantofts fireplaces in a variety of designs, also examples of well-designed garden vases, sundials, etc. They also display examples of "Imperial Porcelain" lavatories, kitchen sinks, etc.

Messrs. Candy & Co., Ltd., show a selection of their "Devon" fires. The Bell Range & Foundry Co. exhibit a range of Dutch tile fireplaces fitted with "Bell Fires."

Electric fires have their sphere of usefulness, and their application for various conditions and purposes are fully demonstrated by Messrs. Belling & Co., with fires, cookers, water-heaters, etc., manufactured by them. Pipeless heating by warm air, introduced during recent years and installed in numerous private houses, has one great advantage in the absence of pipes or radiators. The air is warmed in a heater placed in the basement or other convenient position, and passing through a grid or opening circulates through the house. The Lea Valley Engineering Co., Ltd., show their pipeless heaters in operation.

The difficulty of lighting in districts where gas or electric light is not available, or where the cost is prohibitive to most users, is overcome by installing either petrol air gas plant, acetylene gas plant, or a self-contained electric generating plant; examples of each are to be seen. Messrs. Spensers, Ltd., who have had so long an experience in the manufacture and installation of petrol air gas, have an exhibit of their "Silverlite" generating plant, both weight-driven and water-driven, for use in lighting and also for heating and cooking.

Messrs. Thorn & Hoddle demonstrate their "Incanto" acetylene generators, and the Delco Light Co. show self-contained electric lighting plant.

Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd., may be congratulated on the excellence of the exhibit of sanitary appliances and equipment. Four complete bathrooms are shown, two of which include the well-known "Delphian" type of porcelain enamelled baths, complete with lavatory basins and w.c. fittings. Marble and onyx top lavatories as well as the more moderately priced earthenware and fireclay lavatories, and the "Glenholm" basin for taps in corner instead of the usual position. Sinks of numerous types, wash tubs, etc., and a range of bathroom accessories are to be seen at their stand.

Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., are also well represented by their sanitary display. Three complete bathrooms are shown, embodying the latest modern equipment combined with sanitary science and simplicity. Examples of wall covering in Dutch tiles and imitation marble. A selection of high-class fireplace suites in designs of various periods. Boilers and other heating equipment form part of this firm's exhibit.

The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., give demonstrations of many purposes for which "Rawlplugs" can be used and of the ease in fixing and security ensured by their use. Another section is devoted to a large range of bathroom fittings.

In the Housing Section the British Portland Cement Association show how concrete may be used to build an inexpensive house and to demonstrate its versatility. The four sides are treated in a different way, the back is of reconstructed Ham Hill stone, one side represents Portland stone, another side is of coloured blocks of various textures, and the fourth side is rough cast, except the string course, which is of red concrete bricks and tiles. The hall floor is black concrete tiles, the fireplaces cast stone surrounds, window frames and door frames are also of concrete, and the roof concrete tiled in various methods. Gutterings and down pipes are also of concrete.

Messrs. Bivert & Firth introduce "The Circle" as a rapidly erected house that will prove a solution of the housing problem. It is a type of mass-production factory-built house such as has been successful in Canada for thirty years, and the quality of the materials used, the workmanship, and rapidity of erection are factors to this end. The various houses erected in this section have offered practical means of showing to advantage many building products and fittings. Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., supplied inside linings, roof, floor and wall tilings, gutterings, down pipes, etc.; Messrs. Langley, London, their Courtrai-du-Nord and Beauvais tiles.

The Vulcanite Co., Ltd., roof garden, as laid on the garden roof of the Universal House, is a system of three layers of mastic applied hot, combined with three layers of vulcanite sheet asphalt. Vulcanite roofing remains permanently pliable. A very useful consideration is that flat roofs covered with patent Vulcanite roofing can be adopted for a variety of purposes, one suggestion being a roof garden, as exhibited. Larger areas could be adopted for tennis courts, summer tea gardens, etc. Patent Vulcanite roofing is absolutely watertight, has frequently been used for lining roof tanks and storage tanks for rain water on country houses.

Merchant Traders Co. show their "Metco" doors; the National Radiator Co., Ltd., heating and cooking equipment; Messrs. Musgrave & Co., Ltd., steel exit stairs and their "Cricket" stoves.

Southwark.—Lady Erleigh proposes to erect a day nursery for 50 children on a site in Southwark Street.—Plans passed by Borough Council: Building Upper Ground Street for Messrs. Murrell's Wharf, Ltd.; new building Lavington Street, for Paper Tube & Box Co.

Correspondence.

The Dilemma and How to End It.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—I am entirely with you in your leading article of last week and am pleased that you have the courage to express yourself so decisively. The whole treatment of the question of housing is a sample of "with what little wisdom we are governed." Soon after the War prices of all commodities and services, with I believe the single exception of the rents of houses, were allowed to gradually adjust themselves. Had the rents of houses been allowed also to adjust themselves they would have gradually risen to a figure at which it would have paid private enterprise to build at reasonable prices and the shortage of houses might have now ceased. The consequent cost of living and the claim for wages would have increased, but only as part of the unjustified and unnatural increase which did take place in all other things, and again would have fallen with the others, though possibly not to the present level of cost of living, yet but very little above it. Pre-war rent was about 10 per cent. of wages. If rents had been raised 100 per cent. it would have added 10 per cent. to cost of living. But we should have had the houses for the people, there would have been no subsidy for the income tax payer to provide, and the manufacturer, if paying 10 per cent. more wages, would have been somewhat relieved of income tax. And it would have been true economics.

How to end it? Your suggestions to place housing in the hands of private enterprise and without subsidy is the answer. And now is the time to educate the public on the subject of your suggestions. Two years is none too much time to do so, before the expiration of the recent extension of the Rent Act and to be prepared then to stop any further extension of the Act.

The two years will also give time for the public to consider the removal of the burden of rating from the rent of houses, which removal would very considerably help the housing question. Before the war rates of small houses were generally paid by the owner and collected from the tenant with the rent, and were I believe supposed by many tenants as part of the rent paid to a rapacious owner. Many of the tenants now know better, but rates remain a very serious burden on the rent. Rating should not be assessed on rent, it is inequitable; the rich man in a large house pays less, in proportion to his ability to pay, than does a poor man in a small house. The workman with a large family, in a proportionately sized house, pays more than the workman with no family and a small house. A multitude of the young men and women escape paying any rates, because they do not rent a house. The equity is to return to the Original Act of Queen Elizabeth and to assess the rent on the "ability to pay," also to broaden the basis of rating, so as to assess all who claim a vote, by so doing reducing the rate to many who are now overburdened and ceasing to let rates be any burden on housing.

The ceasing of subsidy and the removal of the burden of rating on houses would in my opinion solve the difficulty, if adopted simultaneously.—Yours truly,

Edward M. Gibbs, F.R.I.B.A.

The Painter's Trade.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—The proposals for the augmentation of labour in the building industry have attracted a great deal of attention in the press, and it is with a view to correcting possible misapprehensions that we address this letter to you.

While it is doubtless true that many building crafts are short of labour as a result of the neglect of apprenticeship, this does not apply equally to all the crafts concerned.

In our own craft (painting and decorating) there has been, from 1919 onwards, a comprehensive education scheme, jointly financed and controlled by operatives and employers, through their National organisations. Joint education committees have been set up in all parts of the country, and these have done much to set up standards, and to increase the educational facilities available, by the provision of a uniform form of indenture, and in other ways to stimulate enthusiasm and generally to improve the outlook for the young craftsman.

Another factor not to be overlooked is that the painting trade has not yet solved the problem of unemployment with which the slack winter season confronts it. This question of winter unemployment has been the bugbear of the painting trade for generations, but it was never worse than it is to-day, and for a variety of reasons. It would be the height of folly, under these circumstances, to add to the difficulties of the problem by introducing to the trade a new class of semi-trained men.

The Industrial Joint Council for the Painting Trade in Great Britain, having these circumstances in mind, has carefully considered the proposals of the Building Industry Committee, and has unanimously resolved :—

"That in the opinion of this Council, the ordinary method of admitting apprentices to the painting trade, through the painting trade apprenticeship scheme, should be recognised by the Ministry of Health as adequate for the painting trade, without recourse to the adult apprenticeship system proposed as part of the Government plan for the augmentation of labour."

This expression of opinion implies no hostility to the official scheme for increasing the supply of labour in those branches of the building industry where a serious shortage exists and where apprenticeship has been allowed largely to lapse during recent years.

The painting trade representatives believe that their own scheme, now fully operative, is competent to supply more than sufficient skilled painting labour for the country's needs, and they regard with apprehension any proposal which would involve unnecessary cost, the introduction of more men than there is likely to be work for, and inevitable injury to the scheme for which they are responsible and upon which they have expended so much time, money and thought.—Yours, etc.,

William Mellor,
Employers' Secretary
J. A. Gibson,
Operatives' Secretary
National Painters and Decorators' Joint Council.

St. Paul's.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—It is noticeable that the upper part of the walls of the aisles of the Cathedral have no windows, but are ornamented with blank niches in place of windows. What was the reason for this very unusual arrangement ? The explanation is that Wren built the external walls of the aisles to almost double the height required with the object of concealing the clearstories and the flying buttresses, which were supposed to be too unconventional for a building in the "Classical" style. The upper part of these aisle-walls is, therefore, nothing but a stone screen and a sham.

Some years ago a suggestion was made to "Carry the upper roofs of the nave across to the top of the outer walls : Close the present triforium windows and open the niches into windows above : and open the present clearstories into galleries of the same width as the present aisles."

This suggestion seems to be quite practicable. It would add to the dignity of the Cathedral, internally and externally : it would remove one of its gravest blemishes in the windowless screen wall : the ungainly triforium windows would be walled up : and it would provide a large amount of extra accommodation.

With regard to the windows, Wren knew that the ordinary roundheaded windows were an unsatisfactory feature, but it was impossible to fill the great dreary with mullions and quatrefoils as in a Gothic building. In some modern buildings the difficulty has been partially met by the insertion of a form of pediment in the window frame, which certainly does something to break the waste window space, and relieve the monotony of these round headed windows. Examples may be seen on a small scale at Electra House, Moorgate, and in the building No. 126 Cannon Street. Some attention to the ornamentation of such window spaces, whether in the form suggested of "pediments" or otherwise, might lead to interesting developments in the future.

There are a thousand beautiful features in this great Cathedral, but there are numerous blemishes ; and as the fabric is about to be overhauled the authorities may be disposed to consider suggestions, and take steps to remove those defects that can be removed. J. A. Shearer.

1 Clyde Road, Wallington.

[We do not think the authorities are likely to take advantage of the very ingenious suggestions made by our correspondent, nor have we often heard that there is a lack of necessary accommodation in St. Paul's.—Ed.]

The Finish of Concrete.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of March 6 is an article which contains the following statement :—

"Concrete, whether in the form of precast blocks or otherwise, does not provide a satisfactory finish. It presents a face of depressing character, the texture is unsatisfactory, and the colour monotonous."

Whoever Mr. A. Seymour Reeve may be (his name is signed to the article in which that statement appears), he is woefully uninformed as regards white concrete. His knowledge of what the Romans did also needs overhauling. I suggest that possibly Mr. A. Seymour Reeve has never been in Rome or he would not have written what he did. He certainly should find out what is being done in London in concrete to-day. Imagine a man writing a sentence about concrete in which he puts in italics the words, "The surface is not hand-wrought." Practically every white concrete surface to-day is hand-wrought—at least a very large majority of white concrete surfaces, whether applied in situ or produced in the form of white cast concrete stone, are finished with a hand-wrought surface. Some machine-made white cast stone presents a surface which is tooled by electrical machinery, but it is guided by hand. It is a question whether or not it would merit the term hand-wrought as much as an actual hand-produced finish would do. When he talks about the surface of concrete to-day lacking the human element his statement is misleading. The following paragraph is astonishing : "Despite all possible care in design, and all possible thought in execution, concrete buildings have demonstrated in most conclusive terms the impossibility of obtaining fine architecture by the use of concrete stone."

What an extraordinary statement ! Has he seen no cast concrete stone buildings of note ?

This paragraph is equally astounding : "It follows that the problem of finishing a concrete surface with some suitable effect is one that must be tackled seriously and solved in a practical fashion." It has been tackled seriously for years.

Finally, what purports to be instructive is all "out of focus" : "For the cheapest forms of building, a colour-wash of distemper would provide a mitigation of the bare concrete surface. For buildings a little better, a stucco finish would be acceptable. But neither of these expedients will meet the case of buildings which, while they call for better treatment, do not admit of stone finishing or the more expensive effects. In this province new methods will certainly become necessary." Let me quote his final sentence : "Concrete building has come to stay, and the question of its most suitable treatment is one that demands an answer." I suggest that you would advise Mr. A. Seymour Reeve to "read up" his subject. If he is not aware of the sort of data procurable I suggest that he look about him. Unless he is blind he can see enough in London to-day to controvert many of the statements in his article.—Yours faithfully,

Regent House, Regent Street, W.1. Frederic Coleman.

Rights of Property.

At the annual dinner of the London Property Owners' Association, Mr. G. Rentoul, in responding to one of the toasts, said that whereas at one time nine-tenths of the work of Parliament was concerned with rights of property, now nine-tenths of the time was taken up with questions concerning the rights of individuals, which made it more necessary for those who had a definite stake in the country to organise for the protection of their rights and interests. The reminder is a timely one, for the whole trend of modern legislation shows a scant regard for the interests of those who have, through their efforts, raised themselves among their fellows. The Nemesis is that we have, by allowing property interests to be attacked, damaged the individual, and none more so than those who are at present seeking accommodation they cannot find. It took many years to do away with the increment taxation clauses of the 1910 Act, and it will take many more to obliterate the harm done by Acts restricting rents unaccompanied by any compensation for owners whose absolute rights were callously disregarded.

Llandudno.—The tender of Messrs. Patterson & Davies, £24,719, has been accepted for the erection of 41 houses on various sites.—Plans passed : 4 houses, Trinity Street, for Mr. W. H. Pearson ; alterations, Links Hotel, Conway Road, for Mr. W. H. Parry.

Merthyr Tydfil.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Lloyd & Davis, of Port Talbot, to erect 56 houses at Gellefaelog, at an average of £487 10s. per house and £35 14s. 7d. for roads and £11 for sewers. The borough architect's estimate for direct labour was a total of £592 9s. 8d. per house, with roads and sewers.—The Ministry of Health have approved of a scheme for erecting 126 houses at Treharris.

Prestwich.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the erection of another 50 houses.—Plans passed : 12 houses, Cedar Grove, for Messrs. W. & S. Bradshaw ; 6 houses, Rectory Lane, for Messrs. Street, Ltd. ; layout of houses, Heys Estate, for Messrs. Grimshaw & Sons.

Waterloo Bridge.

Last week were published, for wide authoritative independent criticism, certain constructive proposals which would best be judged in conjunction with this article.

Definite original methods have already been freely outlined, and others could have been. Could they have been influentially supported before decision for the temporary bridge they would have demonstrated its superfluousness; they could have been applied throughout the half-ruin to ensure a really permanent and adequate bridge for about the eventual inclusive cost of the temporary inadequate eyesore.

This would have involved closing only at night, infrequently, when any one lift had been prepared in every respect so carefully that not a man need have been exposed to danger. Similarly, once for each pier, main double-ended span supports for cantilever top-widening strips could have been slipped across in such a way as not to hinder traffic next day. Such work under such conditions would have involved the exploitation of intelligent plans, and of additional devices which there is no occasion to particularise now.

One principal architectural objective might have been the suitable capping and modification of "columns" which now perform no duty better than the upholding of unnecessary recesses. No artist can conscientiously defend tradition-bound adherence to the design of D section column-like excrescences which carry nothing worth while, and which flout practicality and idealism alike. The most appropriate course now would be to extend pier cutwaters, on such extensions to place real columns, and to cap these with the above suggested transverse main overhanging span supports.

Overhanging spans, parallel well above present arch-curves, would spring from a level lower than tops of existing "columns," and would contribute to an ensemble of balanced fitness, lacking now. An architectural convention frequently repeats in London buildings the column-sham which spoils Waterloo Bridge. So famous an edifice should not continue to feature and foster an inartistic insincerity, inexcusable except where space considerations dictate the simulation of reality.

Since Rennie was not pressed for room, a logical enough lay inference would be that he feared distortion in columns untied to the main structure. Total absence of overload risk would render such an inference unconvincing. What, then, was the nature of his motive? In the main, he must have felt impelled simply to decorate an originally bald elevation. In a fundamentally altered situation, what sort of purpose should be manifested by his admirers? They are falsely enthused if they hesitate to shift and shorten his "columns" when applying them to a real use he could not foresee.

Experts have foreseen navigation difficulties if present piers are lengthened. Unless disproved, this prediction is an argument against the cutwater extensions specifically proposed above, but equally intended to base the whole bridge with a safety margin to suit its widened top. Yet, just as a six-line roadway would ease road-traffic pressure, so would deepened channels steady the rush of water between piers, and moderate apparently-erratic (because insufficiently investigated) swirling wherever it occurs.

To know tidal peculiarities is both the business and the anxiety of river navigators, especially of lightermen in control of tide-carried barges—but they cannot be expected to continue having accidents in order merely to prove that a menace remains unremoved. They experience difficulties and dangers enough to deserve the institution of a long overdue measure of control immediately below, above, and beneath Waterloo bridge.

If reasonably deep and gradual approaches were dredged and concreted over, whatever flow resistance (with consequent intensification and turbulence) piers may occasion, at any tide, could be surely compensated. That is easily foreseen, as also is the fact that silting would follow, as also is the fact that this could be turned to good account.

If, at the lowest parts under middles of arches, wells were provided so that hoppers could be sunk flush, they could be conveniently filled and floated; the effect of dredging could be secured without the use of a dredge. Basins, with fairly steep, smooth slopes, would ensure automatic loading of silt, and there would be a self-clearing tendency in V-section approaches, which could be specially designed to remain positively and permanently tide-swept.

Pier-deflected currents and pier-generated swirls now complicate drifting and towing, regarding which a palliative was suggested, but not necessarily advocated, in last week's letter. What is required, and what could almost certainly be achieved through experiment, is a particular shaping and equipment of cutwater and river-bed approaches, which then would set up strong surface swirls away from those pier sides against which the main volume of any tidal set would impinge, and against which (in the absence of rising and falling automatic rectifiers) collisions would always be liable to occur.

With anything like that accomplished, the perpetuation of present piers and arches would not adversely affect the average of Metropolitan Thames transport charges. Waterloo bridge's capacity for river traffic need never be taxed severely. With two middle arches blocked, it is being maintained comfortably. There are ample side-clearances for all freights. All that remains is to make it difficult for any craft to sheer from its fair course, with normally careful steering. One freight at a time through any one arch will be good going for a long while yet. The remote future will develop and handle its own situations.

The immediate possibilities are far from exhausted. Hasty decisions, no matter how strong they may seem, are likely to be more wrong than right. To get the right ideas, with national support, there should have been (and still might be) an open competition for adequate prizes; and the public should have been trusted with (probably discernible) facts which one privileged engineer has learned in confidence.

Such methods do not inspire confidence, nor does the general official-cum-expert attitude, in which a half-concealed wish consistently precedes the thought of demolition. Perhaps the chief element in that wish is associated with recognition of inability to distinguish between an interesting challenge and a desperate emergency. "Pull down to prevent falling down" is the bluff of strategists who give up to avoid the trouble of finding out how to push up.

There is nothing except apathy to prevent subsidence being reversed as smoothly and inevitably as it occurred. Only energetic initiative is missing from the means whereby every imagined difficulty could be not only overcome but pressed into service. That is the spirit of genuine invention, and without its co-ordinating aid all sectional endeavours are vain.

It is better to over-estimate rather than under-estimate risks. Suppose a superficially planned attempt were made to put down a pair of broadly-based monolithic side foundations as already suggested; suppose excavation resulted in an upward squeeze of clay, and so in further settlement of the critical pier between propped arches; a disastrous crash might be precipitated. Nevertheless, by new methods if necessary, such an upshot could be positively forestalled, and the monoliths (with necessary inward notches and ties) could be conveniently and comfortably placed, no matter what the physical obstacles or conditions, from piling and boulders to instability and magnitude.

In quite another category are traditional inertia, artistic touchiness, professional prejudice, expert insistence on commitments, and official fear of failure. Only the public can deal with these obstructions.

Unassuming commonsense earns the right to be heard. The present claimant is an ordinary unit of London's public; has had too many inartistic preoccupations even to dabble in architecture; has no initials after his name; has never failed in any mechanical undertaking; in the formulation of these versatile views has not consulted anybody; has not had (has not needed) access to any bridge data; had read little on this subject until a fortnight ago; has since been gratified by striking and important verifications of his independent judgments; almost certainly has repeatedly displayed either a reckless ignorance or a cynical pose without malice; but still maintains, as for months he has maintained, his principal contentions—and would maintain them openly, despite his detestation of anything like self-advertisement.

In extenuation it may be urged that an unprecedented situation obviously demands special methods, originated for the occasion; and that it should stimulate to an intensity and a quality of effort from which both present and future should benefit.

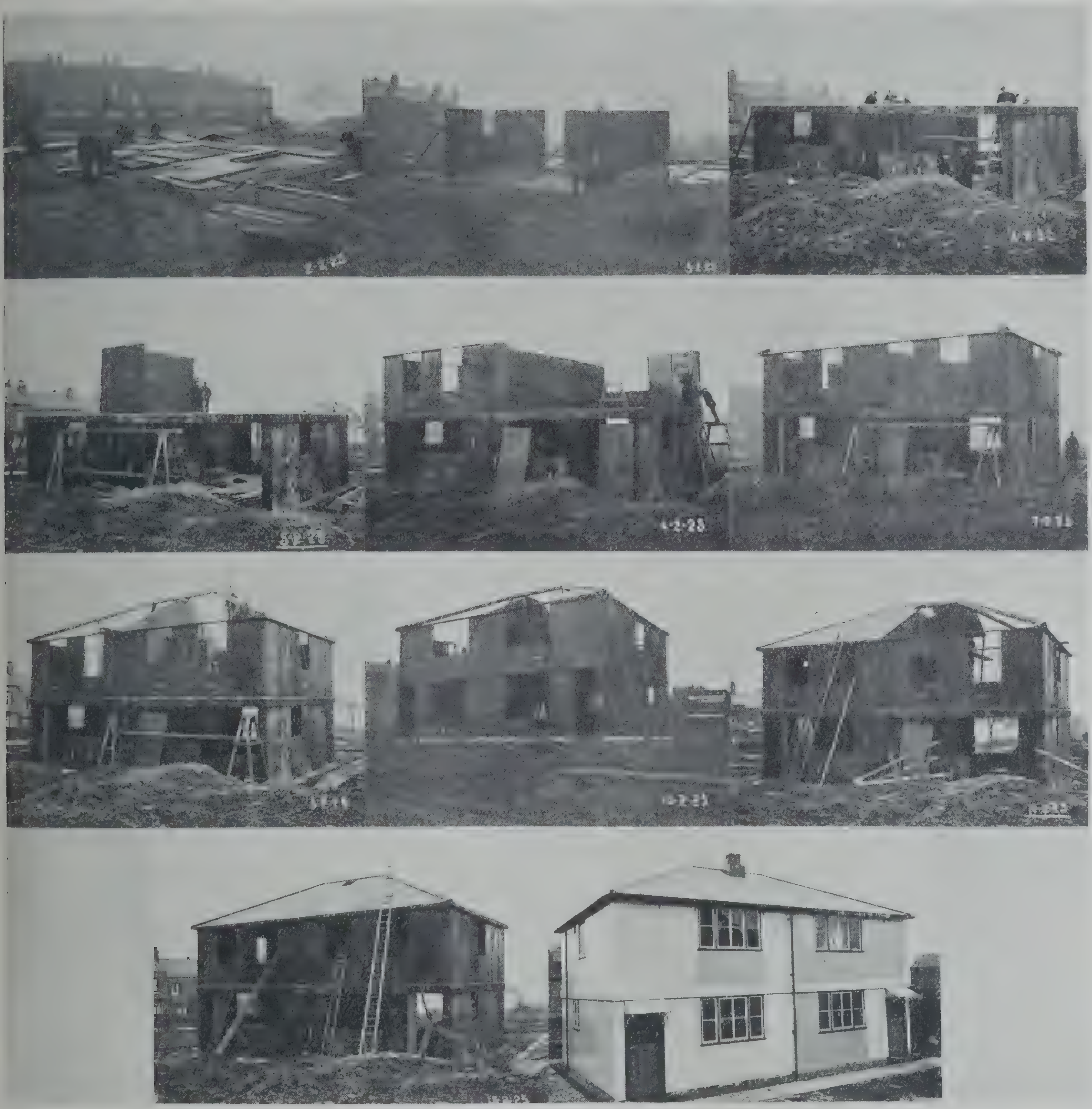
Methods tested under Waterloo bridge could prove of exceptioual value under St. Paul's Cathedral. How is there no clamour to pull down and rebuild that masterpiece? Why have the L.C.C.'s bridge advisers reported against structural *adjustments*, and in favour of an undertaking which, unless a case for abandonment is proved, will involve far more work than building two new bridges, and will waste very much valuable public time, as well as an unjustifiably high proportion of the value of about 80,000 tons of carefully fitted granite.

Could Waterloo bridge stone, when readjusted, be successfully combined with any other medium, in any related style, to produce a national feature of unique utility and of unique impressiveness? Must architectural susceptibilities be affronted by a (mainly) cantilever deck design, which could be made to look as appropriate as a corbel? A model would prove its attractiveness to such as cannot visualise it.

When no single factor is overlooked, small scale tests guarantee full scale results. If it should happen that a nonentity, stipulating merit only, can set a lead, but, unaided, cannot arrange demonstration, there is need and scope for collaboration. Should any interested party or parties care enough to finance working models of suggested mechanisms, these could be produced consultatively, in reasonable time, under the experienced supervision of—

Common Sense.

The All-Steel Houses manufactured by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd.



So much has been said about steel houses that we think the views we give will be of interest to our readers. In their order they represent: (1) The first day's work after the completion of the concrete raft; (2) the first day's work later; (3) two days' work, ground floor walls completed; (4) three days' work, erection of first floor walls; (5) four days' work; (6) five days' work; (7) seven days' work; (8) nine days' work; (9) ten days' work, roof of one house completed; (10) eleven days' work, finished shell for a couple of houses; (11) completed houses ready for occupation.

The houses are built on a concrete raft, the sections uniformly 3 feet 6 inches wide and the full height of the room, the ground floor section being fixed to the foundations by rag bolts and tied at the first floor level by a steel tie sheet or stringer course. Resting on this are the flitch beam supports for the first floor, running across the house, and upon which framing the first floor walls and roof members are erected. The houses are finished externally with an elastic rubber paint, and we are told the houses look like stone slab buildings. A light framing of creosoted wood forms the inner linings of the walls. Windows are of steel.

So far it would seem that rapidity of construction is the chief advantage gained by the adoption of methods of steel housing, and whether that advantage compensates for certain losses is a matter of opinion.

General News.

Barking Abbey.—A scheme is to be prepared for the erection of a dining hall at Barking Abbey School.

Barnstaple.—Devon County Council have invited tenders for the construction of a pavilion at the Hawley Sanatorium.

Batley.—Further extensions are to be carried out at the technical school at a cost of £2,200.

Bolton.—For the purposes of road improvements the Corporation have acquired the frontage of Mawdesley Street Congregational Church, which the trustees have decided to have reconstructed. Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, architects, 19 Silverswell Street, Bolton, have prepared plans for the scheme, and the contract has been let to Mr. R. Tyson, builder, Great Lever, Bolton. Hoardings have been placed around the church this week for the commencement of the work.

Bolton-upon-Dearne.—A school for 300 is proposed at an estimated cost of £24,000.

Buckland.—A new school is to be erected by the Devon Education Committee.

Colyton.—Devon Education Committee have obtained a site for the grammar school and instructed the architect in his draft plans to make provision for a house for the head master.

Darwen.—The Corporation have decided to go forward with a scheme for the extension of Bull Hill Hospital, making provision for additional accommodation for nurses at an estimated cost of £4,000. The plans have been prepared by the borough surveyor, Mr. E. Marsden, A.M.I.C.E., etc. A contract for carrying out the work has been provisionally accepted.

Devon.—The County Council propose the erection of a smallpox hospital at a cost of about £4,000.—Plans are being prepared for extensions at the Hawkmoor Institution, the estimated cost being £7,000.

Dukinfield.—The Housing Committee have approved the layout plan showing the erection of 21 houses on the Corporation housing site. The architect, Mr. J. Gibson, of Messrs. Lindsay & Gibson, architects and surveyors, Market Chambers, Ashton-under-Lyne, has been instructed to proceed with the plans and specifications, with a view to tenders being invited.

Eastbourne.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the erection of two demonstration houses on the Atholl system, the Ministry of Health having promised a grant of £200 per house.

Essex.—The Education Committee are to acquire a site for a fourth elementary school on the Becontree housing estate.—A new school for 200 is proposed at Nevenden.—A school for 370 is to be erected at Earl's Colne.—The enlargement of the High School for Girls, Woodford, is proposed.—A school for 200 is recommended at Ramsden Crays.—A school for 250 at Great Dunmow is proposed.

Exmouth.—Extensions are proposed at the secondary school at a cost of £2,660.

Gravesend.—The Corporation have asked the Housing Committee to formulate a scheme for the erection of 200 houses.—Messrs. R. Hopkins are purchasing 10 plots from the Corporation for the erection of subsidy houses.—Messrs. Barton & Burles have prepared plans for a meeting hall in Lennox Avenue, for the Christian Science Society.—Plans passed: Additions to Nelson Hotel, New Road, for Gravesend Brewery Co.; extension of gasworks, for Gravesend Light Co.; extensions to main offices, paper mills, for Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.

Greasborough.—The U.D.C. are applying for sanction to borrow £5,760 for the erection of a public hall, depot and mortuary, to the plans of Mr. J. Totty, architect, Rotherham. The contract has been placed with W. & A. Forsdick, Ltd., contractors, Sheffield, at £5,544.

Hastings.—The Town Council propose a loan of £4,000 for further housing subsidies.—Plans passed: additional rooms, Hastings Grammar School, for Governors, per Mr. H. M. Jeffery, architect; type A and B houses on Grove Estate, for Messrs. Sheppard & Harris, architects; new ball room, Adelphi Hotel, Warrior Square, for Mr. Henry Ward, architect; rebuilding 9 Castle Street, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect.

Hemsworth.—The Board of Education have approved of the proposal of the West Riding Education Committee for the erection of a master's house at the secondary school at a cost not exceeding £1,300, and extensions to the school buildings at a cost of £7,000.

Kirby.—The Yorkshire Federation of Maternity and Child Welfare have received sanction from the Health Ministry for alterations to the hospital premises at Kirby-moorside.

Leeds.—The Education Committee are to proceed with the erection of a school for 200 at Wythen Park.

Leigh.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted tenders for the erection of 157 houses on the Manchester Road site, at a cost, including land, etc., of £86,409. Plans by Mr. T. A. Clare, borough engineer, Town Hall, Leigh. The Sorosis Shoe Co., Ltd., of Kilmarnock N.B., have secured premises in Market Street, Leigh, which they propose to convert into up-to-date shoe showrooms. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Dootson, architect, 83 Heaton Moor Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport. The work includes installing new shop fronts.

Leyton.—A secondary school for boys has been included in the school building programme of the Essex Education Committee. The enlargement of the High School for Girls is under consideration.

Luton.—The Corporation are to erect two specimen steel houses.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Holland Road, for Mr. W. Reeve; 4 houses, Blenheim Crescent, for Mr. J. T. Garrett; 4 houses, Stratford Road, for Mr. N. Hill; 4 houses, Holland Road, for Mr. R. V. How.

Mexborough.—Extensions are proposed at the technical school.

Nelson.—Messrs. Hitchon & Pickup, architects, 46 Manchester Road, Burnley, are preparing the plans for the erection of a new hotel at Hill Drop Road for Massey's Burnley Brewery Co., Ltd.

Norbiton.—Kingston Board of Guardians have prepared a scheme for re-modelling the poor law institution, at a cost of £70,000.

Norden.—The plans for the proposed council offices have now been finally approved. The building (a two-storey erection) will be constructed of Accrington faced bricks with York stone dressings. A central heating system will be installed, with electrical fires. The scheme has been planned by Messrs. Butterworth & Ducan, architects, 2 Baillie Street, Rochdale.

Northampton.—The Corporation have selected a site for the erection of a swimming bath.—A bowling green, tennis court and lavatories are to be constructed at Cow Meadow, at a cost of £1,400.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Gypsey Lane, for Mr. R. Wiggins; electrical treatment department, Northampton General Hospital, for Governors; 4 houses, Beech Avenue, for Mr. E. H. Tibbs; 10 houses, Eastfield Road, for Messrs. Cleaver, Ltd.; additions, The Hall, Monk's Park, for Sir Harry Randall; 6 houses, The Vale, for Messrs. Lack, Revitt & Robinson.

Ossett.—The Town Council have decided to erect 20 houses on the Leeds Road site.—Plans passed: six houses, Springstone Avenue, for Mr. J. H. Glover.

Oxford.—Messrs. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., propose the erection of premises on part of the site of the Roebuck Hotel, Cornmarket Street.—Mr. J. C. Leed has deposited plans for two shops on the site for Messrs. Samuels, Ltd., Kingsway, London.—Plans passed: extensions, Dragon School, Bardwell Road, for Mr. H. E. Lynam; offices and laboratory, School of Forestry, Parks Road, for Oxford University; 5 houses, Lonsdale Road, for Mr. Geo. Simmons; extension, Baptist Church, Woodstock Road, for trustees; library in grounds of Trinity College, for College President; additions, Roebuck Vaults, Market Street, for Messrs. H. & G. Simmonds; oratory for women, Banbury Road, for St. Mary's Convent; two assembly rooms to take the place of the Sun Vaults, Cornmarket Street, for Messrs. Geo. Weeks & Co.; factory, Woodstock Road, for Osberton Radiator Co.; additions, Prince of Wales Hotel, St. Clement's Street, for Morell's Trustees.

Plymouth.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £200,000 in connection with Messrs. Eadie Towers & Co.'s contract for the erection of 400 houses.—The Corporation propose during the period ending October 1, 1926, to erect 900 houses.—The tender of Messrs. A. J. Steer, Ltd., £3,879 18s. 10d., has been accepted for the construction of the Ford subway.—The Little Elford open air school is to be enlarged at a cost of £2,740.—The Board of Education have agreed to the use of a site at Shute Park estate for the erection of a school of arts and crafts and women's technical institute.—The Borough Surveyor is to prepare plans for structural alterations at the central library.—The Markets Committee have decided on a site adjacent to the meat market for the new abattoir and cattle market.—Plans passed: additions to Homeopathic Hospital, Lockyer Street, for Trustees; 8 houses, Old Laira Road, for Mr. J. A. Blatchford; 4 houses, Queen's Road, for Mr. E. J. H. Callard; billiard hall, George Street, for Mr. H. Williams; 10 houses, Riga Terrace, for Mr. G. H. Webber; 4 houses, Durban Road, for Messrs. Hender Bros.; 7 bungalows, Bladderley Road, for Mr. F. Westcott.

Poulton.—Application has been made by the U.D.C. for the sanction to borrow £14,350 for main sewerage and sewage disposal works. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Brierley, Holt & Co., civil engineers, 26 Birley Street, Blackpool. The contract has not yet been placed.

Veille Maison, Rue du Cloître-Saint Sauveur, Beauvais

A CORNER OF OLD BEAUVAIS WHERE THE BEAUVAIS ROOFING TILES ARE MADE.

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, CARRIAGE PAID, TO ANY RAILWAY STATION.

Romford.—The enlargement of the Royal Liberty School for Boys is under consideration.

Rotherham.—Mr. P. A. Hinchcliffe, architect, of 14 Regent Street, Barnsley, is preparing plans for Messrs. Theatres, Ltd., for the erection of a proposed cinema theatre at Wath-on-Dearne, near Rotherham. Included in the scheme, provision is made for shops and offices. No contracts are placed. The Borough Council are proposing to make additional accommodation for the Tramways Department, at an estimated cost of £10,000. The plans will be prepared in the Borough Engineer's office under the supervision of Mr. Vincent Turner, M.I.C.E. Messrs. Gummers, Ltd., of Rotherham, have been accepted as contractors for extensions to the baths system at the Wath Main Colliery Company's pit, by increasing the cubicles to 148. The baths will be capable of dealing with over 1,000 men per hour.

Rotherham.—The Corporation have arranged to enter into contracts with Messrs. George Saul & Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. W. H. Treherne, Ltd., for the erection of 250 houses each, making the total of 500 houses at the average price of £447 10s. each for non-parlour houses and £537 10s. each for parlour houses.—A public library is to be erected on a site adjoining St. George's Hall.—The Home Office have approved plans for the erection of the West Riding Court House on the site of the cattle market.

Sale.—The War Memorial Committee have accepted the design submitted for the War Memorial by Mr. Sherwood Edwards, sculptor, Ashton-on-Mersey, Sale. The contract for the base and foundations has not yet been placed. It is proposed to erect the memorial at the South Street corner of the Town Hall.

Sheffield.—The War Memorial for the city of Sheffield is to take the form of a large City Hall, the approximate area being 36,000 sq. ft. The architect for the scheme is Mr. E. Vincent Harris, 29 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. In front of the Hall there is to be a tall mask of steel and round the base will be placed pieces of statuary; these are being designed by Mr. C. D. Carus-Wilson, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh. The contracts have not been placed.—The Education Committee are to proceed with the enlargement of Shiregreen school to provide additional accommodation for 420 children and the enlargement of Brightside school by 200 places.

St. Anne's-on-Sea.—The Rev. M. Ryan and parishioners of the church of Our Lady of the Sea, St. Anne's Road East, St. Anne's-on-Sea, are proposing extensions to their church, to provide additional accommodation. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Pugin & Pugin, architects, of Liverpool and London. No contracts have been placed.

Stretford.—The Urban District Council have decided to erect 250 more houses as early as possible and provisional tenders are to be obtained for new types.—A leaf spring floor is to be laid at Longford Hall, at a cost of £850.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Beresford Road, for Messrs. H. Hampson & Co.; 8 houses, St. John's Road, for Mr. Thomas Hames; 4 houses, Addison Road, for Mr. Thomas Pollock; 4 houses, Church Street, for Messrs. Hosker Bros.

Torquay.—The Corporation are to proceed with the scheme for a house, bathing cubicles, and bathing pool at Corbyn Beach at a cost of £10,000.—It is urged that a new water reservoir should be constructed at Gaze Hill.—The tender, £26,516, of Mr. W. H. Smith, has been accepted for sea defence works at Torbay Road.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Hartop Road, for Messrs. Pearce Bros.; 14 houses, Trumlands Road, for Mr. S. Chappel; showrooms, Union Street, for Corporation Electricity Department; 4 houses, Westbourne Road, for Mr. F. C. Watson. —The Corporation are to erect six houses in St. Marychurch Road.

Wakefield.—The Education Committee are to erect a new school at Sandal.—The Corporation are to invite tenders for the construction of a bandstand in Clarence Park, the estimated cost being £1,400.—The Health Committee are considering the provision of a child welfare centre as a model centre for the city.—Plans passed: public house, Horbury Road, for Messrs. Massie & Holdsworth; additions to confectionery works, Willow Lane, for Mr. F. Simpson; additions, Borough Market Hotel, for Mr. W. H. Watson.

Wandsworth.—The Borough Council are revising the plans for the town hall extension, the library at Earlsfield, and the baths at Streatham, by the substitution of reinforced concrete for bricks, so as to obviate as far as possible the utilisation of labour and material required for housing.—Plans passed: Rebuilding Corner Pin beerhouse, Summerstown; 6 houses, Lyham Road, for Mr. F. Dickens.—The L.C.C. are to erect a secondary school in Sutherland Grove at a cost of £61,255.

Another Great Carillon to be made at Croydon.

Ottawa is to share with New York the distinction of possessing one of the two largest carillons in the world, as the Dominion Government of Canada has just placed with Messrs. Gillett & Johnston the contract for the magnificent carillon of 53 bells, to be identical with that for the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York, which is now nearing completion at the Croydon foundry, this second carillon being for installation in the Victory Tower of the new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. The biggest or bass bell will weigh 9 tons, and its note in the musical scale will be low " E," the semitones immediately above being omitted, and the notes of the remaining bells will rise by semitones through the chromatic scale through four and a half octaves. Messrs. Gillett & Johnston have also secured the order for the large clock which is to drive the hands of the four 16 ft. diameter dials, and to chime the Westminster Quarters, and strike the hours on the 9-ton bell. The bells will be arranged tier upon tier in the belfry in such a way that, as the passenger elevator travels upwards to the observation gallery, every bell will be visible, while the works of the great clock will be well displayed in a large glass case in the centre of the clock chamber. The carillon will be played by a carillonneur, or bell organist, by means of a hand clavier, the arrangement of which is identical with the console of an organ, except that light wooden levers take the place of the ivory keys. These levers are attached by means of wires and cranks to the clappers, which strike the bell on the inside surface at a point nearest its greatest diameter; the travel of the clapper varies from 1½ to 2½ inches—sufficient to bring out the full volume of sound required for carillon playing while still allowing the delicate touch necessary to enable a single operator to manipulate so many bells. Pedals are attached to the levers connected to the larger bells, so that these can be played by foot or by hand; this enables the player to strike them more forcibly than would be possible with the hand levers, and it also allows him to execute the more intricate passages of music by leaving his hands free for the rapid manipulation of the levers connected to the smaller bells. A feature of this carillon is that the bells will not only be in absolute tune with each other, but that the harmonics of each bell will be tuned to its strike note, resulting in pure and melodious bell tones, and making possible the true harmony and brilliant cadences of this highest type of bell music. The position and setting of a carillon are of vital importance, and the possibilities of such an instrument are known to few. It would be difficult to imagine a more ideal campanile for these bells than the Ottawa Victory Tower, with its great height and elevation, commanding a wonderful panorama of the city of Ottawa, the Ottawa River and the Gatineau Hills.

It is predicted that the first recital on the Memorial Carillon will come as a revelation to the thousands who will hear it when its music, flung from the magnificent campanile that is now nearing completion, is first sent over the city, river and valley.

The bellfounding industry appears to have reached a pitch of activity never before attained in this or any other country. Apart from the numerous restorations in hand of ringing peals in England, the Croydon foundry is busily engaged on a new carillon of 35 bells to be shipped this week to Tilburg in Holland, whilst another carillon is being despatched this month to Simcoe in Canada. A carillon of 43 bells is now being completed for Cohasset, Boston, U.S.A. Another large one is to be erected in the summer at Detroit, U.S.A., whilst a carillon of 43 bells is to be opened at Den Bosch (Bois-le-Duc), Holland, next August at an International Congress of Carillonneurs.

Trade Note.

Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., lift engineers, announce the appointment of Mr. G. J. Hart as their representative in Central London. Appointments can be made by writing to Janus Works, Battersea Bridge Road, London, S.W.11, or by telephoning Battersea No. 1856.

Messrs. Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., have informed us that the directors have resolved to recommend to the shareholders at the annual general meeting, to be held on April 2, payment of a balance dividend of 1s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares of the company, which, with the interim dividend paid in October last, makes a total distribution of 10 per cent. for the year; that £10,000 be placed to reserve, increasing that fund to £193,445 19s., and that the balance, £34,844 5s. 11d., be carried forward. Messrs. Bell are the proprietors of the well-known and extensively-used Poilite tiles, flat and corrugated sheets.

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The Architect as a Humorist.

We believe architects would often be more successful if they had a keener sense of humour, for the circumstances of our professional life, frequently annoying as they are, are seldom without a humorous side. We have lived through experiences which, had we had the gift of Mark Twain or Bret Harte, would have supplied us with ample material for narrative. On one occasion, when the foundation stone of a poor law guardians' offices was to be laid, the chairman—a Baptist minister—seized the architect's arm in the street and said, "I understand that it is customary for an architect to present the trowel." The architect naturally acquiesced. "I further understand," said the chairman, "that in a building of this importance the trowel should be solid silver." The architect wired for the largest trowel which could be obtained second-hand, and the product, an exceedingly ugly one with naturalistic maiden hair fern on the back, was immensely admired at the ceremony. Each person who handled it twisted it round to seek the hall mark, and the expression "solid silver" rose like a benediction. The ceremony over, all repaired to a local hotel, where the chairman gave the company luncheon, but a sense of gloom prevailed at the sight of large water bottles prominently displayed round the table. The gloom lifted when the clerk to the guardians, appreciating the unspoken thoughts, asked the company to join him in a glass of champagne, a glass which was interpreted by most of those present as meaning several tumblers full. After some time had been spent on refreshing the inner man, the time for speech making arrived, and almost all of these speeches were choice gems. A bootmaker said the company would like to hear how this "little spread came about." "I called on the chairman," he said, and "fair play, the Doctor did not say he was out." The Doctor, an uneducated man it may be mentioned, had secured an honorary Chicago degree. "The Doctor asked me what I wanted, and I told him he was going to have the honour and glory and should give a little spread." He said, "If I must, I must, and here we are." The chairman's speech was a gem; after expressing in flowing terms his sense of the honour conferred upon him, he said he was glad to see his friends, but only Heaven knew how he should pay for the luncheon. On another occasion the Doctor asked a friend on the Board to join him in a drink. The friend demurred at putting him to expense, when he remarked, "Here's the architect, he has just had his fees, he will stand both of us." Now, naturally such clients are not among the excessively refined, but if one has a sense of humour it relieves the situation.

Clients are often humorous in their ignorance. We remember a lady calling about a house she wanted to build, and which she had sketched out. The architect foresaw pleasure in dealing with ample funds, but his joy was lessened when the client remarked that by economising in skirtings and omitting mouldings she thought she could get what she required for £400 or less.

Another client, a solicitor, stopped an architect in the road and said that he would like a house built in a certain position, and would take it at an adequate rent on a long lease. The architect made enquiries and found a builder willing to finance the scheme, and then put it to the solicitor. "I should never," he said, "agree to take a house beforehand, but if a house were built to suit me I should probably end by taking it." It was impossible to demonstrate to him that this was hardly a business proposition.

The builders' foreman is often amusing. We know of one to whom the client offered a present of £2 after he had carried out a small bungalow. He handed back £1, with the remark that it was quite enough, clearly demonstrating the existence of an unpublished rate. It may be said here that a really good builders' foreman is a very efficient and pleasant substitute for a clerk of the works. He is, when rightly treated, quite as anxious to get work done properly as a clerk of the works is, while he has more control over output. What one may call the police force of building is useful, and absolutely necessary in some cases, but in others it is better dispensed with. We should reflect that it is difficult, and sometimes almost impossible, to guard ourselves on all sides, and that if we can only employ firms of good standing and reputation they will be as anxious to give good value as we are to obtain it. An architect can only get the best result for his client if he cultivates friendly relations with everyone on his jobs, from the contractor downwards to the men who do the work.

But many clients are at once suspicious if they detect any evidence of good feeling between the contractor and the architect, and it is often advisable to formalise one's treatment of a contractor before a third party. The client will sometimes complain of infinitesimal defects, and then immediately proceed to do real damage to a building. In one case we remember, complaints—really unjustified—were made about an oak floor, and after the defects were made good at considerable cost, the client apparently invited some very heavy men to dance over the floor for a day or two with hobnailed boots. In another case a client complained of some very slight discolorations of the plaster work, but omitted to notice that he had allowed the inmates of the house to blacken every ceiling with smoking lamps. In this context we may add that the architect should study his client before designing for him. We may reasonably divide clients into classes, calling them A, B or C, according to the way they use property or the taste they have. It is unwise to build an A class house for a C class man, for a really delicate and refined design looks its worst if it is roughly used or badly furnished. Many of those who build would be more in their real element if they were housed in the roughest of doss houses rather than in a well designed house, and as it is difficult to discriminate between a house and its furnishing, the general effect produced will be the impression produced by an incongruous medley.

People will often build a good house, but should anything be omitted or need alteration they will not do what is necessary well, but will overlook the architect and add to his work in the cheapest and shoddiest manner.

All of this goes to prove that building operations may be a trial to the architect, and he is among those who require a keen sense of humour if he wishes to escape much unpleasantness.

Our Illustrations.

RUE SIDI EL-BAGDADI, ALGIERS. From a photograph lent by ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.

THE OLD UNICORN, WEOBLEY, AND BULLHOUSE FALCONRY, HEREFORDSHIRE. From photographs by HERBERT FELTON.

HAVER WERF, MALINES; KUIPERSPOORT, MIDDELBOURG; PONT AUX ANGUILLES, ANTWERP.
From paintings by HESKETH HUBBARD, R.O.I., R.B.A.

Notes and Comments.

Clopton Bridge.

The Ministry of Transport have decided that the proposal to widen Clopton Bridge was inadmissible, both because it would not long withstand the strain of modern traffic and because archæological opinion was that to do so would be falsifying the whole structure. They also came to the conclusion that no other alternative site for a bridge was available except at prohibitive cost. They, therefore, propose to restore the old bridge, leaving it in its original condition and devoting it entirely to foot traffic and to build alongside it the lightest possible ferro concrete structure to serve the requirements of modern traffic. The structure of the new bridge is to obscure the outlines of the old Clopton Bridge as little as possible.

A decision of this nature raises some interesting questions. We should all like to preserve what is old and time honoured wherever possible, but do we want to relegate what is old to the position of " museum pieces ?" To our mind it would be better to have a new and well-designed stone bridge over the Avon than to back the old bridge by a new structure which, however well designed, must create a discord with it. But the question is one on which there is bound to be differences, and the antiquarian view has evidently prevailed.

Painting and the Royal Academy.

We wonder whether it has ever occured to a critic that while the space allotted to painting at the Royal Academy has remained constant for many years, the space allotted to pictures in the average house has been greatly diminished. In the '70's and early '80's it was customary to see the walls of a good sized house almost continuously covered by pictures, now this would be exceptional, and accounted a sign of bad taste. People who used to buy pictures now often prefer to buy old furniture, glass or other of the subsidiary arts of design. Then, too, the vogue of the print collector necessitates a further inroad on space which was once covered with pictures. It seems to us a question whether the Royal Academy, representing as it does national art, should not reflect the trend of the change and allot some of the space hitherto devoted to pictures to works connected with the other arts. Obviously the space given up to architecture has always been absurdly small, but architecture is not alone among the arts which now claim greater attention than they did in the days which we may mark as being those of " Gilbert and Sullivan's " operas, and when Burne-Jones, Millais, Leighton and Alma Tadema's names were household words.

Subsidy Charges.

Summonses have been issued in respect to houses on which the subsidy has been paid at Port Talbot, the Corporation of that town being the prosecutors of a number of individuals who are alleged to have applied for building subsidies on the strength of false statements as to values. Notwithstanding any regulations made by the Government or local authorities such cases are bound to occur at frequent intervals all over the country, and the cases which can be proved are bound to be in the minority. We have been told of a man of position who obtained the subsidy some years back in respect of two houses and then, after it was paid, converted them into one for his own occupation, and though such a case is not so frequent as others which involve a misstatement of means and cost, we have little doubt that there have been others of a similar kind. The remedy seems to be to get rid of the subsidy, or, alternatively, to pay a smaller subsidy without any conditions whatsoever, as it is impossible to adequately enquire into the circumstances of each case. To do so would probably result in the spending of more money than the amounts involved themselves and would require a further extension of bureaucratic control.

A Supplement to Laxton.

Kelly's Directories, Ltd., have published a useful supplement to Laxton's and Lockwood's Builders' Price Book which contains in a very convenient form the London Building Acts, and other Acts relative to building in London, with the Standing Orders, By-Laws and Regulations now in force, and an introduction and annotation of the Acts written by Mr. A. J. David, K.C. and Mr. T. J. Kelly. We hope that before many years have elapsed the whole of the London Building Acts will be cast into the melting pot and from it will emerge a much shorter and simpler code. Meanwhile, those who build in London are forced to master a good deal of what is unquestionably the most rigid and complicated mass of building legislature which exists. We believe that a great boon would be the setting up of a tribunal which had full powers to dispense with any provisions laid down by the Act were they convinced that its main object—sound and healthy building—was provided by other means. The regulations as to open spaces within buildings and to protection from fire are among those which need radical amendment and simplification. But as long as the present Building Acts are in force such a volume as the one before us, which is small and convenient in size and very clearly printed, will be found most useful. Its price is only 1s. 6d.

British Empire Exhibition.

The Exhibition will re-open in May and will this year, if the weather is kind, contribute to the enjoyment of millions of visitors. The grounds will be far more presentable than last year and the Exhibition itself will be just as interesting, now that the Dominions and Colonies have decided to support it. Probably last year's arrangements were open to a certain amount of criticism, but it was surprising that so little could be made when the vastness of the scheme was considered. All these little difficulties can be overcome this year, and given fine weather the British Empire Exhibition of 1925 should be an unqualified success. Perhaps the entrances came in last year for the severest form of comment; they were strongly criticised for their want of dignity and for their very narrow turnstiles. This year particular attention is being paid, so that the various entrances shall present a more dignified appearance. As the public roads approaching Wembley have been receiving careful attention this winter the approach to the Exhibition will be much improved.

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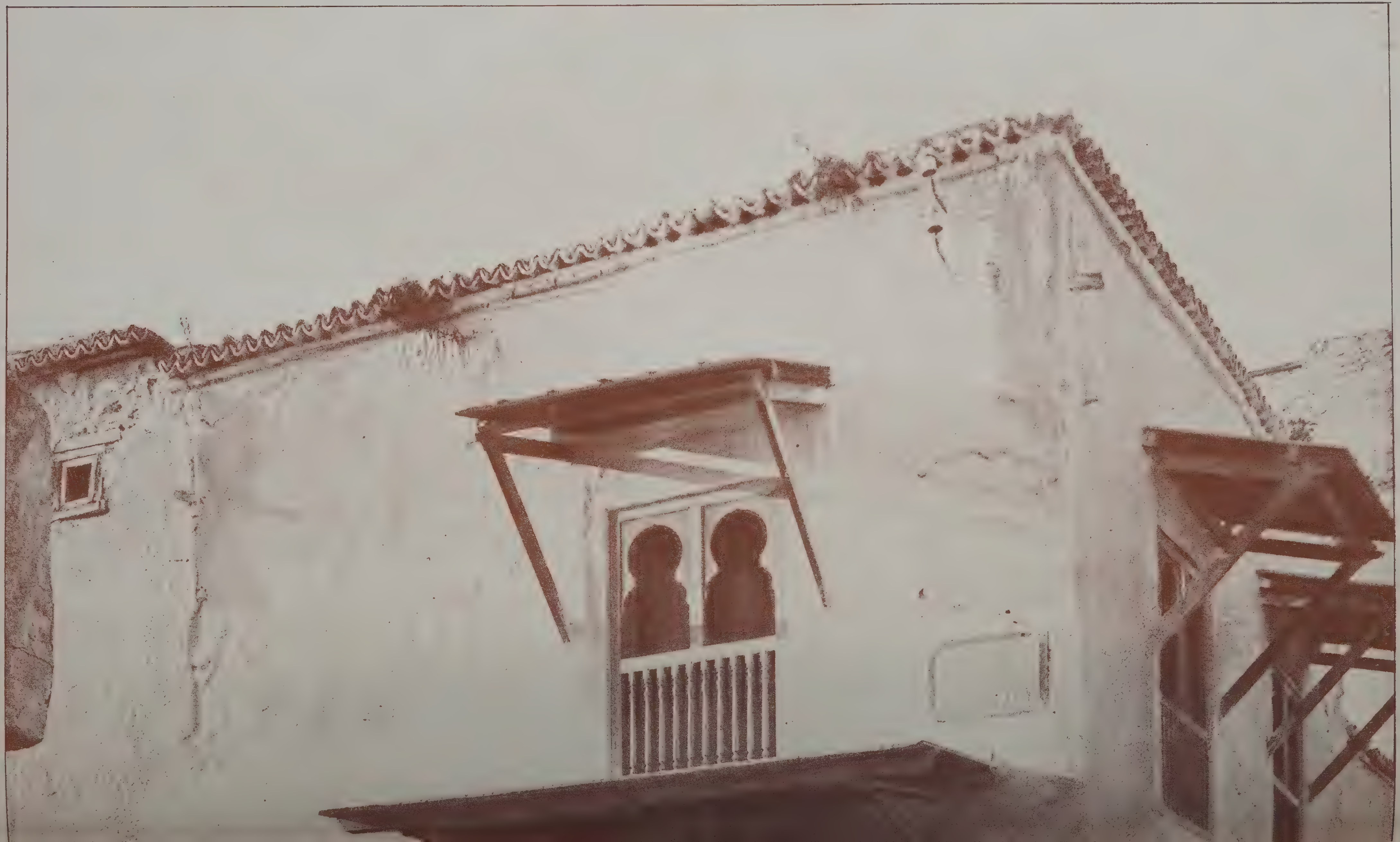

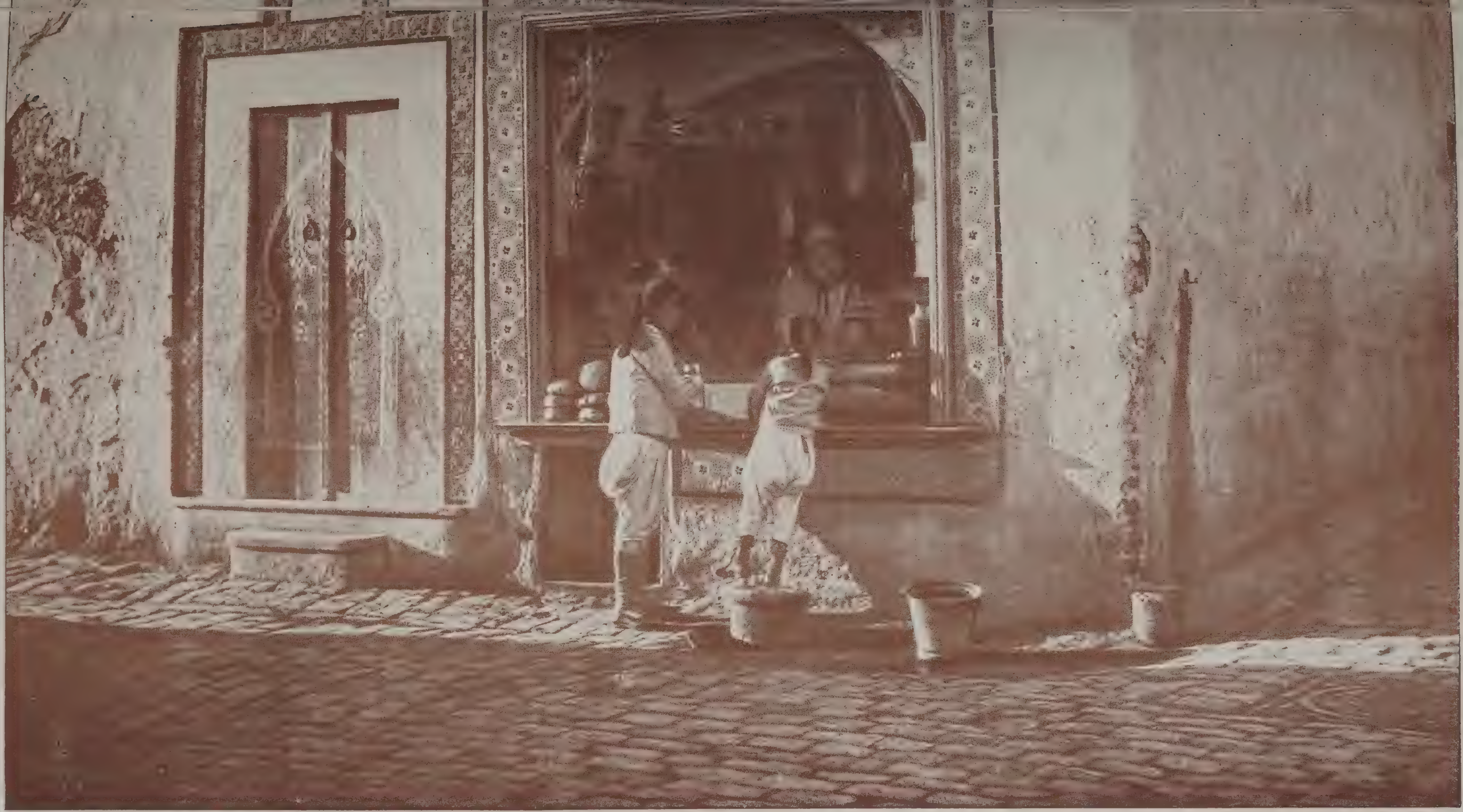

"INK-PHOTO" Wm BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON, E.C.3.

RUE SIDI EL-BAGDADI. ALGIERS.

From a Photograph Lent by ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.

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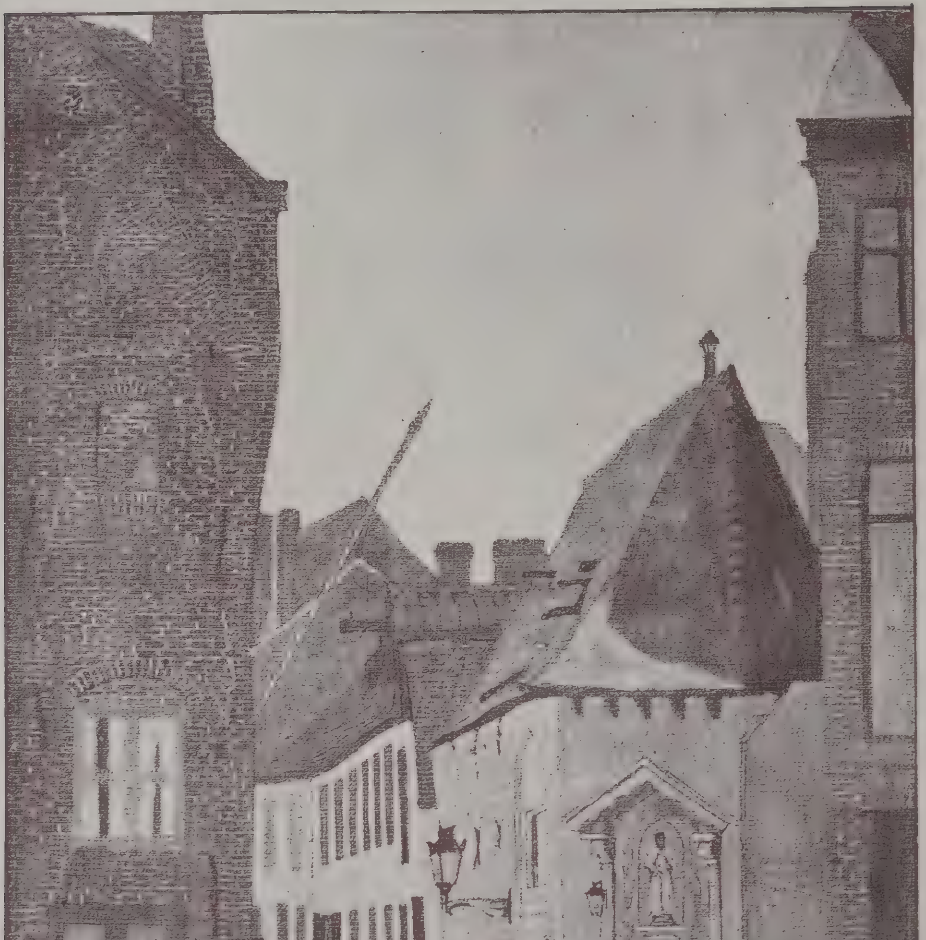

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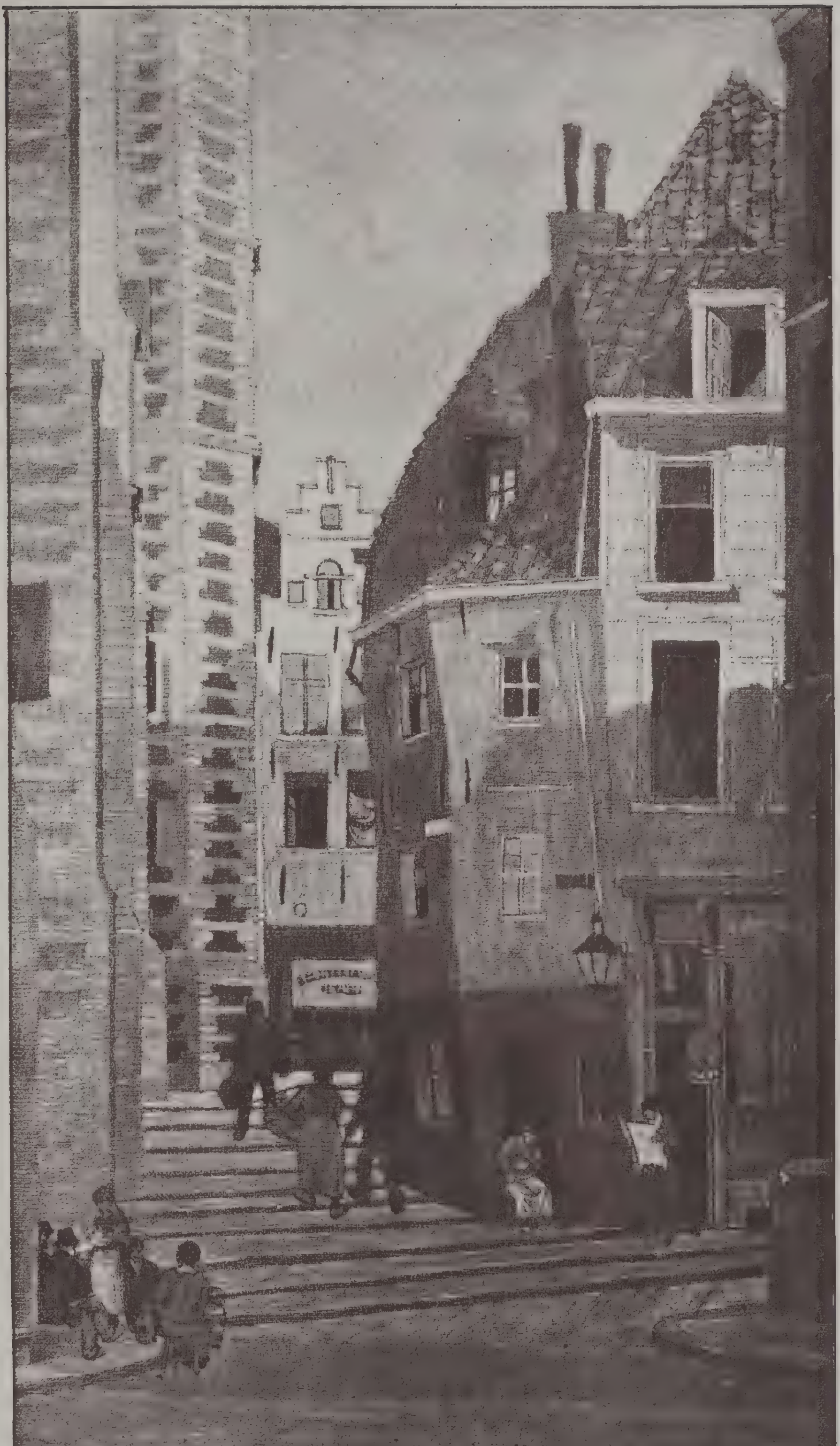

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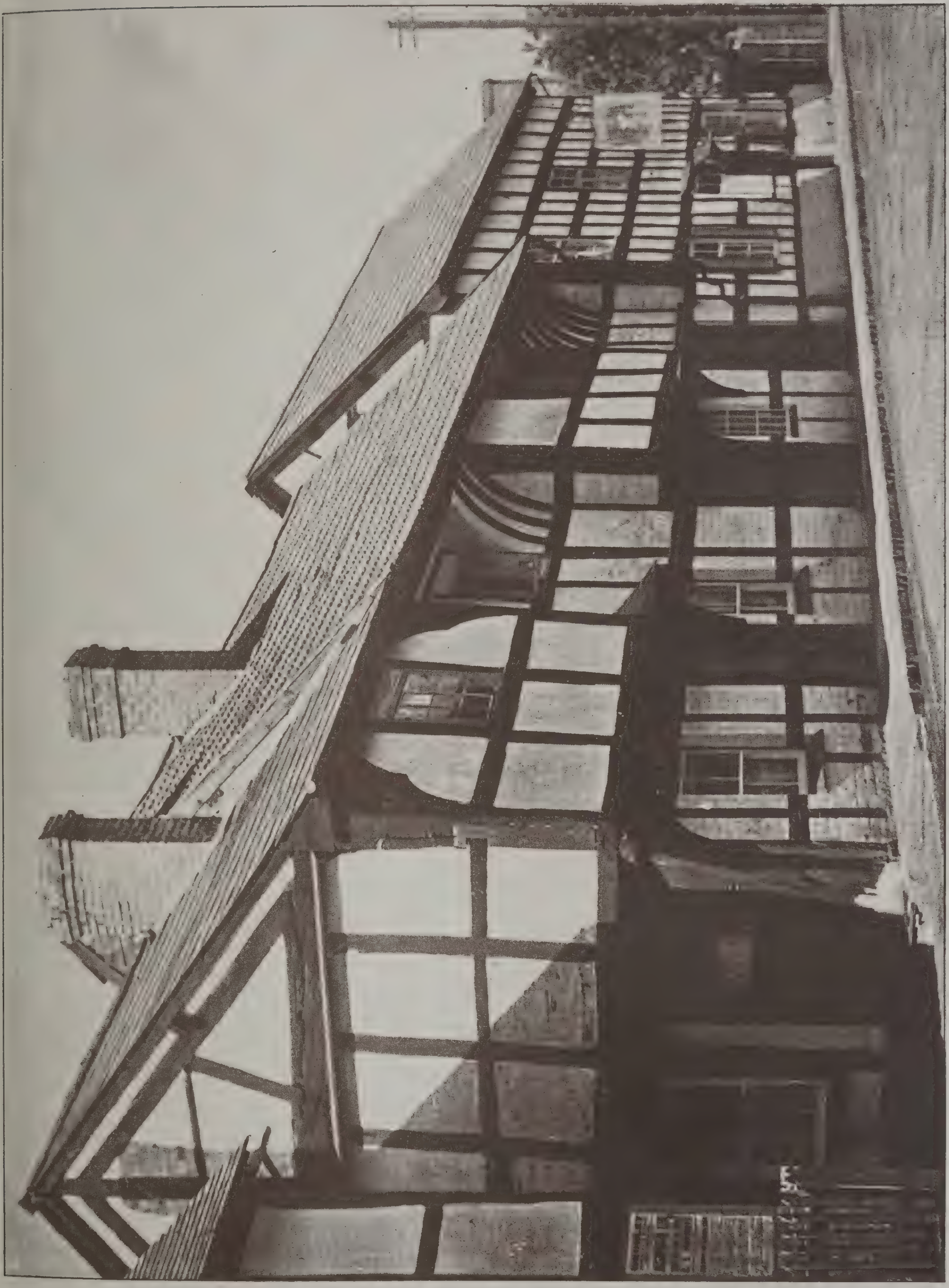
PONT AUX ANGUILLES: ANTWERP.



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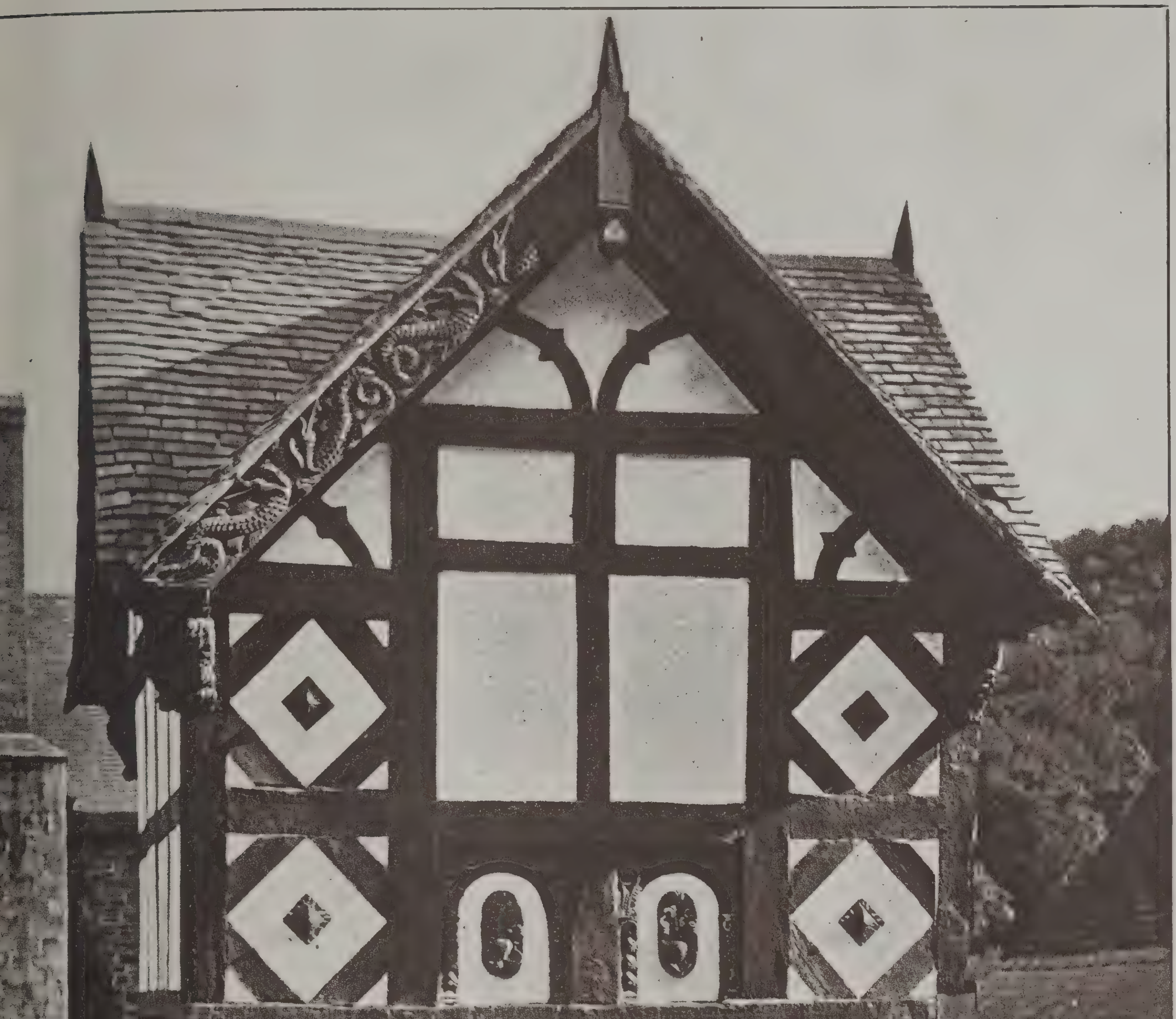
THE OLD UNICORN, WEOBLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

FROM PHOTO BY HERBERT FELTON.



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BUTTHOUSE FALCONERY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

From Photo by HERBERT FELTON.

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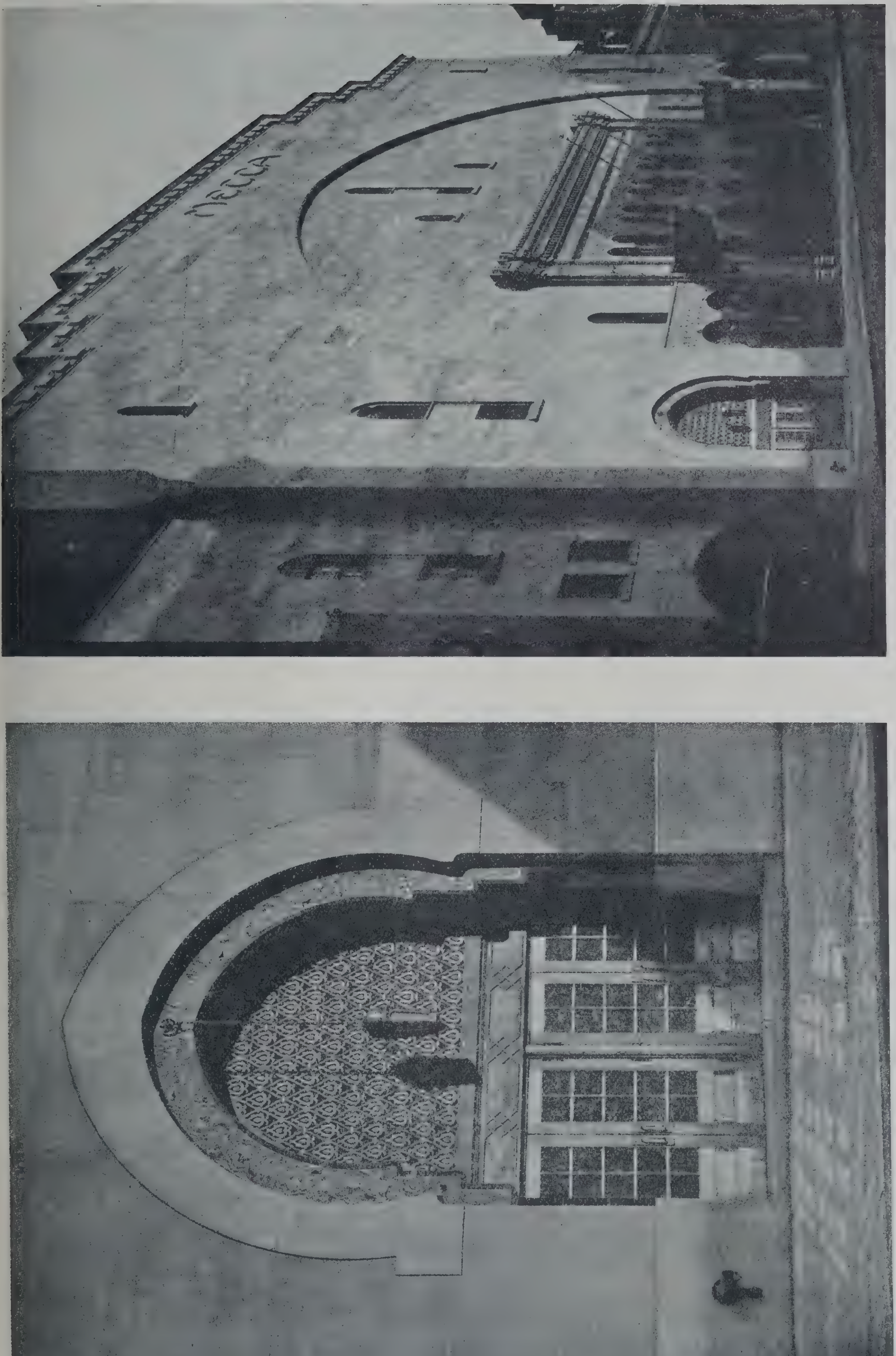
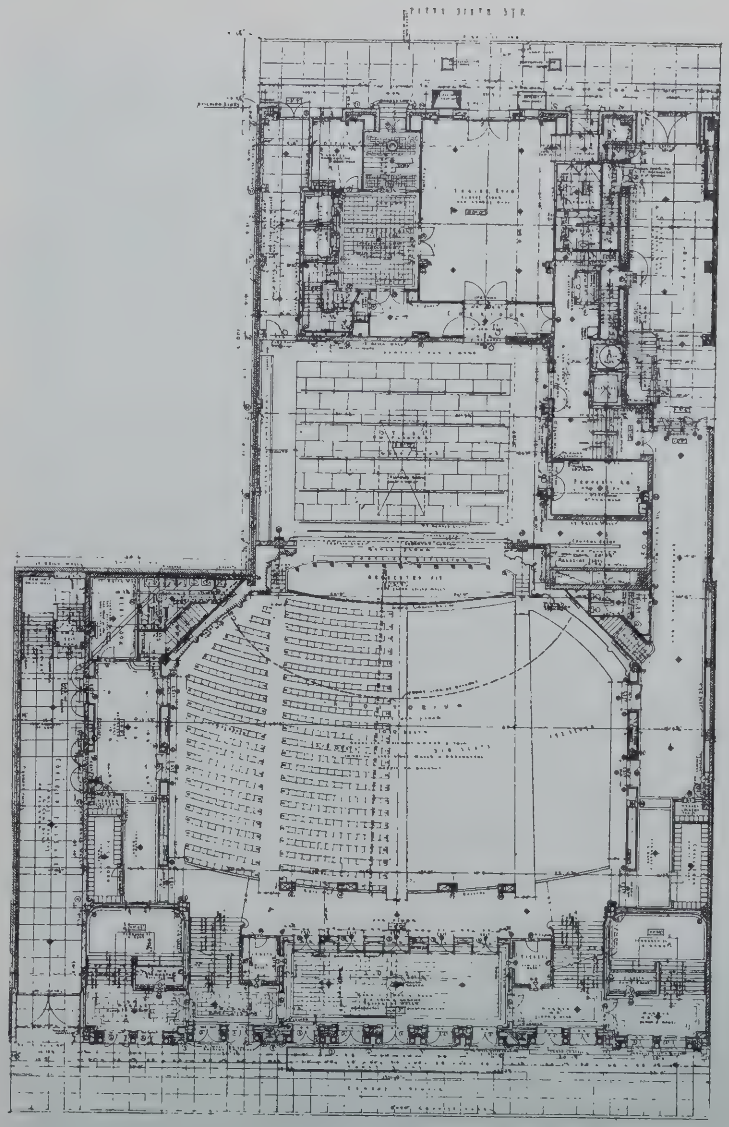


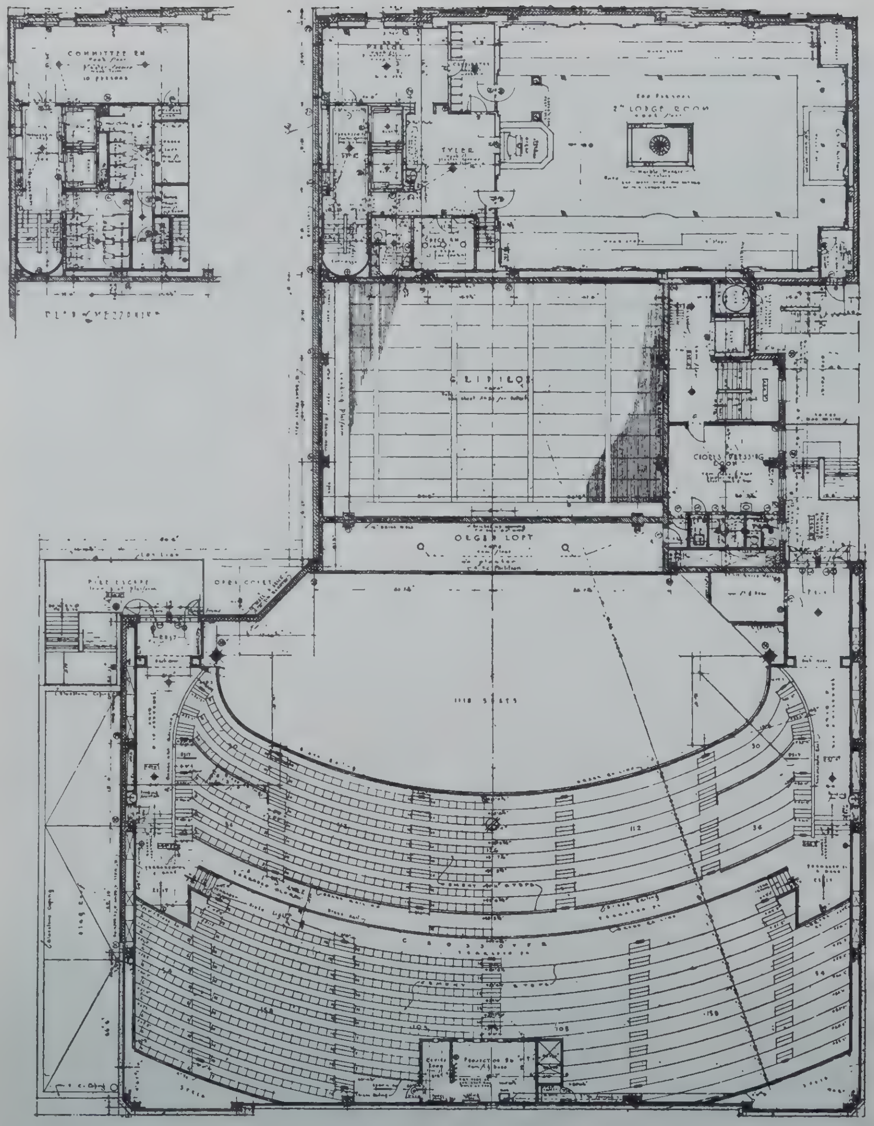
MECCA TEMPLE, NEW YORK.

Designed by the late HARRY P. KNOWLES, Architect. Carried out by MESSRS. CLINTON & RUSSELL, Architects.

From "The American Architect."



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN.

MECCA TEMPLE, NEW YORK.

Designed by the late HARRY P. KNOWLES, Architect. Carried out by MESSRS. CLINTON & RUSSELL, Architects.

Mecca Temple, New York.

Mecca Temple is on the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. Owing to the fact that neither of the lateral streets is wide, it is not possible to gain a long vista of either façade. But the character of its architecture and the way it has been worked out proclaim the masonic occupancy of the building.

The original plan and the main features of design are the work of the late Harry P. Knowles. Mr. Knowles died January 1, 1923, before the building was more than fairly started. Messrs. Clinton & Russell were then appointed the architects, and they have practically confined their work to the carrying forward of the general scheme as outlined by Mr. Knowles.

The building, extending from Fifty-fifth Street to Fifty-sixth Street, may be divided into two sections, both as to use and architectural treatment.

One of these sections, that facing Fifty-sixth Street, has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 50 feet, is twelve storeys high, and contains three well-equipped lodge rooms with all necessary accessories. This section also contains the heating system for the entire building, club and lounge rooms, a dining room and well-equipped kitchen. One floor is devoted entirely to the executive force of Mecca Temple. This section is Italian Renaissance in treatment. The principal materials of the exterior are sandstone, brick and terra-cotta, and the decorative features of the interior are moulded in plaster.

The other section, on Fifty-fifth Street, may be subdivided into two parts, the stage and auditorium. This section has a frontage of 151 feet and a depth from street to back of stage of 150 feet. The stage is 63 feet wide, 48 feet deep and 60 feet high to the gridiron. The opening under the proscenium arch is 46 feet wide and 30 feet high.

The auditorium, containing two galleries, is 136 feet wide, 96 feet deep, and 82 feet high from the orchestra floor level to the plastered ceiling. The auditorium and stage are equipped as a modern theatre, where shrine ceremonials, operatic and theatrical performances may be adequately presented. In the basement of the auditorium is a banquet room 136 feet long and 96 feet wide, provided with a well-equipped kitchen to accommodate very large gatherings. The auditorium is surmounted by a dome 100 feet in diameter.

The architectural style of this section of the building is Arabic, both in form and colour. The materials of the exterior are sandstone freely ornamented with polychrome terra-cotta, while in the interior the ornamental features are rendered in plaster and polychrome terra-cotta.

The building contains four pipe organs, one in each lodge room and one in the auditorium, one feature being the placing of the console of the latter organ in the balcony, where the organist can best appreciate the blending of tone and properly gauge his effects.

At the present time there has been no attempt, except as above stated, at colour decoration in the auditorium. This matter has been left for future development.

This interesting building, the foregoing description of which we give from the "American Architect," belongs to a type of stylistic reproduction which frequently finds favour in America.

Competition News.

Proposed Rebuilding of the Bethel English Baptist Church, Pontlottyn.

The Competition Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime Members are advised to take no part in the Competition.

Proposed Presbyterian Church at Cheam, Surrey.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of Members and Licentiates to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime Members and Licentiates are advised to take no part in the competition.

R.I.B.A.

Final Examination : Problems in Design.

Alternative Subject to No. LXXXIV(A) Design for a Garage.

The attention of candidates is drawn to the following alternative subject No. LXXXIV (A) (2) :—

A local authority wish to carry out a housing scheme on a site of 12½ acres having a frontage of 600 feet to a main road on the S.E. side of the site, leading out of the town. The road has a slight curve giving concave frontage, and the land rises from the road at an even slope of about 1 in 25.

Sites are to be arranged for 100 cottages, 8 shops, a small institute and a church. A recreation ground of appropriate size should be provided.

The site may be developed with light roads not providing for any through traffic to the land beyond.

Drawings required.—A block plan to a scale of one five hundredth showing the intended position of all buildings, roads, recreation grounds, etc.

Complete plans, elevations, sections, of one of the groups of cottages, shown on the block plan, containing not less than three or not more than four dwellings, to ⅛ inch scale.

All the dwellings to be of such sizes and accommodation as would be eligible for the grants under the 1924 Housing Act.

Plans of the ground and first floors only of three other types of cottage, indicating the aspects for which they are intended to ⅛ inch scale.

Publishers' Announcements.

Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., announce the publication of the following books :—"The Elements of Design and Form in Classic Architecture," by A. Stratton. "Architectural Practice and Procedure," by H. Hamilton Turner, F.S.I., with numerous forms, reports and data. "Lessons in Carpentry and Joinery," a series of practical plates, by George Ellis, author of "Modern Practical Joinery," etc. "Small Houses," a series of designs, by Gilbert Murtagh. "The Small House and How to Build It," by W. Draper Brinckloe. "Small Chateaux and Churches in France," by W. Arnold. "Outside the House Beautiful," a series of garden illustrations, by Henrietta C. Peabody. "The Architecture of John Russell Pope," a record in several parts. "Spanish Details," drawings, photographs, and text by Wm. Lawrence Bottomly. "Spanish Provincial Architecture," by Arthur Byne and Mildred Stapley ; "Practical Structural Design," by Ernest McCullough. "Stair Builders' Guide," by Morris Williams. "Hicks' Builders' Guide," by I. P. Hicks and J. C. Duncan. "Steel Square Pocket Book," a practical and handy treatise, by D. L. Stoddard. "Furniture for the Craftsman," a Manual for the student and mechanic, by Paul D. Otter. "Jobbing Work for the Carpenter, Builder, and Handy Man," by Edward H. Crussell.

Spring announcements include the following :—

"Old English Household Life," some account of country objects and country folk, by Miss Gertrude Jekyll, well known for her works on gardening ; with 250 illustrations. "Chinese Art," a general review by a number of well-known authorities, with an introduction by Roger Fry and many plates in colour and from photographs ; this is the first of the Burlington Magazine Art Monographs. "Historic Costume," a chronicle of fashion in Western Europe, 1500 to 1800, by F. M. Kelly and Randolph Schwabe, with many plates from paintings and sketches by the artist author. "The Elements of Design and Form in Classic Architecture," by Arthur Stratton, with 100 specially prepared plates. "French Provincial Architecture," by P. Lippincott Goodwin and H. O. Milliken ; a record from the authors' measured drawings and photographs. "Popular Weaving and Embroidery in Spain," with numerous examples, by Mildred Stapley. "Expression in the Human Figure," a series of photographic studies by Bertram Park, with an introduction by G. M. Ellwood. "Indian and Persian Textiles," collected by the great printer Oberkampf in the eighteenth century and republished in colour.

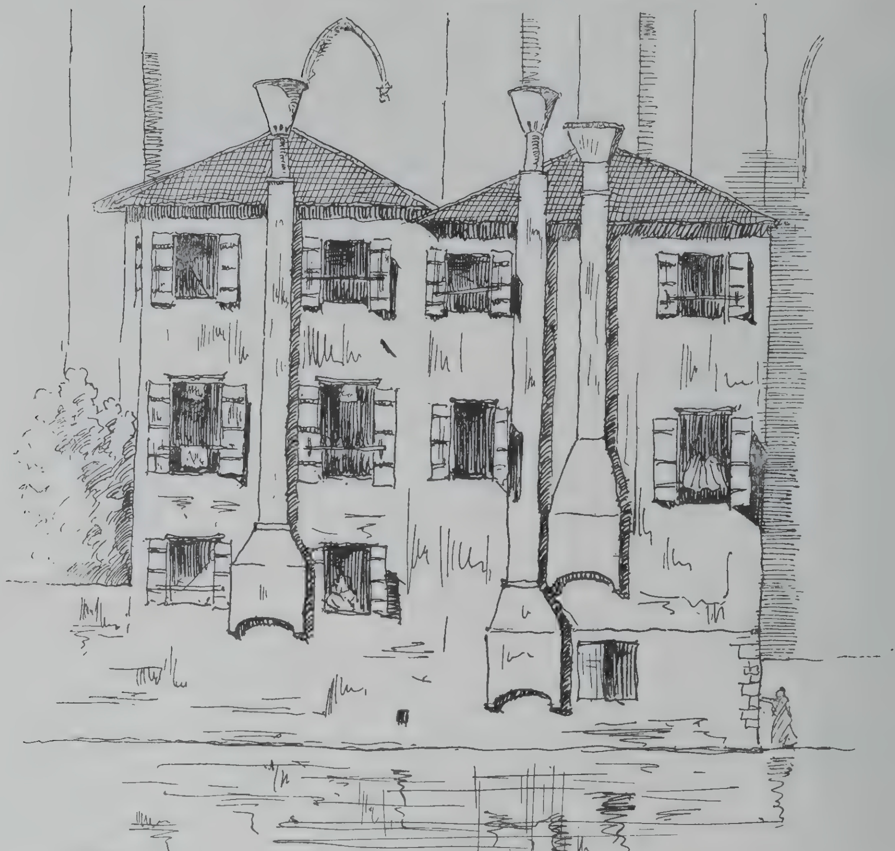
The will of the late Mr. Edward Kelly of Beech Lodge, Watford, builder, has been proved at £245,147, with net personalty £142,736.

Mr. John Macnama, of The Hermitage, Hale, architect and surveyor, who died aged 80, left £12,060, net personalty £5,550.

Carlisle.—The Corporation are to erect 22 houses on the Peel Street site.—The Health Ministry have approved the lay-out for 36 houses at Wigton Road.—Messrs. Laing & Son, Ltd., are to erect two specimen concrete houses.—Plans passed : warehouse extensions, Shaddongate, for Mr. W. Linton, architect ; factory extensions, East Dale Street, for Mr. E. P. Brown, architect.

The Old Masters and Architecture.

By E. Leslie Gunston, A.R.I.B.A.



FROM "VIEW IN VENICE BY CANALETTO. 1697-1768. E.L.G.

Paintings have a fascination and appeal to most people, and painting is probably the most popular of all the Fine Arts. Pictures date from the very earliest ages, and the first writing was in the form of pictures rudely cut into the stone, but showing surprising animation and vigorous drawing which seems quite modern.

Some people are attracted by the colour in a picture, some by the character shown in the drawings, while to others the composition, or subject, or the antiquity of the painting is its chief attraction. A study of the Old Masters in such galleries as our National Gallery, or the magnificent collections throughout Europe, especially in Italy, is necessary if one wishes to understand painting as practised to-day. The progress made from the time of the primitives to the great masters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries can, in these collections, be clearly traced and it is most instructive to follow the course of painting throughout the centuries and to notice how repeatedly a sudden stoppage occurs in the production of great works for no accountable reason. Then the flame of genius burns brightly again in another century, and perhaps in another country, and painters of those times are still unsurpassed for the magnificence of their colouring, portrayal of character, and for skilful drawing and composition. Only in the representation of brilliant sunshine have we in modern times gone anywhere near excelling their masterpieces.

Pictures by Raphael, Botticelli, Perugino, da Vinci, Titian, Veronese, to mention but a few illustrious names of the Italian Schools, and pictures by the brothers Van Eyck, Memlinc, Vermeer and Rembrandt—great names of the Netherlandish schools—pictures painted several hundreds of years ago, are still supreme as examples of paintings at the very height of excellence.

When the Old Masters are studied by the picture lover, the things that are looked for usually are the composition, drawing and colour, and character studies in the portraits, while to the student of costume garments painted in past ages are of very great interest, and in most cases the only record of the sartorial fashions of that day. In the minute perfection of the Flemish and Dutch Schools of paintings,

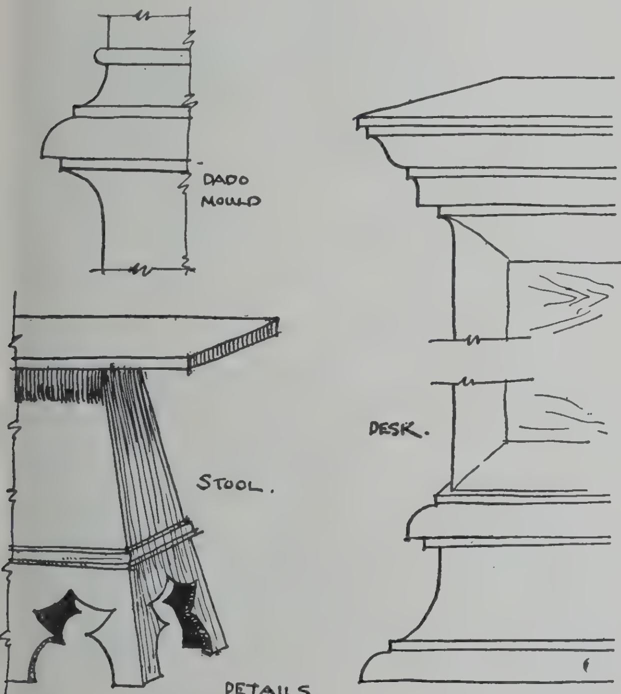
TOWER FROM "ST. URSULA LEAVING HER FATHER" BY. CARPACCIO C.1450-1522. E.L.G.

the furniture and even the jewellery of the times can be studied. The landscape backgrounds of these old pictures are very much what one can see in Italy or the Netherlands at the present day. To the architect who cares to examine these canvases carefully there will be revealed a wealth of architectural detail in the backgrounds to intrigue him. For the purposes of this article, the subject being so huge, the Italian Schools, as represented by works hung in the National Gallery, only will be considered and illustrated.

Most of the Old Masters delighted in painting pictures that had many interests in them besides the main subject of the picture, and buildings were frequently painted in the backgrounds. They were also very fond of painting animals and birds, and not a few painters of the Flemish School painted their own portraits in representing characters in their pictures.

The well-known picture by Carpaccio of "S. Ursula leaving her Father," No. 3085, was painted most probably about the end of the fifteenth century. An interesting architectural group occupies the middle distance to the right, and a quaint little tower and battlemented wall are seen. It would be very interesting to know where the original stood that took Carpaccio's eye and made him reproduce it as part of his painting. Perhaps it was merely a flight of the imagination, or imagination aided by a remembrance of some tower he had seen and sketched around his native Venice, or on his journeys, as he is said to have gone on a visit to Constantinople with Gentile Bellini.

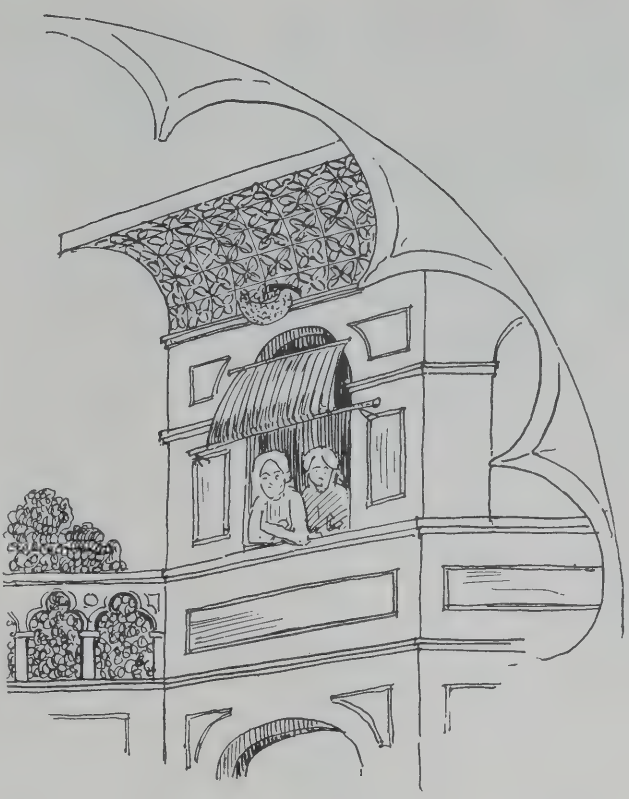
A point to be observed in these representations of architecture by the Old Masters is that in nearly every case, in the earlier pictures, the buildings are drawn in what we now call parallel perspective. It is not till we come to the beginning of the eighteenth century and to the work of Canaletto, the great Venetian and painter of Venice, that we find correct architectural perspective and the painting of buildings for their own sakes.



DETAILS
FROM. "S. JEROME IN HIS STUDY.
BY. CATENA. c.1470—1531.

A very delightful picture is that by Catena of "S. Jerome in his Study," No. 694. Details of this painting are reproduced here and show parts of his desk and stool. An earlier painting, dated from the fourteenth century, and which shows a quaint open arched window with a sun blind over it, is that by Niccolo di Buonaccorso, No. 1109. Two people in the window are looking on at the "Marriage of the Virgin." This picture also contains some astonishing architecture, which one would think must be entirely maginative.

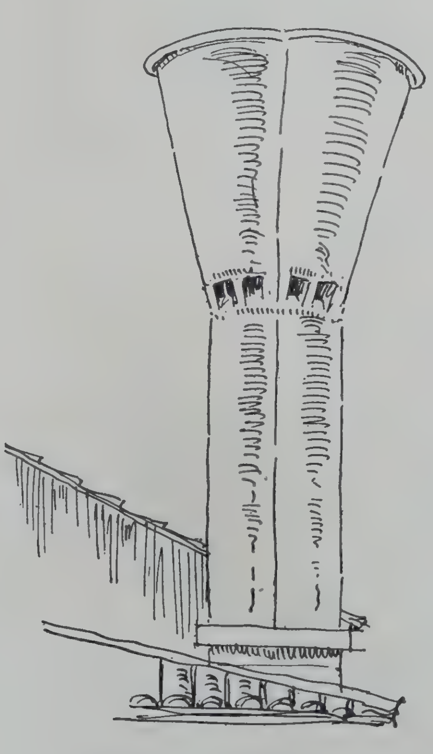
Carlo Crivelli's painting of "The Annunciation," No. 739, shows an immense amount of detail that is most interesting. The ornamentation is elaborately painted, as is usual in Crivelli's work.



FROM. "MARRIAGE OF THE VIRGIN." BY. NICCOLO DI BUONACCORSO 13—?—1388. E.L.G.

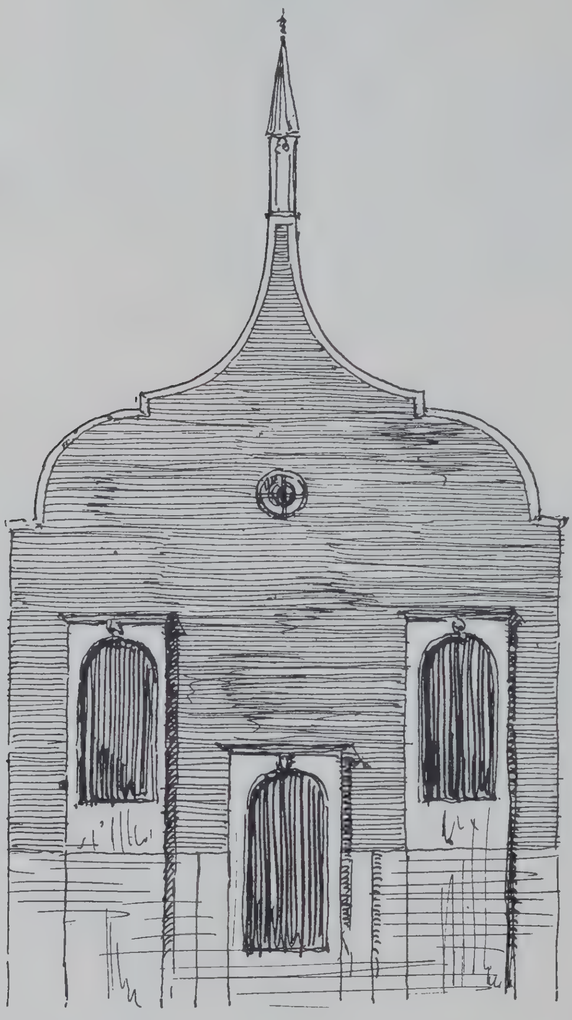
There are far too many paintings having much in them to interest the architect to be even mentioned here. This article must not become a catalogue, but rather an incentive for the reader to go and search for himself. Only a few pictures can be selected as being typical examples containing charming little architectural details.

The names of Canaletto and his pupil Guardi are great names in the later days of the Venetian School. As mentioned above, Caneletto was the first to bring the painting of architecture from the quaint and almost grotesque style



DETAIL OF CHIMNEY
FROM.—"VIEW IN VENICE."
BY CANALETTO.

of the earlier work to that perfection as shown on his own canvases. His views of Venice are extremely fine and his perspective is correct. When he visited London in 1764 he painted several views of the city, and an especially notable one is that of "The Rotunda at Ranelagh," No. 1429. What a magnificent place it must have been! One of his most interesting pictures is that called "A View in Venice," No. 127, from which picture three sketches are here reproduced. The little group of houses in the sunlight, standing by the canal, is an attractive composition. A detail of the weird chimneys of the time, of which this picture is full, is given, also a little gable of a church, in brick, with stone dressings to the windows—a wonderful painting, full of vigour and fine drawing; and the same can be said of another of his works, "The Scuola di San Rocco," No. 937. The building is painted with wonderful effect, not to mention the astonishingly painted group in front.



GABLE FROM
"VIEW IN VENICE"
BY CANALETTO

Guardi followed closely in the style of his master, and produced some beautiful paintings of architectural subjects, one of the best known being his "S. Maria della Salute," No. 2098.

And when thus little has been said about a few of our priceless possessions at the National Gallery, what numbers there are that cannot even be noted here! But they are there for all to see and enjoy. And the other Schools—the Flemish and the Dutch Masters—here is a store of architectural detail for the architect to study and to be inspired by, for much of the work of the School of the Netherlands is of a domestic character and shows many interesting interiors. Let us then go to these Old Masters and learn from them, appreciate their early endeavours in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to draw architecture correctly, and to humble ourselves before the crown of their achievement in the works of the great Venetian Masters of a later century.

French Current Topics.

PARIS FAÇADE AND FRONTAGE COMPETITIONS.

The double façades and frontages competition organised annually in Paris by the Prefecture of the Seine will commence this year in April next. The house owners, architects and builders eligible to participate have been invited to deposit at the Prefecture, between the 1st and 31st of the month mentioned, plans and designs relating to constructions completed in 1923 and 1924.

These "Concours de façades and de devantures," as they are called, excite an emulation which, in normal times, acts as a healthy stimulus to artistic achievement. The first one concerns the domain of the dwelling, and this year relates to the façades of houses finished in Paris in the years 1923–24. The six prize-winning habitations are exonerated from one half of a *voirie* (highway) tax; a gold medal is awarded to each architect whose work is thus distinguished, while the respective builders receive a medal in bronze.

The second competition is opened for shop and store fronts installed in the same years. Ten prizes are distributed, the architect or author of the selected designs and the business man who accepted them being each entitled to a silver medal. Bronze medals are, in this case also, conferred on the builders.

HOUSES FOR NEWLY WED WORKERS.

M. Ambroise Rendu, senior member of the Paris Municipal Council, who for many years has devoted himself to the study of the housing problem, has founded a company for the construction of dwellings that will be exclusively let to young married couples. This enterprise is of special social value because the present lack of *logements* is acting as a brake on marriage amongst the working population of the French capital.

The first group of the new buildings, containing 135 flats, will be soon ready for occupation. They include some *apartements de luxe.* The great majority, however, are within the means of young people starting in life and desirous of creating a family—the great national necessity of France. M. Rendu is appealing for support to the legislative chambers and to the Council to which he himself belongs.

THE EVILS OF TOO RAPID CONSTRUCTION—DRY ROT DISASTERS.

In the so-called red zone of Haute-Alsace, which was within the war area, the reconstructions recently carried out have been followed by quite a sensational series of dry rot disasters. The ravages of the Merulius fungus have manifested themselves not merely in new popular habitations but in the abode of a Minister and a lordly dwelling in Kientzheim, in which portions of walls from 28 to 32 inches thick had been profoundly infected as the result of continuous humidity provoked by a neglected, unrepaired gutter. The energetic measures taken by an architect summoned in all haste have *apparently* averted a calamity (one is never absolutely sure when dealing with the dread Merulius). The malady was showing itself on the interior face of partitions and in a gallery from which the wall paper had become completely detached.

In Mulbach, in consequence of the utilisation of old, uninsulated cellars and existing walls, a new house is in a lamentable state of rottenness. This building cost at least 200,000 frs. (the pound is at present worth about 90 francs); as much more will have to be spent on its reconstruction as the existing utilisable material is infinitesimal. Another building near at hand is in a somewhat similar state—so much so that its demolition and rebuilding with new materials is contemplated.

Pages could be filled with an account of all the houses literally perishing under the attacks of the formidable Merulius. Even in the town of Münster the cases that occur are numerous and frequent. In one instance the builder discovered the parasite during the construction, and the architect had to at once make an additional estimate involving a supplementary outlay of 45,000 francs.

What is the cause of these abnormal ravages? M. H. Goustille, who signalises them to the Paris "Moniteur Général," replies: "Too rapid construction." In view of the cost and difficulty of completely sterilizing re-utilised wood, he advocates the absolute suppression of the latter in current construction. In addition to building rapidly, the working man, he declares, does his work badly and is not sufficiently supervised. "Shoddy," too, is supplied at famine prices. "I have seen door frames put into place," he says, "with the bark still on one of the faces. Under these circumstances why be astonished at disasters?" The old houses of past centuries, which unfalteringly sheltered so many generations, are a reproach to the artisans of to-day, who seem to ignore the ancient professional honour.

W. W. O'M.

Correspondence.

Architectural Competitions.

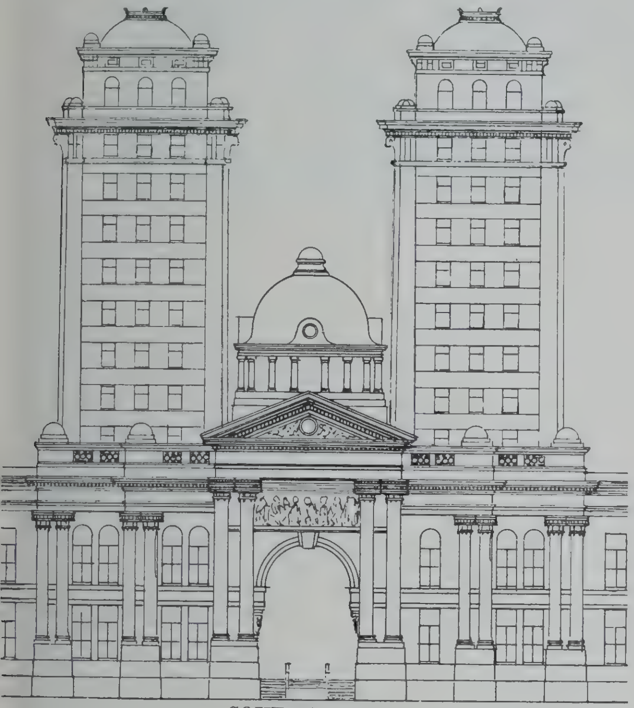
To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—The enormous waste cannot be realised by many many people.

Take, for instance, that of Canberra, Australia, for it is not always that such complete information is obtainable as is supplied in the Official Report.

The competition was announced in July, 1914. The assumed cost of the buildings, £1,000,000. Six premiums were offered, £2,000 to £250—Total £6,000. Five assessors. One-fourth of the buildings to be erected first by the successful architect.

There were 215 applications for particulars. So there were to be competitive designs for £215,000,000 worth of property; 209 architects were to get nothing for their designs for £209,000,000 worth of property. Or, in another aspect, one-two-hundred and fifteenth part of the preliminary competition work was to be paid for at the usual price, one-fourth of that guaranteed and the rest if all goes well. Designs for six two hundred and fifteenth parts of the designs, being for £6,000,0000 worth of property, were to be given 6s. per cent. between the six, and the remaining 209 were to get nothing for £209,000,000 worth of property, except the return, carriage paid, of their drawings.


SOUTH FRONT.

September 25, 1914, the competition was withdrawn. The Minister of Home Affairs, the Hon. W. C. Archibald, M.P., asked the President of the Royal Victoria Institute of Architects (Mr. Tompkins), and he said he considered that no hardship would be suffered by competitors by the withdrawal of the competition, as no appreciable work would have been done in the time available.

In 1915 pressure was brought to bear on the Government to push on, to relieve unemployment. They gave consideration to he proposals of commissioning an eminent architect, or several ointly, or employing the Government's own staff to design the Parliament House. But strong objections to these proposals was offered by the Australian Institute, who urged a competition nstead.

August 2, 1916. It was decided to reopen the competition to British architects only. This reduced the numbers to 91. The reopening was accordingly intimated. Exception was aken by the R.I.B.A., by the Society of Architects, and by the British Assessor, Sir John Burnet, to holding the competition when some architects were away at the war, and could not compete, and they might be able and desiring to do so, if and when they came back.

November 14, 1917. The newly elected Government again postponed the competition. Thereafter the President of the Federal Council of the Australian Institute of Architects requested the Government to give an undertaking to consult them about the conditions before reviving it.

1916 to 1922. The two questions of either reopening the competition or adopting some way of compensating the competitors were under consideration. The latter was adopted. The Government decided to make provision for the essential services, and in 1923 it was in progress.

December 14, 1923. It was intimated that the Government does not admit liability, but has decided, as a matter of grace, to give a sum of £3,000, and appointed a board of three to allocate it, on the understanding that it extinguished all liability. They requested all kinds of scroll drawings to be sent off in three days. The awards were six at £100, five at £80, eleven at £60, eight at £40, fifteen at £30, ten at £25, eight at £20, three at £15, twelve at £10—total, £3,005.

I have not seen any of the other designs. The accompanying elevation formed a part of design No. 32, which was one of the fifteen which were awarded £30 each. This design was, of course, only some drawings of a preliminary set of twenty sketches roughly made for making emendations and then making the competition drawings. I send them because they will give an idea of what amount of labour a competition design might require.

It seems to me that the whole profession should give serious consideration to competitions, and try to prevent in future the enormous waste.

And, in particular, that the Assessors should *not be allowed* to require the enormous waste of anything approaching a complete design; but only enough for choosing the best design and designer.

Horatio K. Bromhead (F.).

The Finish of Concrete.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—I am glad that my article on this subject has stimulated the expression of further views, as set forth in the letter from Mr. Frederick Coleman which appears in your issue of March 20. Unfortunately most of Mr. Coleman's remarks are based upon wrong assumptions, and, in consequence, his views need a fairly liberal discount. He assumes (1) That I have never been in Rome; (2) that I have no knowledge of white concrete, and (3) that I am not aware that the surface of concrete is ever hand wrought. Each of these assumptions is quite wrong, and in direct opposition to the facts. When I remarked that the "surface is not hand-wrought" I was naturally referring to those very numerous examples of concrete to which such a remark will thoroughly apply. Mr. Coleman quotes me as though I wrote of the "use of concrete stone." There is some mistake here, as I have not employed the term "concrete stone." When I wrote of "new and ingenious ideas . . . in the proportions and nature of the compound. The best results offer a surface which is much more acceptable"—I had in mind the use of white concrete, and also coloured effects. With unlimited space I might have written about white concrete, coloured concrete and also the interesting effects in concrete sculpture which have been more recently achieved, and in which some of our leading sculptors have participated. The fact that I did not refer to these matters hardly justifies the assumption of complete ignorance on my part.

The real issue which Mr. Coleman puts forward is, does white concrete solve the problem of concrete finishing and satisfy the views of the extreme purist? In my article, I admitted that I was putting forward an extreme purist view, which was "open to criticism," and I was aware that others, as well as Mr. Coleman, would take different views.—Yours, etc.,

A. Seymour Reeves, L.R.I.B.A.

March 24, 1925.

Eccles.—The design of Mr. John Cassidy, sculptor, Lincoln Grove Studio, Manchester, has been accepted by the War Memorial Committee. The estimated cost is about £3,000. The memorial takes the form of a monument, 25 feet high, of Portland stone, with a base of blue Rossendale stone, surmounted by a bronze figure of a soldier. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Nuttalls, of Whitefield. It is expected to have the erection completed by June, 1925.

Huddersfield.—The borough surveyor is preparing plans for new slipper baths to be erected at Lockwood.

Knutsford.—Mr. Frank Mee, architect, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester, has prepared plans for the reconstruction of the "Rose & Crown" Hotel. Alterations are also proposed to the "White Bear" Hotel for the same brewers, and Mr. Mee is the architect for this scheme.

Woolwich.—The London Education Committee have decided to erect a secondary school for 450 boys in Red Lion Lane at a cost of £57,396.

The "New Palace of Westminster."

By Charles G. Harper.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. From a painting by HENRY H. BULMAN. Exhibited at the R.B.A., 1924.

At that intersection of Bridge Street, Westminster, with Great George Street, Parliament Street and Parliament Square, there may be seen on certain days and at certain times a curious sight. It is the holding-up of the extremely heavy and urgent traffic of those thoroughfares by the police—generally under the supervision of an Inspector, to mark the importance of the job—in favour of certain entirely unremarkable persons who wish to cross to or from the Houses of Parliament. These privileged persons, whose lives and limbs are far more precious than those of ordinary pedestrians, who must cross the lethal roadways at their own imminent peril, are Members of Parliament, whose lives must by no means be endangered—while they remain Members. Any among them who fail to be re-elected, and revert to the status of merely unimportant citizens, will in that case have to take their chances, like any other common fellows in whom the wisdom of legislator does not reside.

This exceptional care and consideration is a "privilege of Parliament"; one among several such privileges, and it is not, in its essence, personal. It is accorded to Members of the House of Commons only in their capacity of representatives of their constituencies, and it is thus a lesser dignity than the same consideration shown to the Peers. That is personal.

Yet you see Mr. Jack Jobling, who, as provided by Nature with the gift of the gab, has become secretary of the Sewer Scrapers' Union, and eventually, for the time being, a Member of the Honourable the House of Commons, crossing the street with his fellows, under this police protection, with a self-satisfied smile of conceit, as though it were personal to himself. Once I held parley with a policeman engaged in that duty, and it appeared to be a duty so unpleasant to him that he said bitter things which quite outclass me. We will "take them as read."

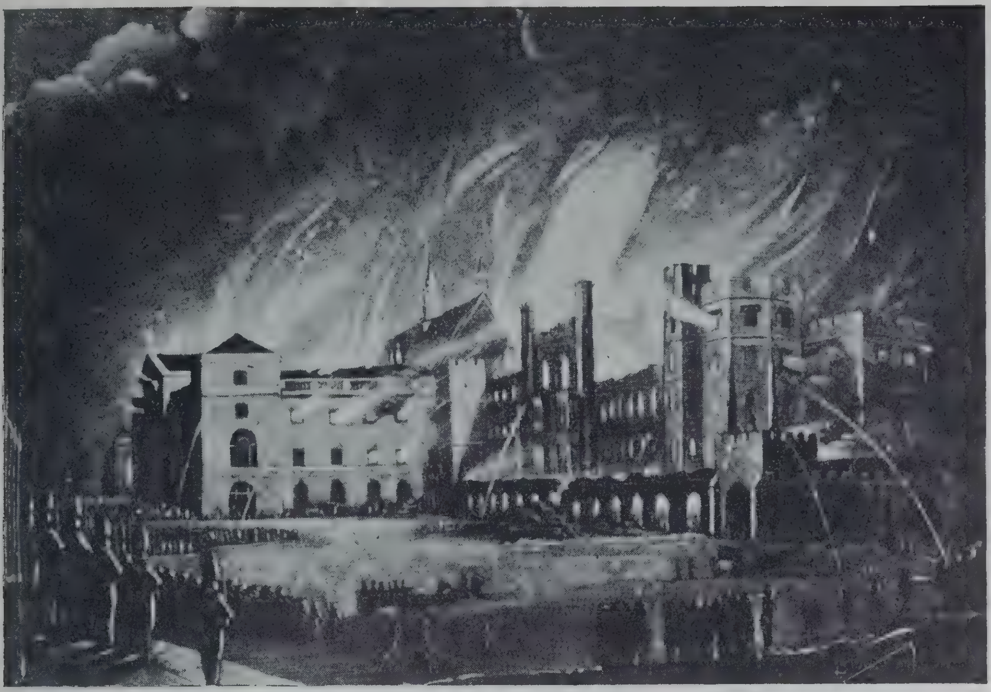
The new Houses of Parliament, magnificent beyond the knowledge of most Londoners, seem to be of a dignity greater than that usually displayed by those who sit in them; at least in the elected assembly.

The old Houses of Parliament, housed in the mazy intricacies of what still was technically styled the "Palace of Westminster," were destroyed by fire on October 16, 1834, and thus, by the agency of what a former generation of journalists was accustomed to style "the devouring element," the existence of a widespreading but huddled mass of buildings of every age from the time of Edward the Confessor to the opening of the nineteenth century was brought to an end. The cause of their historic blaze is a curious incident, illustrating our English almost invincible conservatism. A vast mass of ancient Exchequer tallies had accumulated in these many buildings. They had been continually added to for centuries, and at last these singular records became by Act of Parliament an obsolete method of keeping accounts, were found to be taking up too much space, and were ordered to be destroyed. The burning of them over-heated a flue and started the conflagration.

Charles Dickens made, in the course of a speech at Drury Lane Theatre, a telling allusion to the cause of the burning of the Houses of Parliament. He said: "Ages ago a savage mode of keeping accounts on notched sticks was introduced into the Court of Exchequer, and the accounts were kept much as Robinson Crusoe kept his calendar on the desert island, on certain splints of elm-wood called *tallies*.

"In the reign of George III. an inquiry was made by some revolutionary spirit whether—pens, ink and paper, slates and pencils, being in existence—this obstinate adherence to an obsolete custom ought to be continued, and whether a change ought not to be effected. All the red tape in the country grew redder at the bare mention of this bold and original conception, and it took till 1826 to get these sticks abolished. In 1834 it was found that there was a considerable accumulation of them; and the question then arose—what was to be done with such worn-out rotten old bits of wood? It came to pass that they were burnt in a stove in the House of Lords. The stove, over-gorged with these preposterous sticks, set fire to the panelling; the panelling set fire to the House of Lords; the House of Lords set fire to the House of Commons; the two houses were reduced to ashes; architects were called in to build others; and we are now in the second million of the cost thereof; the national pig is not nearly over the stile yet; and the little old woman, Britannia, hasn't got home to-night."

There can be no doubt that this historic fire, while it



THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS ON FIRE, OCTOBER 16, 1834.

certainly destroyed some relics dear to antiquaries and was in many ways a deplorable event, relieved future Governments from the unwanted responsibility of providing a new home for my Lords and the faithful Commons. The question of providing new Houses of Parliament, instead of continuing to use the inconvenient and inadequate halls of the ancient Palace of Westminster for that purpose, had been from time to time raised. In 1790 Sir John Soane had been commissioned to prepare plans for proposed new buildings, and the drawings he made in 1794 and 1796 are to be seen in the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The position then was that Parliament, which long had ceased to be an itinerant body, following the King about the country, was established in a definitely fixed place, but in quarters that never had been intended for it. The two Houses of Parliament met in chambers which had been placed at their disposal after this had actually ceased to be the palace of the Sovereign, when Henry the Eighth had removed his residence to Whitehall. These chambers were the former Court of Requests, used by the Lords, and the hall adapted from St. Stephen's Chapel, which had been allotted to the Commons by Edward the Sixth.

The Houses of Parliament were thus situated in a kind of warren of buildings of all ages, used for many purposes, and intersected with alleys open to public access and intermingled with private residences. They were those Houses of Lords and Commons which Guy Fawkes intended to blow sky-high with his gunpowder in November, 1605. That Roman Catholic conspiracy, conceived by Robert Catesby of Ashby St. Ledgers, and actively put into execution by Thomas Percy, Winter, Guy Fawkes and others, was not a difficult one, either in the "Gunpowder Plot" part of it or in the rising headed by the country gentlemen in the provinces that was to follow the blowing up of Parliament, and it was only by the affection borne towards Lord Monteagle by his brother-in-law, the fanatical Sir Thomas Tresham, that it was frustrated. Sir Thomas Tresham, a Roman Catholic recusant of Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, was in the secret, and he thought to save Monteagle from what was to be the fate of Parliament. He sent an anonymous letter, warning him not to be present when the Houses met. The letter contained the mysterious passage: "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them."

This missive was delivered on October 21. Monteagle, instead of destroying it and keeping his own counsel, handed it to Cecil. It was the king himself who guessed what was meant. His father, the Earl of Darnley, had been blown up in the mysterious explosion at Kirk o' Field, near Edinburgh, and this warning pointed to a like plot.

The plotters meanwhile were busily tunnelling beneath the Parliament houses. They had been brought once to a halt by the deep and solid foundations of some of Edward the Confessor's ancient buildings, and had to begin all over again. This time, Thomas Percy hired a house, and from the cellar of it the conspirators had tunnelled again, and had completed their work, with the powder barrels all there and Guy ready, with his dark lantern, when he was arrested. The arrest was neatly made; not chance at the last moment, but by plan.

History tells us, grimly enough, of the fate of the plotters, and many engravings of the time picture them and the Houses of Parliament, for the Gunpowder Plot made a great commotion on the Continent as well as in England. The old prints mostly are Dutch, and are not particularly authentic, having been prepared by an artist, or artists, distinctly not "on the spot," and not knowing either much about the spot or the personal appearance of the plotters. But if they are not likenesses they have at any rate all the appearance of conspirators—and that sufficed. A queer gang they look, too.

In some of the prints we have Westminster Abbey for background. There was no difficulty for a foreigner in introducing that, for many pictures of the Abbey existed to copy. But they were bothered when they came to portray the Houses of Lords and Commons. They could find no pictures of them, interior or exterior, and so they were obliged to imagine views of the exteriors, which accordingly they did. And there they are, in the old engravings, represented with much care and particularity.

It is a pity that those artists and engravers were so careful to delineate these exteriors, for as a matter of fact the Houses of Lords and Commons had none. They were chambers in midst of a miscellaneous group of other buildings, and could not even be guessed at by anyone standing outside.

The fire of 1834, destroying most of these agglomerations, did away with the idea of remodelling and patching the Parliament houses; and although Commissions, sitting and talking and reporting upon the rebuilding, gave an ear to some such proposals, it was never in doubt but that a clear sweep of the ruins would be made, and a New Palace of Westminster be erected.

That age was the age of the Gothic revival. Irrevocably

BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

gone for at least another seventy years was the neo-classic or Renaissance idea; and so, when architects were invited to enter a competition for building this great national structure, the condition was laid down that the style must be Gothic or Elizabethan. No fewer than ninety-seven architects competed. The first premium was awarded to No. 64, which proved to be Charles Barry, an architect then forty-five years of age. The Gothic styles were not his choice, but this exceptional opportunity was not to be missed; and abandoning his own preference for Classic or Renaissance, in which most of his works had been executed, he took up the Perpendicular style of the time of Henry the Seventh, and, adopting the style of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster Abbey as a basis, produced a grand design, and eventually carried it to completion, which has made ever since the picturesque feature of Westminster. Architects like Fergusson, who have championed the cause of Classic and Renaissance architecture, have ever affected scorn and contempt of what they are pleased to term the revival of a dead style; but the Classic styles are much more dead (if we can have degrees in being deceased). They are superlatively dead; and, moreover, they are alien styles, originated in the sunny lands of Greece and Italy, and by no means suited to our own comparatively sunless climate. Whatever may be said against the Perpendicular phase of Gothic architecture, there are these things to be said for it: it is the ultimate phase of Gothic, and entirely English in conception. It is therefore, considering that the Houses of Parliament group with Westminster Abbey, peculiarly appropriate that they should be of a mediæval style; and it is even more fitting that they are in the essentially English rendering of Gothic feeling.

Barry was chosen architect. It was, in a curious way, appropriate that he should be, for he was born in Bridge Street, Westminster, that thoroughfare which looks directly upon the Houses of Parliament. But he was not chosen, nor the site finally determined upon, nor the building materials selected, without a vast deal of consideration and heated argument. The Classicists and the Gothicists raged furiously together, while the advocates of various sites tore passions to tatters. The Duke of

REBUILDING THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Wellington, partly from conservative motives, but still more from his military obsession, favoured retaining the old site, because he considered that Parliament should not be exposed to a possible danger of being surrounded by a mob. With its river front, as he saw, this would be impossible. But he did not foresee the mob in Parliament.

Some there were who advocated Parliament being removed to Trafalgar Square, or to the Green Park; and others considered that if the old site were retained, the new buildings should be raised on a platform. This, however, was seen to be undesirable, as the effect would be to dwarf the Abbey.*

Meanwhile, during all these controversies, the land was cumbered with the ruins, and Parliament itself required to be housed. It had last sat on September 25, 1834. It is a curious point that, although it is really not so very long ago, and although we have a multiplicity of reference books on almost every conceivable subject, it is a matter of esoteric knowledge to be able to declare where the Houses of Parliament were in session after the fire and during the rebuilding. They sat, as a matter of picturesque statement, amid the ruins. Steps at once were taken to house the two Chambers. The "Painted Chamber," that great apartment of the ancient Palace in which the Confessor had died, was a ruin; but £30,000 was expended on re-roofing it (how did they manage to expend so much on that!) and the Lords sat there. St. Stephen's Chapel, where the Commons had sat, had been reduced to a cinder, and the former House of Lords was given a temporary roof and the Commons had it for a temporary home.

The first stone of the new Palace was laid, without ceremony, on April 27, 1840.

A sum of £700,000 was estimated as the cost of the New Palace of Westminster. The cost at the end was £2,000,000. No question was more vexed than that of what was to be the stone chosen for the exterior. Commissioners had expert advice, and yet in the end almost the most utterly unsuitable building-stone was chosen. It had been proposed to employ stone from Bolsover in Nottinghamshire, but it was found that those quarries could not yield sufficient, and so a magnesium limestone from quarries at Anston, between Worksop and Sheffield, was chosen, with the result that Londoners can hardly recollect any time when external repairs to the stonework have not been in progress, owing to the extreme unsuitability of this stone for exposure to the London atmosphere. The interior is faced with stone from Caen, even as were the interior of abbeys and cathedrals in the times of the Norman sovereigns.

Apart from this unfortunate and highly expensive circumstance, the New Palace of Westminster is an architectural success. And it is, further, an artistic success, for no great public building is ever so sketched, painted and photographed as is this. From whatever view-point t is seen, there is some picturesque beauty. It at once commands affection and imposes a sense of dignity. No classic group could have the like appeal.

But how did it come about that Barry, the architect of the Reform Club in Pall Mall, of the Thatched House Club n St. James's Street, and of Bridgewater House, all Italian Renaissance buildings, and of Edward the Sixth School at Birmingham, a not very pleasing exercise in the Gothic styles, for which he had no affection, should have been able to produce this artistic success? He travelled, studied for it, intensively, we are told, for five months; and that is generally taken as a sufficing explanation. The old controversy, started by the son of Augustus Welby Pugin, as to the real authorship of the design, has been settled by many architectural writers in favour of Barry, as the sole begetter of it: but, apart from the evidence of some of Barry's professional contemporaries that they saw him draw the designs, or some of them, with his own hand, t is not to be denied that while no one contends the plan to be other than that of Barry, the style of the elevations and of the details is the style of Pugin.

There is no question at all about Barry's employment of Pugin to design and to superintend the woodwork of the New Palace of Westminster; for Pugin was visibly, to all eyes, engaged upon it, and therefore we are driven at least to the conclusion that if, in fact, Pugin was not the "artistic ghost" that drew the details of these elevations, in all their wealth of delicate Gothic tracery and tabernacles and heraldry in absolutely the Pugin way, then, if Barry did them, the age of marvels was still in being when these two men worked at Westminster.

The measurements of this vast group of buildings will give some idea of their scale of importance. The length is 940 feet. The great Victoria Tower is 325 feet high, to the crown-crested pinnacles, and the Clock Tower, 314 feet. The Victoria Tower is the largest and the loftiest Gothic tower in the world. In style it greatly resembles the central tower of Gloucester Cathedral. Some, however, consider the outline would have been improved by being varied by the interposition of stringcourses, to break up its sheerly uninterrupted lines. The intention was to enclose New Palace Yard. Here was to be a grand entrance-gateway, surmounted by a lofty "Albert Tower." Fortunately, we have been spared this, and we have instead the familiar courtyard, open on two sides, giving a most spectacular view from Parliament Square: that view which is staged in the second act of *Iolanthe.*

Barry, in fact, had in the success of his designs grown rather above himself, and proposed to interfere with the neighbourhood generally. He designed to remove the church of St. Margaret that nestles up against the north porch of the Abbey so cosily. The excuse for this was to display that side of the Abbey. It was left for that distinguished French writer on architecture, Viollet-le-Duc, to protest, and to point out that the church was a necessary small foil to emphasise the Abbey's bulk. If you pay Westminster a visit and see how St. Margaret's groups with the Abbey it will be observed at once that Viollet-le-Duc was right.

The area occupied by the Houses of Parliament is over eight acres. There are five hundred rooms and eighteen official residences, with a resident population of some two hundred.

There are yet a few relics of the ancient Palace, notably the vault beneath the Painted Chamber and the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, restored, ornately decorated and used as the Speaker's private chapel.

Still, on the eve of the opening of Parliament, the cellars of the House are conventionally searched by the Yeomen of the Guard. It is a picturesque survival, time-honoured, like the old cry at night, when the House is "up": the cry of "Who goes home?" that resounds through the lobbies and the vestibule. It is the survival of the call for members to assemble and proceed home in company, for the protection of each other against attack by highwaymen or other desperadoes, along the dark and dangerous ways.

The "New Palace of Westminster" was finally opened by Queen Victoria in 1852, when Barry was knighted.

It was well that the Parliament houses were designed in the Gothic way, instead of in any Classic or Renaissance manner, because their style not only carries on the traditions of Westminster but also inspires a reverence that any other architectural expression could not evoke. We hear much, time and again, of what the subversive elements that find themselves in the Commons propose to do; but the spirit of Westminster very soon qualifies all arrogance of that kind. The almost religious air of the place effects so much. It does not subdue all: it did not impose a standard of conduct, for example, upon Dr. Tanner, one of the Irish members of Parliament about 1890, who used towards a fellow-member what fairly may be styled an "unparliamentary" as also it was an uncomplimentary expression. He called him "a damned fool."

"Ah! you're drunk," returned the other.

"Yes, I know I'm drunk," retorted Dr. Tanner, "and I shall be sober to-morrow, but you'll still be a damned fool!"

("Order! Order!")

This, as already I have hinted, is not a specimen of that almost religious reverence the cloistral halls of the Mother of Parliaments impose upon members. There are, and always have been, many exceptions under the Clock Tower, and sometimes up there within it, following upon those scenes in the House when members have defied the Speaker's ruling and have been "named" and afterwards given in charge of the Serjeant-at-Arms and into that of the police, when necessary, and consigned to a chamber beneath Big Ben, that clock's hour-bell whose hoarse voice is London, articulate; for we have grown, we Londoners, far beyond those times when "London and Westminster" was a term dividing the two. Even the "London and Westminster" Bank relinquished the out-of-date title a few years ago, and substituted for it the "London, City and Westminster."

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* A pity it is that such a consideration did not weigh when he Tower Bridge was built, utterly dwarfing the Tower of London.

"Big Ben's" voice is so hoarse because of a defect in the casting of the hour-bell.

How many Londoners are there who could declare, offhand, the real origin of "Big Ben's" name? No doubt most would say that it derived from Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, but they would be wrong. The Benjamin referred to was Sir Benjamin Hall (1802-1867), Member of Parliament, First Commissioner of Works in 1855, and created Baron Llanover in 1859.

At this present time of writing the condition of the exterior stonework of the "New Palace of Westminster" is again engaging urgent attention. It is but three years since the stone spire and pinnacles over the central portion of the buildings were clothed in scaffolding in the course of restoration works, and now the Office of Works is diligently employed in removing the defective and dangerous work on the thirty pinnacles along the riverside terrace and the ten on the New Palace Yard side. The elaborate gargoyles and enrichments decorating the Old Palace Yard part of the House of Lords are more readily to be seen by the casual wayfarer, for they look down upon a public thoroughfare. Many of them have so decayed that all semblance of any intended design has vanished, and the boldly undercut work of the Gothic crowns surmounting the heraldic shields has either fallen or has crumbled like half-dissolved lumps of sugar. The delicate enrichments of the niches high up above the exceedingly lofty portal of the Victoria Tower have, together with the statues they contain, always been too far above the ordinary range of vision to be clearly discerned, but with the aid of glasses it is possible to see that the stonework is not merely suffering in the like manner, but is, in addition, defiled by the pigeons and other birds that with impunity use these crannies, inaccessible except by the aid of elaborate and costly scaffolding. Above the great archway of that House of Lords portal there is a row of niches, each containing a figure designed in the fifteenth century manner, but intended, in the perfervid loyalty of Barry or Pugin, to represent Queen Victoria and her relations. It never was possible, in that mediæval garb, exactly to identify which was the Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, or indeed any other of these personages, who, in their nineteenth century habiliments, were as far removed from mediævalism as it is possible to conceive, and now the weathering of some seventy years has reduced them to something like mere lumps of stone.

Not merely the sculptural stonework has perished, but even the plain ashlar is in some places scaling and in others exhibiting a strange kind of exfoliation.

Meanwhile, the Office of Works intends, pending some greater decision on the part of the House, to ask for a vote of some £3,000 or £4,000 for the purpose of removing decayed portions that actually are dangerous. Thoroughly to overhaul the entire exterior will entail a very large sum and obviously will greatly exercise the minds of all concerned as to the kind of stone to be employed in the renewals. Portland stone, that London's atmosphere treats as kindly as any, seems the obvious choice; but the obvious was not chosen at the building of the "New Palace of Westminster," and can we therefore declare it will now be?

Brentford.—A factory is to be erected for Hudson Essex Motors, Ltd., on a site between Gunnersbury Lane and Great West Road.

The Restoration of Rheims Cathedral.

At the last general meeting of the Friends of Rheims Cathedral, M. Emile Charbonneaux, President, announced that the company was about to undertake at its expense the restoration of the windows of the "Grande Rose" and of the so-called "Galerie des Rois," destroyed by the bombardment. This indicates that the vaults are completely re-established, as it could not be a question of replacing the glass in the windows of a nave still open. As a matter of fact, the stained glass of the last four windows of the superior storey, which was taken out and stored in a place of safety during the military operations, has been already put back by M. Jacques Simon, a descendant of the painters-glaziers who since the eighteenth century have watched over the glass work of the Cathedral. Services take place presently in a part of the deambulatory and of the transept, isolated from the rest of the edifice for the 1919 Christmas ceremonies, and the nave (separated by a partition from the transept and the abside) will be completely available for worship towards the end of 1925.

The restoration of the transept and the chevet is being actively pursued. Thanks to the generous gift of Mr. John Rockefeller, Junior, the beautiful wood framework of the fifteenth century, burned in September, 1914, will be soon replaced by a fireproof framework in armed cement. The sculptural difficulties to be vanquished—difficulties resulting from the damages caused to various statues by the gnawing flames—are considerable, but they are being tackled with a minute care and skill that presage the happiest results. W. W. O'M.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

March 27, 1875.

A New Thoroughfare from Fleet Street to the Embankment.

We understand that the recent purchase by the Corporation of the site of the Chartered Gas Company's Works, between Blackfriars and the Temple, will be immediately followed by the construction of a wide and new street from Fleet Street to the Embankment. The land which the Corporation has purchased has a frontage to the Embankment of 266 feet in length, extending westward from the Royal Hotel to the boundary of the depot occupied by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and its depth, to its northern boundary in Tudor Street, is 500 feet, covering altogether an area of 137,500 feet. The Corporation have thus obtained the land at about 1*l*. 5*s*. per foot, the purchase money being 170,000*l*. It is said that the new street is to be 50 feet in width, and that Whitefriars Street will be widened to a corresponding extent from its junction with Tudor Street to Fleet Street. With the view of carrying out this improvement several of the tenants on the west side of Whitefriars Street have for some time been under notice to quit, and already many of the houses are being demolished. The site of the Gas Company's land between the Royal Hotel and the east side of the intended new street is to be laid out for buildings of a high class character, and the west side, adjoining the land occupied by the Metropolitan Board of Works, will also be appropriated in a similar manner, but we learn that the line of building frontage is intended to be uniform with the Temple buildings, and that a considerable portion of the land immediately fronting the Embankment will be laid out as gardens similar to those between Waterloo and Charing Cross. Workmen are now employed in taking down the buildings belonging to the Gas Company.

Obituary.

Mr. Walter Herbert Hattrell, F.R.I.B.A., passed away at his residence, Stoke House, Binley, Coventry, on Tuesday, after a short illness. Deceased was a native of Coventry and received his early training with Messrs. G. and I. Steane. On the completion of his articles he went to West Hartlepool and became associated with Mr. James Garry, F.R.I.B.A. Returning to Coventry he entered into partnership with Mr. F. Harrison and on this being dissolved continued in business independently. Mr. Hattrell was architect of a number of important local buildings and the layout of extensive building estates; the principal buildings included the eight storey steel frame works of Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., the new works of Humber, Ltd., and the Coventry Hippodrome. Deceased was 52 years of age and leaves a widow and one son.

Tenders.

Alteration and additions to The Greyhound Inn, for Messrs. Steward & Patteson, Ltd., Frederick W. Skipper & Son, A.R.I.B.A., Architects and Surveyors, 55, London Street, Norwich. Noller, J., £2,059; Cubitt & Gotts, £1,975; Fisk & Co., £1,925; E. Catchpole & Sons, Ltd., £1,842; Keeble, H. (accepted), £1,653 3s.

Modern Varnishes and Varnishing.*

By Arthur Seymour Jennings, F.I.B.D.

It has been asserted that more progress has been made in connection with the production of painters' materials during the last twenty-five to thirty years than was previously made in as many centuries. It can hardly be said that this correctly applies to the production of varnishes, nor to their application, yet several important and interesting improvements have been effected, and to those I wish to refer to-night in as great a detail as time will permit.

To some decorators varnishes may appear to be of little importance and varnishing a subject which may be safely left to the actual operative. A closer examination, however, will show that from a purely decorative point of view these materials deserve the most careful consideration, as for example in the finish of choice specimens of fine hard woods, where the application of suitable varnish brings out and accentuates the natural beauty of the woods in a striking manner, while in other cases the use of glossy and dull surfaces in juxtaposition, the use of hand-polished work with its delicate and refined finish, all may play an important part in a dignified scheme of permanent decoration.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the conditions of application, such as freedom from dust and a correct and uniform temperature, can only be provided by the master decorator, while the actual selection of the particular grade of varnishes most suitable for the work in hand is his duty also.

This is a point which is often overlooked, sufficient discrimination not being exercised in ordering the exact kind of varnish best fitted for the particular work in hand. It should be remembered that more than one hundred different varieties of varnishes are made to-day for as many different purposes, and to obtain the best results it is essential that a wise judgment be used. A varnish which is found to be excellent for finishing a piano would be destroyed in a very short time if used on the outside of a ship. It may be observed that some painters have a bad habit of mixing different grades of varnish together, in the expectation that an improvement will be thereby effected. This is a mistake. If it could be done the manufacturers, who are well acquainted with the constituents of the varnish, would do it themselves, probably when the varnishes were hot. Now the process of making varnish is essentially the same to-day as it was many years ago, but here and there improvements have been effected and an entirely new and different grade of varnish has been produced from cellulose, to which I shall presently refer at some length. The next important improvement to which painter's attention should be drawn is that of filtering varnishes, to remove small specks which get in, however carefully one may endeavour to exclude them. A few years back a new system of filtration was introduced by utilising centrifugal force for the purpose in the same way that it is used in separating liquids of different gravity—cream from milk is a simple example. The speed is often as high as 17,000 revolutions per minute, and by regulating this speed dust and dirt which may have got into enamels and japans can be extracted without disturbing the zinc oxide and other pigments contained.

Tung Oil Varnishes.

I now come to a comparatively new class of varnishes. I refer to those in which Tung Oil, often known as Chinese Wood Oil, forms one of the most important constituents. These varnishes are not often sold as Tung oil varnishes, but it must not be supposed that they are in any way inferior or of low grade. They are the result of the constant efforts made by the manufacturers to produce improvements and also reduce costs. Tung oil has been known commercially some twenty-five to thirty years, and it is only of comparatively recent date that its peculiar properties have been understood and utilised. Two of these properties are most interesting; the first is that the oil has an unusually high standard for resisting the absorption of water, and this quality renders a varnish made from it able to withstand the presence of water and the action of wet weather better than one made from linseed oil. This property is utilised in connection with the production of the modern flat wall finishes or flat oil paints which are now used to an enormous extent for the production of matt surfaces on walls. These flat wall surfaces are made mostly from Tung oil and lithopone. The oil gives them the property of drying so hard that the surface may be scrubbed within forty-eight hours of their application.

The second point of interest in the quality of Tung oil is that it dries quicker and yields a harder film than linseed oil and one which is less likely to crack when exposed to low temperatures. This hardness means in effect that the addition of hard gums (which are among the most expensive) is not so necessary, and softer resins may be used instead, at least to some extent. Rosin is now often employed for the purpose, and although that product would not produce a durable varnish if used with linseed oil, the combination with Tung oil is quite satisfactory.

After dealing at some length with application of varnishes and the preparation of surfaces before varnishing Mr. Jennings proceeded to deal with the subject of spraying varnish.

I now come to an entirely different class of varnishes, which are creating a great deal of interest at the present time, and which are already used to a very considerable extent in many industries, particularly in the finish of motor cars. They are called nitro-cellulose varnishes, sometimes collodion, sometimes celluloid, and sometimes, particularly in America, pyroxylin. Perhaps the best word to use is cellulose.

Now before I deal with these varnishes I should explain that they can only be applied by means of spraying, and at this point I should like to break off and deal briefly with paint and varnish spraying in general, not, it should be clearly understood, in connection with cellulose products, but all paints and most varnishes.

The spraying apparatus is of a comparatively simple character. The "pistol"—which is not unlike an ordinary revolver in appearance—is attached to a hose or tube conveying compressed air at a pressure up to 80 or 90 lb., although from 20 to 40 lb. answers for ordinary work. The paint or varnish is contained in either a cap or small vessel, which is screwed on to the top of the "pistol," and it is a simple matter when it is required to change the colour of the paint, to unscrew one container, run a little benzine or naphtha through the instrument to clean it, and then screw on another container of a different colour. If, however, there is a considerable amount of work to be done with the same coloured paint a second hose is screwed on to the top of the pistol communicating with the paint container adjacent, the paint or other vehicle being sprayed under sufficient pressure to force it to discharge. When the trigger is depressed a conical fitting and needle are moved back from the orifice and a stream of compressed air and paint or varnish are discharged together, causing the latter to become atomised. The paint is discharged in the form of a cone, so that the nearer the pistol is held to the work the more concentrated is the film of paint, etc. The usual distance is one to two feet. The very great advantage of the method is the immense saving of time. Some work can be done ten times quicker with the spray than it can by the brush and better results are obtained, but, generally speaking, one may put the speed at four times that of the brush, which means a corresponding lowering of the cost of the job, which is an exceedingly important consideration in these days of high cost of labour.

Cellulose Varnishes.

I return now to a consideration of cellulose varnishes, and what I have to say will, I trust, be considered as merely introducing the subject, as time does not permit of it being considered at length.

This class of varnish may be described as cellulose, made by treating cotton with sulphuric and nitric acids and then using such liquids as amyl-acetate, ether, alcohol, etc., as solvents. There are two classes, both of which may, or may not, have pigment added, but when this is present the product may be conveniently described as cellulose enamel. The first class have been described as cellulose nitrate and the second cellulose acetate. I am not prepared to enter into the merits of these two grades and only speak generally when I say that they possess certain well determined advantages over ordinary oil varnishes for certain purposes. For example, they are very hard and elastic, and they resist the action of alcohol and alkali of moderate strength, acid, petrol and lubricating oil, being wholly unaffected by either of them. They cost considerably more than oil varnish, but as they are sprayed on the saving of the labour more than makes up the difference. They dry by evaporation, so that one coat can follow another in half an hour, and in some cases in fifteen minutes.

Painting Steel Houses.

I may mention that it has been stated that cellulose varnishes are to be used for finishing Lord Weir's steel houses, of which you have heard a good deal lately. As you are well aware, opinion among practical men varies considerably as to which is the best method for protecting iron. Some prefer bituminous paints, which have the disadvantage of being black. Others prefer oxide of iron and steel—others, red lead. My own preference is towards graphite paint, which has remarkable durability. It may also be added that another firm of steel house constructors propose using paint with a sand finish, a method much used in America and with great success.

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*A paper read before the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators at London, Manchester and Dundee, February, 1925.

General News.

Camden Town.—A series of lock-up garages, offices, and petrol store are to be constructed on a site at the rear of Nos. 373 to 383 Holloway Road, and from 379 to 383 Camden Road.

Cheshire.—The County Education Committee report that additional secondary school accommodation is to be provided in the Wirrall area. In the first instance a secondary school at Bebington will be erected, and later, one at Ellesmere Port.—A comprehensive scheme for the extension of Colday Grange Grammar School has been approved.

City of London.—The Salisbury Hotel is to be converted into a police station pending the rebuilding of the Snow Hill police station, and the tender, £5,683, of Messrs. John Greenwood, Ltd., is recommended for the necessary works of adaptation at Salisbury Hotel.

Essex.—The County Education Committee propose the preparation of plans for erecting a secondary school for girls, alterations to existing buildings, and the provision of hostel and headmaster's house at Gray's Palmers Endowed School.

Glasgow.—The Housing Committee are to erect 114 houses on a site in Harley Street and Brand Street.—In connection with the new bridge over the Kelvin at Maryhill Road it has been decided to invite designs and tenders for its construction in reinforced concrete.—The General Electric Co. propose the enlargement of their premises in Waterloo Street.—The Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of 296 houses at Balornock estate :—Mason work, George Stewart, £64,185 ; joiner work, Ritchie & Anderson, £39,183 17s. 3d. ; glazier work, Scottish National Glass & Glazing Co., Ltd., £1,084 ; slater work, William Walker & Sons, £8,973 ; plumber work, William Sievewright & Son, £23,307 ; plaster work, William Reid & Sons, £9,336 11s. 4d. ; painter work, A. & G. Laird, £2,284 9s. ; iron railings, P. & R. Fleming & Co., £1,943 8s. 9d.

King's Cross.—The Railway Tavern, 26 York Road, is to be rebuilt.

Loughton.—Essex Education Committee propose the erection of an assembly hall and the completion of buildings at the High School for girls.

Luton.—The Corporation have decided to erect another hundred houses.—A destructor is to be erected at the sewage farm.

Malvern.—Worcester Education Committee are inquiring as to land for the proposed new secondary school.

Manchester.—Messrs. Mills & Murgatroyd, architects, 23 Strutt Street, are preparing plans for alterations to premises at Egerton Road, Blackpool, for the Manchester & County Bank, Ltd. No contracts placed.—Messrs. T. A. Fitton & Sons have prepared plans for additions to premises at Mount Pleasant, Bury New Road, for Mr. Mendel Lapidus, cake manufacturer. —Mr. John Eades, consulting engineer, No. 17 St. Annes Square, has prepared plans for a new dairy off Waterloo Road for the Lunesdale & District Agricultural Supply Association, 1 Cable Street, Lancaster. The contract has been placed with The Mosley Construction Co., Ltd., builders, Cheetwood. A 20 h.p. electric motor will be installed, contract for the engine placed with Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Mr. A. Vernon, architect, 7 Coral Road, Heaton Chapel, has prepared plans for structural alterations, including installation of two new windows, at premises Rowbottom Street and Elias Street, Ancoats. Contract placed with C. McCormack, builder, Great Ancoats Street.—The Architects' Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, have prepared plans for alterations to premises at Yew Tree Road, and Thornton Road, Rusholme, for the Manchester & Salford Equitable Co-operative Society. The contract has been placed with the C.W.S. Building Department, Broughton Lane.—Mr. W. Evans, architect, 71 Cawdor Road, Fallowfield, has prepared plans for a new dairy at the rear of Burnage Lodge, Burnage Lane, for Mr. C. King, dairyman, Ladybarn Lane, Fallowfield. No contracts placed.—Mr. F. Fenn, architect, No. 1 North Parade, has prepared plans for the extension of St. Peter's Schools at Levenshulme for the Vicar, the Rev. H. Iliff.—Messrs. R. & J. Dempster, Ltd., gas plant manufacturers, Riding Street, are to erect a tackle store on a site off Bower Street, 110 feet long by 106 feet wide. Plans and erection by their own staff.—Messrs. Heathcote & Yates, architects, 80 Mosley Street, have prepared plans for alterations to premises at Chorlton Street and Hart Street for Messrs. Booth and Others, Ltd. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Peace & Norquoy, Ltd. Lift by A. & P. Stevens, of Glasgow.—Mr. Ambler Waite, contractor, Worthing Lodge, Park Lane, Kersal, is erecting four shops and houses on Waterloo Road and Barrow Hill Road, Hightown. Plans and work by own staff.—Messrs. J. H. Andrews & Butterworth, architects, 19 Brazennose Street, have prepared plans for a brick garage with a concrete floor at Olney Street, High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, for Mr. W. T. Sharrocks. The contract has been placed with Messrs. G. & W. Smith, builders, Hyde Grove—The practically new building of the Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade in Fountain Street is to be demolished to make room for the new extensions of Messrs. Lewis's, of Market Street, who have acquired the site for their new 8-storey building. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Beaumont & Son, of Brazennose Street. Messrs. Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., builders, Old Trafford, are the contractors.—The new "Unicorn" Hotel, plans for the building have been prepared by Messrs. Graves & Ellerton, architects, 9 Mount Street. The building contract has been placed with Messrs. H. Matthews & Sons, builders, Stockport Road, Ardwick. The amount of the contract is £11,745.

Mansfield Woodhouse.—Mr. L. Dodsley, architect, Sutton-in-Ashfield, has prepared plans for licensed premises to be erected at Debdale Road for Messrs. The Home Brewery Co., Ltd., of Daybrook, Notts. The contract has been placed with Mr. R. Moore, builder, Stockwell Gate, Mansfield.

Putney.—The Rev. Joseph Livesey gives notice of intention to erect a Catholic school for about 200 children at West Putney. —Plans passed by Borough Council: additions Mission Hall, Sefton Road, for Messrs. D. A. Duke & Sons.

Sanderstead.—Commencement is to be made in the summer with the erection of a permanent church for St. Mary's. Plans are now being prepared by the architects, Messrs. Greenaway & Newberry. The cost of the first part of the church is estimated at £9,800.

South Benfleet.—A new elementary school for 320 is recommended by the Essex Education Committee to replace existing premises.

Steeple Bumpstead.—Essex Education Committee propose the enlargement of the Council school.

Stockport.—The New Art Gallery on the site of the Old Grammar School which is being erected as a War Memorial is well on the way to completion. The following subsidiary contracts have been placed: Marble work, Messrs. Jenkins, Torquay; central heating, Messrs. Taylors, Stockport; electric light, Messrs. W. A. Shaw & Co., Stockport. The general contractors are Messrs. Daniel Eadie & Co., Stockport; the architects, Messrs. Halliday, Paterson & Agate, John Dalton Street, Manchester. The estimated cost, completed, is £23,000.

Stourbridge.—Plans are to be prepared for a secondary school for girls on a site already acquired.—The Board of Education have approved revised plans for class room extensions at King Edward Grammar School, and when this scheme is completed the governors will prepare one for the extension of the science buildings. The governors propose the acquisition of the Vine Hotel, which adjoins the school property, at a cost of £1,550, to further enlarge the school and playground.

Tooting.—The trustees of St. Paul's propose the erection of a church at Furzedown.

Trowbridge.—In connection with the housing scheme at the Charlotte Street site the Corporation have decided to invite tenders for brick and concrete construction.—Messrs. E. Linzey & Son are to erect 15 houses in Bradford Road.—Plans passed: Church House, Holy Trinity Church, for Mr. W. W. Snailum; engineers' shop, Innox Mills, for Mr. H. Isley.

Tynemouth.—Sanction has been given for the erection of 84 flats for the building of which a contract with Mr. H. D. Burton is proposed.—Messrs. Bilton & Park are asked to submit details and definite tenders regarding the erection of steel houses.—Messrs. R. Irvin & Sons, Ltd., are to establish fish liver oil works.—Plans passed: rebuilding Duke of Wellington, East Howden, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell & Sons; garage, Norham Terrace, for Tynemouth Electric Traction Co.; houses and shops, Churton Green, for Messrs. Haswell & Son; 10 houses, Balmoral Gardens, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; 5 houses and garages, Cleveland Road, for Messrs. Hays & Gray; 21 blocks maisonettes, Balkwell estate, for Corporation.

Waddington.—Messrs. Pollard & Pollard, architects, Padiham, near Burnley, have prepared the plans for a new reading room for the village. Mr. T. Brown, No. 85 Waddington, Clitheroe, is the Secretary to the Reading Room Society. No contracts are placed.

Wandsworth.—The Borough Council are preparing schemes for the erection of 170 houses on undeveloped housing land.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd., £17,600, for 32 non-parlour houses at Southfields, and £26,664, for 48 houses at Furzedown.

Wolverley.—The governors of Selbright's Endowed School propose to proceed with the provision of a new elementary school and a special subjects centre.

Woodford.—The Urban District Council are to borrow £5,624, for further housing subsidies.—Ten houses are to be erected in Grove Hill.

Worcester.—The County Education Committee have submitted plans to the Board of Education for the improvement of schools at Flyford and Lickley End.

Danger of Dry Rot in hidden woodwork.

House near Southampton infected with Dry Rot.

THE importance and economy of protecting all the woodwork of any property against Dry Rot cannot be over-estimated.

Wood treated with Solignum is safe against decay for all time, and if the treatment is carried out while the houses are in course of erection the cost is so small as to be negligible.

All the hidden woodwork should be treated, especially joists, the underside of ground-floor flooring, wall plates and roof timbers.

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Colours.

Trade Notes.

A Successful Experimental Floodlighting Installation at Cardiff.

To appreciate the beauty of architecture in a building it is necessary for the architectural details to be brought out in proper relief. No matter how imposing a building may be it will appear dull, flat, and unimpressive upon dark or foggy days; this because the light is unfavourable, and all the good architectural qualities are suppressed. There is nothing like light—proper light—to put the beauty of a building into proper relief; in other words, the architectural features of a building are accentuated by a correct system of light and shade.

The City Hall, Cardiff, which is situated in Cathays Park, is a most imposing building, and is one of the City's landmarks. In order that its beautiful features might be more fully appreciated at night time, the General Purposes Committee of the Cardiff City Council (a sub-committee of which deals with public lighting) accepted the offer of The General Electric Company, Ltd., to illuminate it experimentally. The success of this experiment is apparent from the illustration, which shows the building bathed in an evenly distributed flood of light.

THE CITY HALL, CARDIFF.

In the illumination of the Clock Tower, which is approximately 154 ft. high, the energy expenditure was only 3,000 watts. This was made possible by the use of a new type of narrow angle floodlight which has recently been designed by the Illuminating Engineering Department of The General Electric Co., Ltd., in order to deal with special problems of this nature.

The face of the City Hall called for an entirely different method of illumination; here the excellent results seen in our illustration were attained by the use of a special wide angle flood designed to give maximum covering power with the least possible projection from the building face. In this case the energy consumption is only 4,000 watts, making a total of 7,000 watts for the illumination of the whole building.

The whole effect was remarkably good and the building stood out like a fairy palace in the night sky. That the experiment was appreciated by the residents of Cardiff was apparent from the act that, in spite of the inclement weather which prevailed at the time, large crowds were attracted to the park. Here they gazed spellbound, realising for probably the first time the true beauty of their chief civic building.

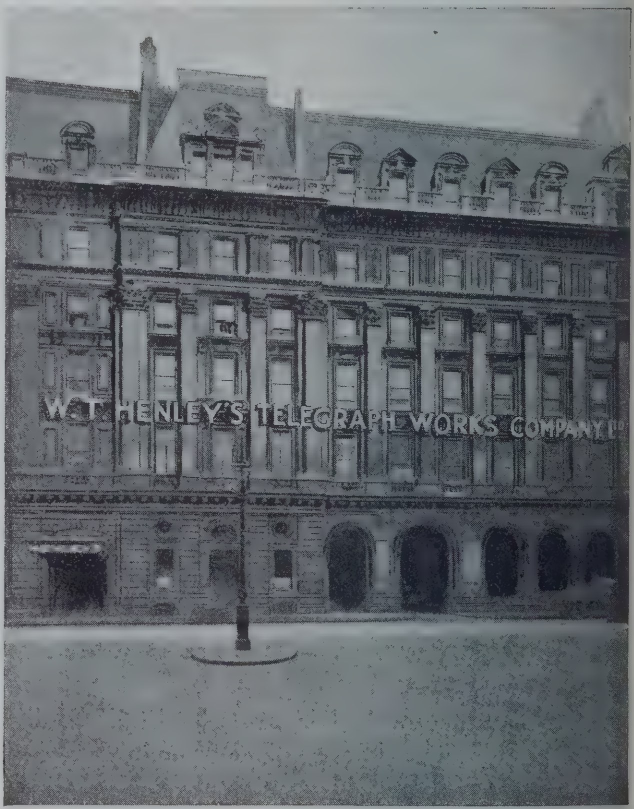
The British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., whose meeting took place on Tuesday last, are to be congratulated on the result of the past year's trading. The result is over £30,000 increase, and after allowing the generous amount of £150,000 for the general depreciation account and £5,000 for barge depreciation account, with an amount of £28,966 19s. for debenture sinking fund, the directors were enabled to recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year.

Boyle's latest patent "Air-Pump" Ventilators have been applied to the National Children's Home and Orphanage, Edgeworth, Lancs. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

The directors of Bell's United Asbestos Company, Ltd., report to the shareholders another year of success. After paying the preference dividend and placing a further sum of £10,000 to reserve, they will suggest to the shareholders the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., as during the previous three years. It is satisfactory to note that this important undertaking, despite competition, is enabled so satisfactorily to hold its own, and that each year the directors are enabled to meet the shareholders with such a favourable report. There are few firms which in the ordinary way of business do not fluctuate in their profits, but this particular firm seem to have discovered the means of unqualified and steady progress, which testifies to the able management and quality of manufacture.

New Premises.

Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., have been at Blomfield Street for twenty-one years. For several years the accommodation at Blomfield Street has been quite inadequate to the needs of their greatly increased staff, a large part of which has occupied offices in New Broad Street and in Finsbury Circus House. The whole business will be transferred to the new premises at Holborn Viaduct, which were formerly the Holborn Viaduct Hotel. They have been rebuilt internally and decorated to form a commodious suite of modern offices and warehouse. There is sufficient accommodation in the new premises for all departments to be housed under one roof. They are situated at the eastern end of Holborn Viaduct. The architect for the internal alterations and decorations is Sir Henry Tanner.



MESSRS. W. T. HENLEY'S NEW PREMISES.

The telephone numbers are 2271–80 (ten lines) and telegraphic address "Henletel, Cent. London."

Barnsley.—The Corporation Markets Committee recommend the provision of a covered market or a market hall.—The purchase of the Bunker's Hill estate is recommended for the purpose of erecting a public abattoir.—Messrs. L. P. Mouchel & Partners have been instructed to prepare working drawings for the construction of Beevor Bridge.—The Corporation are to build 50 houses at the Carlton Lane site.—Extensions are proposed at Beckett Hospital.—Plans passed: eight houses, Carlton Lane, for Messrs. H. and R. L. Potter; pavilion, Lamb's Lane, for Miners' Welfare Committee.

VOL. CXIII.—2937. THE ARCHITECT APRIL 3, 1925

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The Small House.

The small house and bungalow afford a subject of perennial interest, and the holding of constant exhibitions encourages a large section of the public to believe that some avenue may be found along which they can attain to the desired end—a perfectly convenient and well arranged house fitted with every conceivable convenience invention can suggest, at a cost which will yet be less than that usually paid for any house which can be bought. It is useless to try to convince them they are in error and looking for the impossible—exhibitions will be held and books written, and each in its turn will be searched for the solution which continually escapes mankind.

We should, to start with, be inclined to say that the high cost of building has produced a tendency to squeeze accommodation within unreasonably small limits of size. The very small house, however well it may look on paper, is seldom satisfactory in fact because of its limitations. The most cleverly arranged small room is not comfortable because people must pack themselves like sardines when occupying it in arranged spaces, and one thing must be put away before another can be got out. Then, too, in a very small house, the necessary doors and windows bear a very much higher ratio to the unoccupied wall space than they do in a larger room. In addition, small rooms are usually over lighted because a window can seldom be reduced in the same ratio as the room is. The right position of a fireplace in a small room is frequently a problem. About 4 ft. of wall space is occupied by an ordinary small fireplace, 3 feet by a door and, say, 3 feet by a window, or 10 feet lineal in all, so that in a room 10 feet square we have a quarter of the total wall space occupied and only 30 feet of wall space remains. Now a room 15 feet square would not need more than the same amount of window, door and fireplace room, and as the total wall space amounts to 60 feet in length the proportion of interruptions bears a ratio of only 1 to 6 instead of 1 to 4. When we consider superficial areas of floor the contrast is more strongly marked. The immediate vicinity of doors and windows seldom afford comfortable sitting space, and these spaces bear a very much higher superficial ratio to floor space in small than in larger rooms. These obvious facts are often overlooked by those who seek economy in first cost, but should be borne in mind as they have a direct bearing on comfort. Very often sizes are cut down to reduce cost, but this is expensive economy. More than this, the smaller our rooms are the more costly they become, as a greater ratio of walling to floor space is required. In a kitchen we can by skilful arrangement pack every necessary appliance in a very small space, but this does not make for comfort, but converts what should be a comfortable room into a cooking workshop. If a scullery is omitted and the sink placed in the kitchen, the best plan is to supplement the latter by a small sitting room, for in no other manner can a really small kitchen be considered as being a comfortable adjunct to a house. The cost of building has in many cases made the provision of really adequate coal cellars impossible. Our forefathers were able to store many tons at a time, whereas the coal space of a small house will contain a ton at most. What this means in economy can be judged by the difference between summer and winter prices of coal, apart from the necessary charges and disturbance when coal is delivered at frequent intervals. It is wise, wherever possible, to reduce the number of separate rooms rather than to reduce their size, and the wise choice of style will very often depend on the size of the house to be erected. We confess to a general preference for what is known as a Georgian treatment, but the rigidity and balance required in a pleasing composition frequently render it out of place where the small house is concerned. In larger designs the symmetrical arrangement of windows and doors offers no great difficulty to a skilled designer, but in the small house it may become a very acute difficulty. We were looking recently at a design given for a small house in a contemporary publication by one of our greatest domestic architects, and came to the conclusion that in spite of its æsthetic merits it was impossible as a practical solution of a commonplace problem. The designer had forgotten that rooms were required to hold furniture, and bedrooms beds, and that to the average man these requirements override everything else. For such small subjects the traditional irregularly arranged mullioned windowed type of design affords a more fitting medium. Our windows may be large or small as required for the purposes of each room, they may be irregularly placed, and yet a house may look completely satisfactory. More than this, the long mullioned window is more economical of wall space for a comparatively small room than the two or more isolated sash windows with which it would be replaced in a Georgian treatment. The " cosy corner," now looked upon as a thing of the past, had its *raison d'être*. Much misused and badly treated as it often was, it was a recognition that a room should provide a comfortable place in which to sit out of draughts and passage ways. The garden door is a feature which should be carefully introduced into a small house, as it frequently tends to make a small room uncomfortable, and a front or back door frequently serves the same purpose without the disadvantages of the garden door.

Verandahs should be sparingly introduced and never where economy is a first consideration, for the space occupied is usually as costly as if it had been wholly enclosed and incorporated in the main building. Its most useful form will take the shape of a room enclosed on two or three sides by walls and not of the long narrow strip which is almost useless for sitting out purposes.

The now almost invariable garage as a part of a small house justifies a word. If we are bent on securing the utmost economy it will frequently be obtained by incorporating the garage with the structure of a house, and carrying bedrooms over it, a far better solution than that of erecting a light detached building outside, and far more pleasing in appearance.

Methods of heating and cooking are legion, but probably for both there is nothing simpler and better than the first-class gas appliances now to be had. Radiators are, of course, a great comfort in any house; even in a small house their introduction in connection with a hot-water heater is easily possible. The all-gas house, with its gas cooker, gas stoves, and geysers for heating water is, if well arranged and fitted, very convenient and easy to work. With electricity, all depends on the cost of the unit, but doubtless if the announced intention of the Government is acted upon we may before long be able to use electricity for all purposes of heating. In interior finishing the difficulty of securing plasterers and the great progress made in perfecting various systems of prepared boards and other patent walling coverings may before long largely eliminate plaster a an internal finish.

We believe that we might with profit to ourselve follow the example of America, the majority of whos domestic buildings are carried out in wood instead o brickwork or masonry, but we are a conservative race and slow to adopt new courses in building and other things

We have not alluded to the large number of labour-saving devices now on the market because it seems t us more important to concentrate on the purely architectural aspect of the house, and the greatest of al conditions of comfort is that the size of rooms shoul not be reduced as unwise economists would urge. A house should be regarded as a comfortable resting place, not a brick arrangement of very small spaces.

Our Illustrations.

HOUSE AT DEEPDENE, DORKING, SURREY. G. Alan Fortescue, Architect.
THE ST. JOHN'S LODGE ESTATE, WEST NORWOOD, S.E. Wilfred Travers, O.B.E., Architect.
BUNGALOW AT FRIMLEY, HANTS. W. S. Grice, Architect.
BUNGALOWS AT TWICKENHAM. Robert Lowry, Architect (Messrs. Lowry & Woodhouse, Architects.)
NEW COTTAGE, EPSOM LANE, TADWORTH. L. Stanley Crosbie, Architect.
BUNGALOW AT KINGSDOWN. W. S. Grice, Architect.
COTTAGE AT HARLOW, ESSEX. Messrs. Nicholls & Hughes, Architects.

Notes and Comments.

Mr. Wheatley as a Protectionist.

In the "Glasgow Forward" Mr. Wheatley denounces Free Trade as a system largely because it reduces the purchasing power of the whole community. If, he says, Free Trade is right, Trade Unionism is wrong, and *vice versa*. What is the good, he asks, in buying rails abroad to save 10 per cent. if by so doing men are left unemployed at Middlesbrough, and we lose the benefit of the money which would be expended there? To a large extent we agree with Mr. Wheatley, as we have always held that Protection is largely a matter of degree, and is right or wrong not in essence, but amount.

If an average rise in cost of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. in the cost of all commodities would mean that we had no unemployed, we should save the doles now paid and also the deterioration in character which is bound to arise out of unemployment; but if to effect this end we should have to raise the price of commodities by 20 per cent. or 30 per cent., we should inflict an intolerable hardship on the whole community. The question seems to us to boil down to this. If the workers will give good value for the wages paid and co-operate with the employers for the common end, they have a right to a reasonable amount of protection from the outside competition of rivals who work under worse conditions, but it is all a matter of degree and of special industries. There is obviously no use in endeavouring to protect an industry from foreign competition if the commodity in question can, because of different and more favourable natural conditions, be produced much more cheaply abroad. But we are glad to see that Mr. Wheatley is dealing with facts and not with theories!

The Rural Blacksmith.

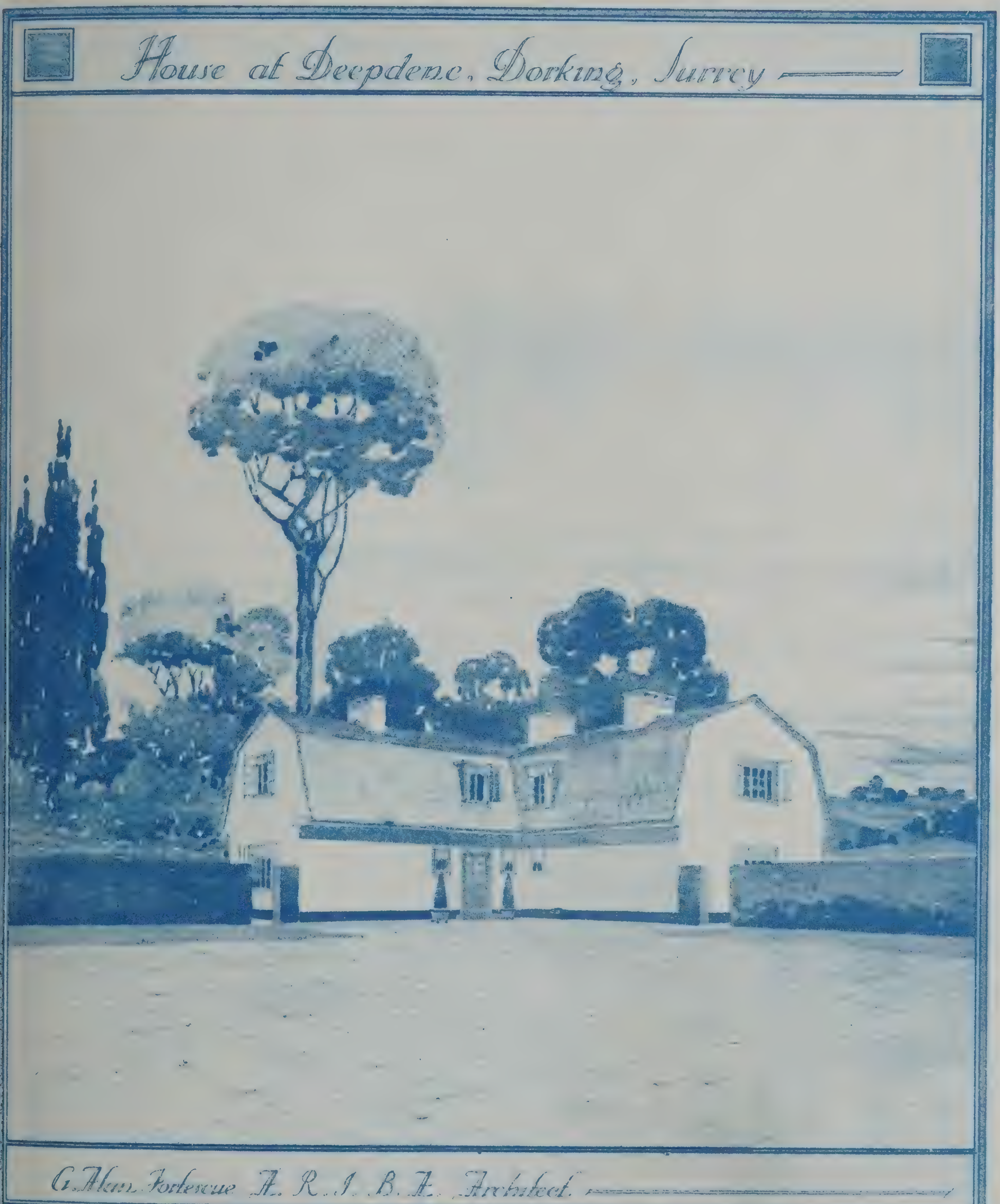
The Kent Rural Community Council have held an important conference at Maidstone to consider the problem of the rural blacksmith, whose craft is in a precarious state owing to the substitution of motors for horses, and the increasing use by farmers of standardised agricultural machinery. It is said that the supply of apprentices has almost ceased, and it is urged that the extinction of the craft will cause serious inconvenience to farmers. The remedies proposed are to enable smiths to meet altered conditions by equipping their smithies with lathes and oxy-acetylene welding plant in order that they may be able to undertake much of the work which is now sent to larger towns. Concurrently, it is suggested that the public should be encouraged to help the smith by placing in his hands the fashioning of much of the artistic ironwork in the production of which he formerly excelled.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that steps should be taken to consider the initiation of a Co-operative Credit Scheme to assist smiths in acquiring suitable plant, and the holding of suitable demonstrations by means of a blacksmith's van or otherwise. The members of the conference included representatives of the Kent Education Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Council of Social Service, the Rural Community Councils of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, the National Farmers' Union, the National Master Farriers, the Blacksmiths' Association, the Rural Industries Bureau, and the R.I.B.A.; but we are surprised that neither the Blacksmiths' nor the Farriers' Company of the City of London were among the bodies represented. The encouragement of the craft is an object which will commend itself to all architects, who are often in a position to help by giving work in the shape of grates, gates, hinges, and even lamps, into local hands. Such work may not be as meticulously finished by the rural smith as by others, but the work done may be fuller of character and interest than that obtained in other ways.

American Architecture.

We have received a copy of the "Villager," an American publication which has been sent to us with an article on "American Architecture" marked. Apparently the writer of this very remarkable contribution possesses novel and interesting views. America, he says, has to satisfy and house its increasing needs, and the writer is not satisfied with what has been produced, which resembles too closely the building of the past. Big business is to be the motive force behind future American building and big business demands advertisement. The way to advertise by a building is to make it unlike everything else, so that it cannot be forgotten. In this context an all black building recently erected in New York comes in for high commendation, as it cannot be forgotten or overlooked! The writer is apparently not concerned with the fitness of a building to the uses to which it is devoted, but simply and purely to its striking character as an advertisement. The attitude of the writer is as vulgar and offensive as it could possibly be, and we are greatly surprised that the editor of any paper should have accepted such an article for publication.

The American architectural papers should be studied by the writer as their pages would show him that he has work to do before he can obtain their help in converting buildings into eyesores in the interests of big business!


House at Deepdene, Dorking, Surrey
G. Alan Fortescue A. R. I. B. A. Architect.

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HOUSE AT DEEPDENE, DORKING, SURREY.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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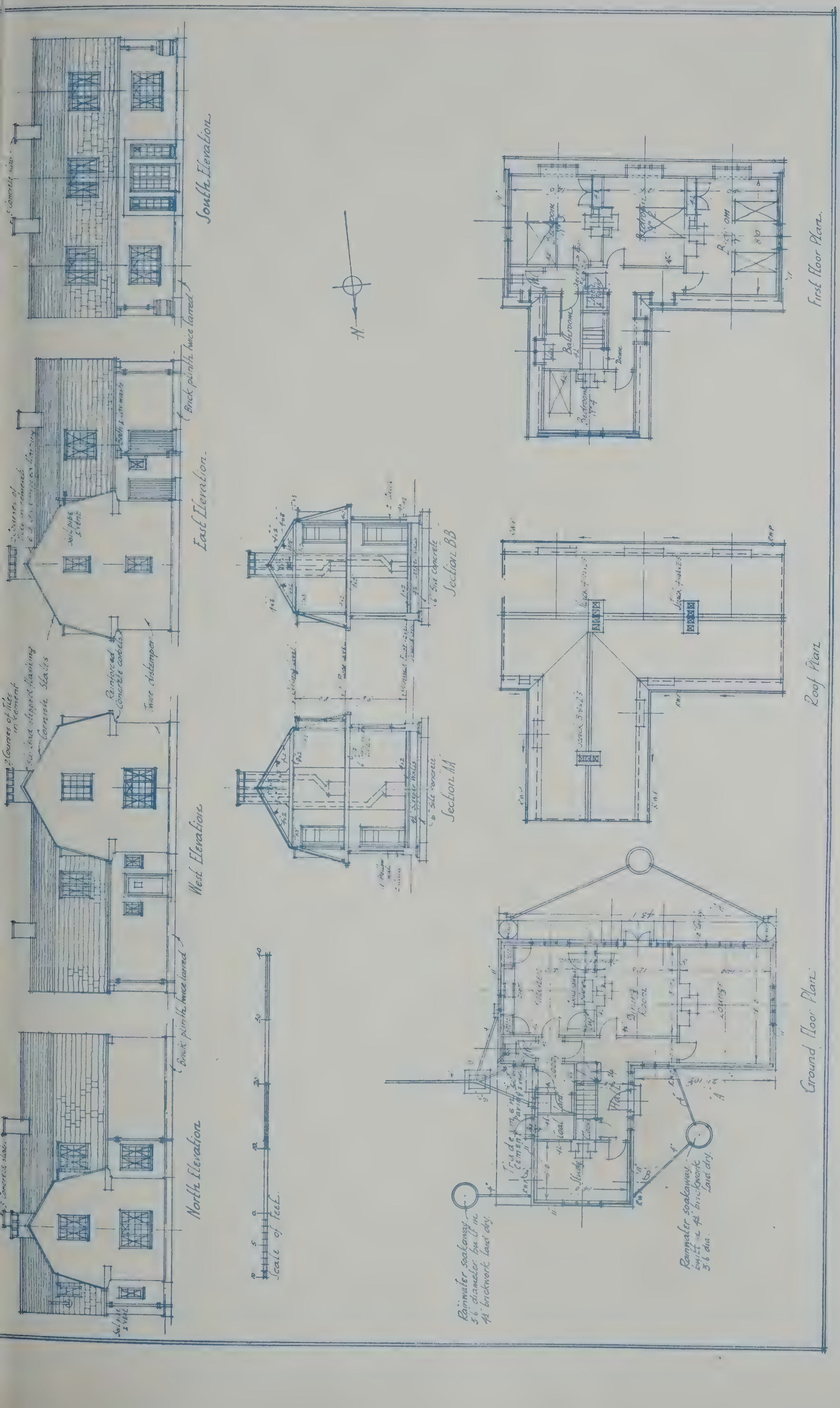

HOUSE AT DEEPDENE, DORKING, SURREY.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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Drawings of Types of H

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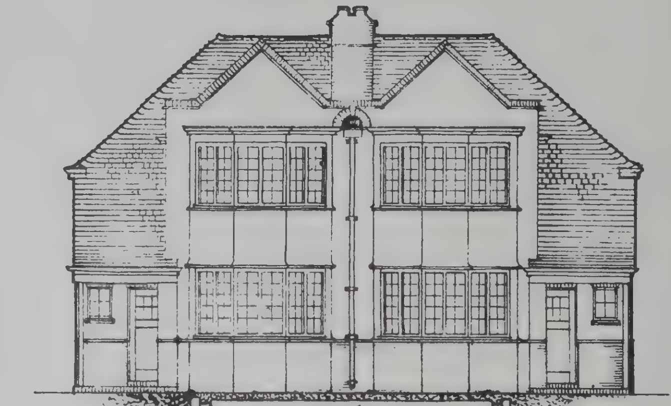
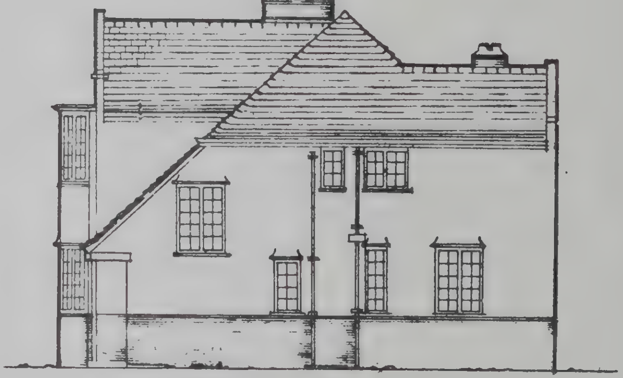
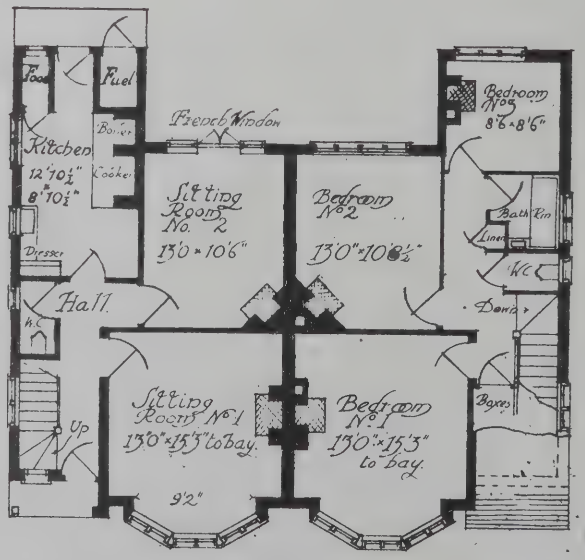

Front Elevation


Side Elevation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Dresser
Hall
W.C
Up
French Window
Sitting Room No. 2 13'0"×10'6"
Bedroom No 2 13'0"×10'8½"
Bedroom No 3 8'6"×8'6"
Bath
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Linen
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Bedroom No 1 13'0"×15'3" to bay
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Ground Floor Plan. First Floor Plan.

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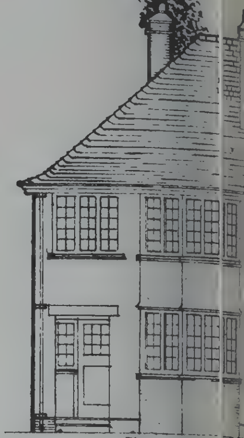
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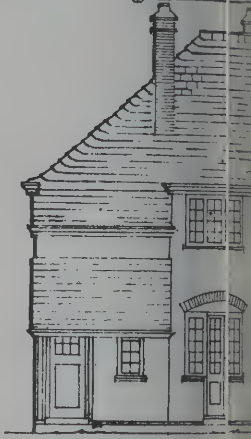
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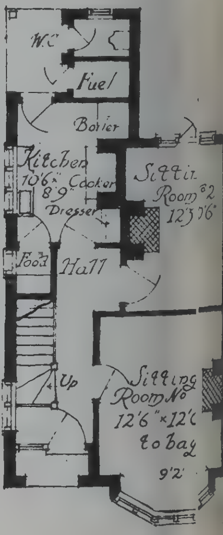
W.C
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Dresser
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Sitting Room No 12'6"×12'0" to bay
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THE St. JOHN'S LODGE ST

WILFRID TRAV

TE, WEST NORWOOD, S.E.

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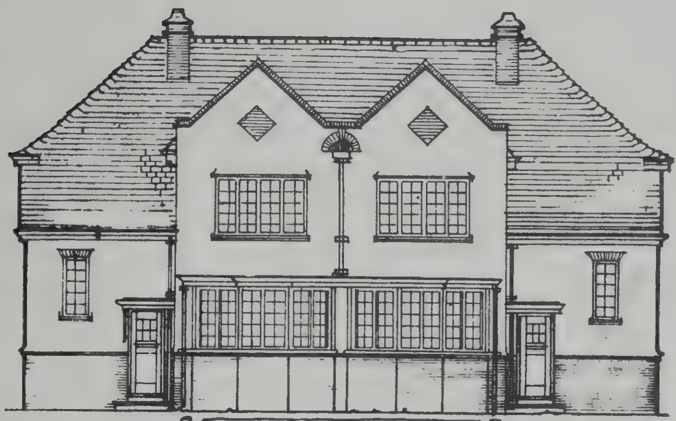
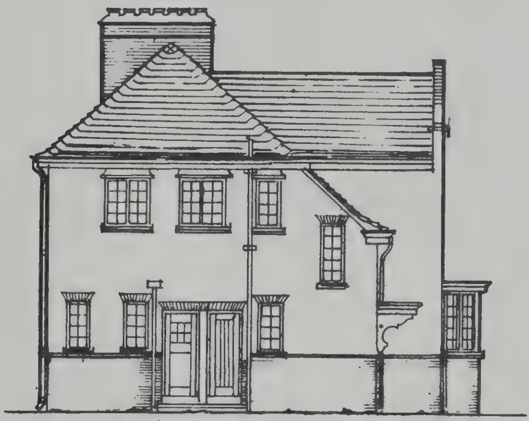


Front Elevation



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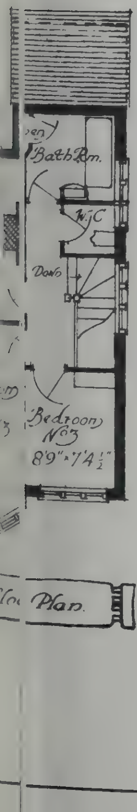

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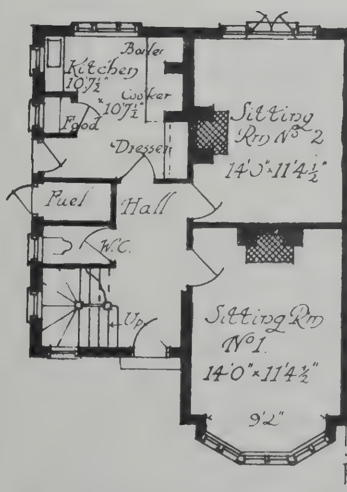
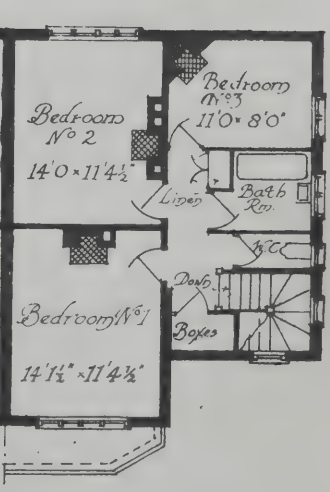


Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

WILFRID TRAVERS, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Architect.

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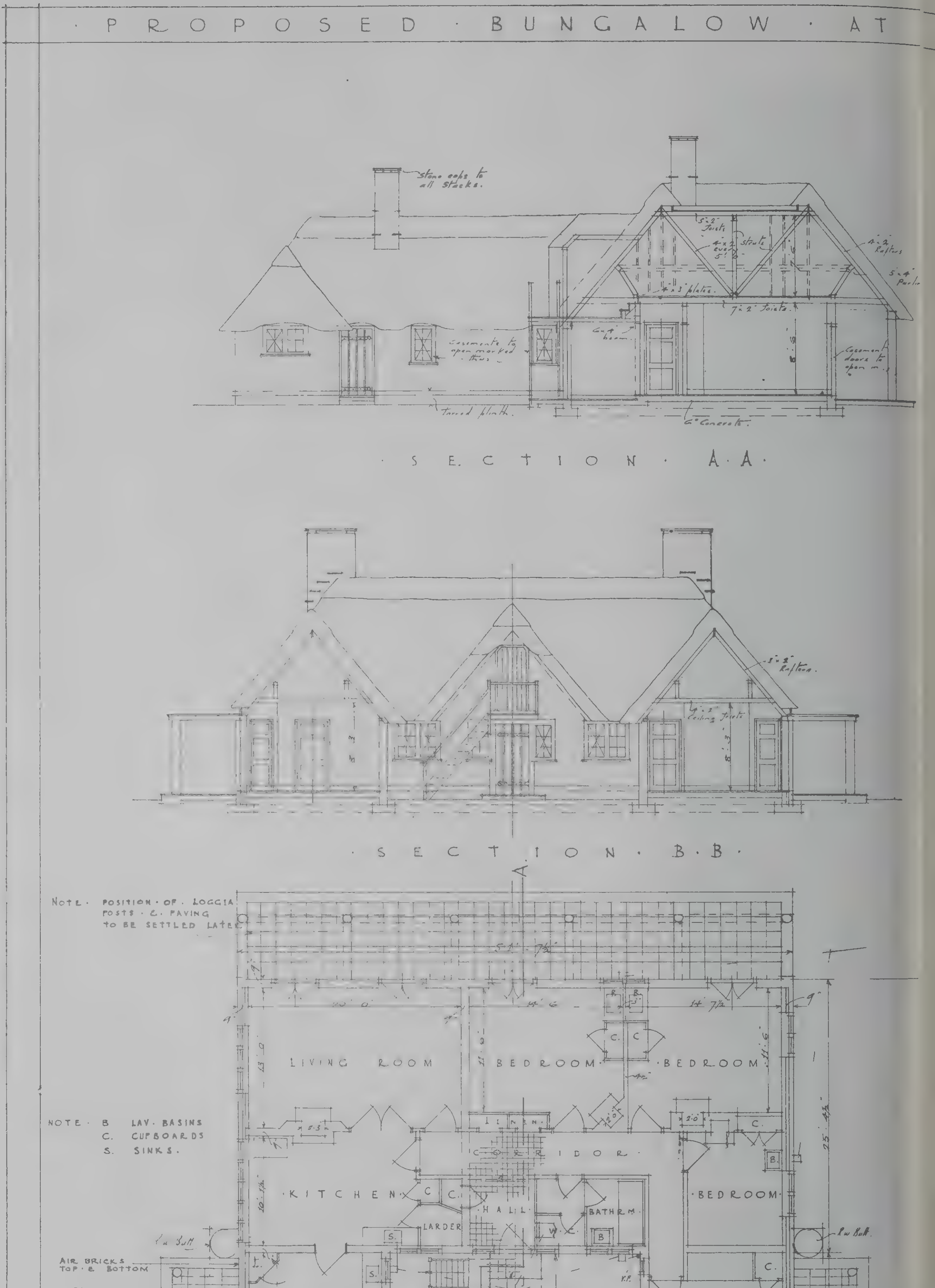

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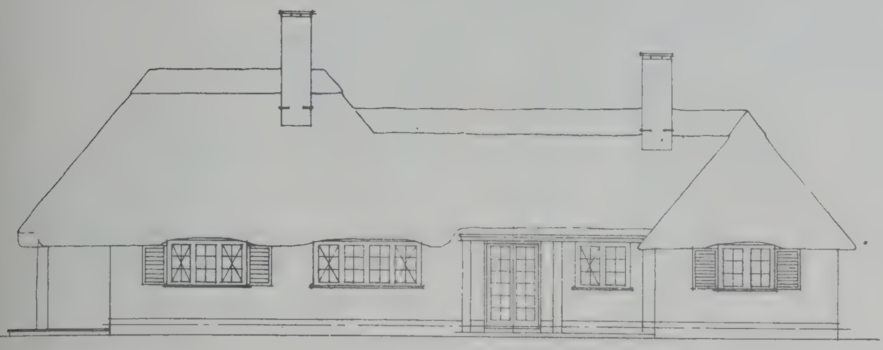

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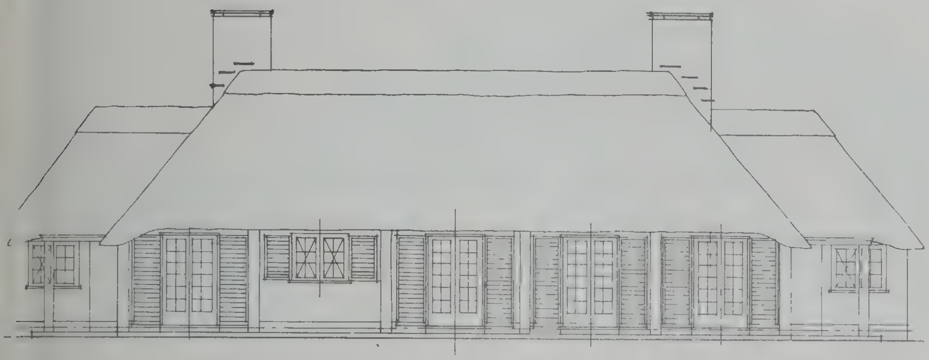

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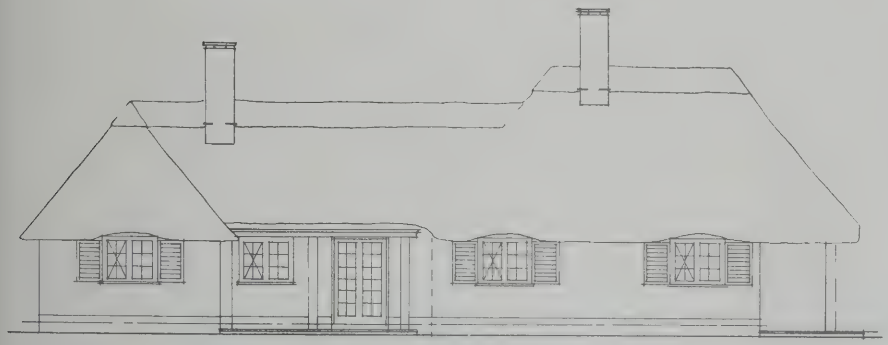

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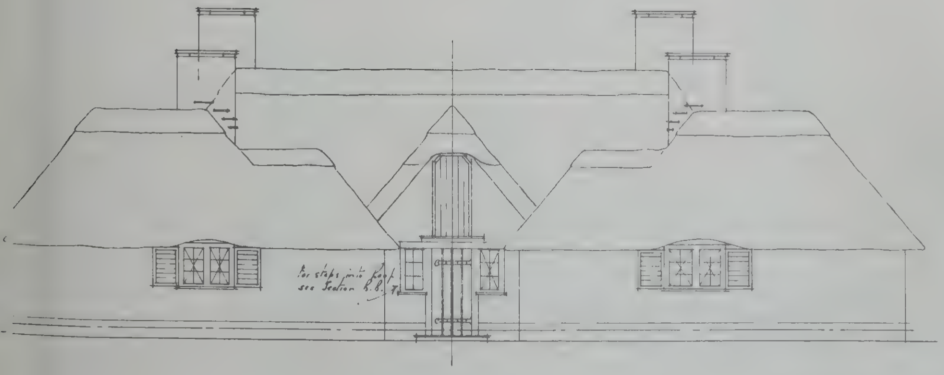

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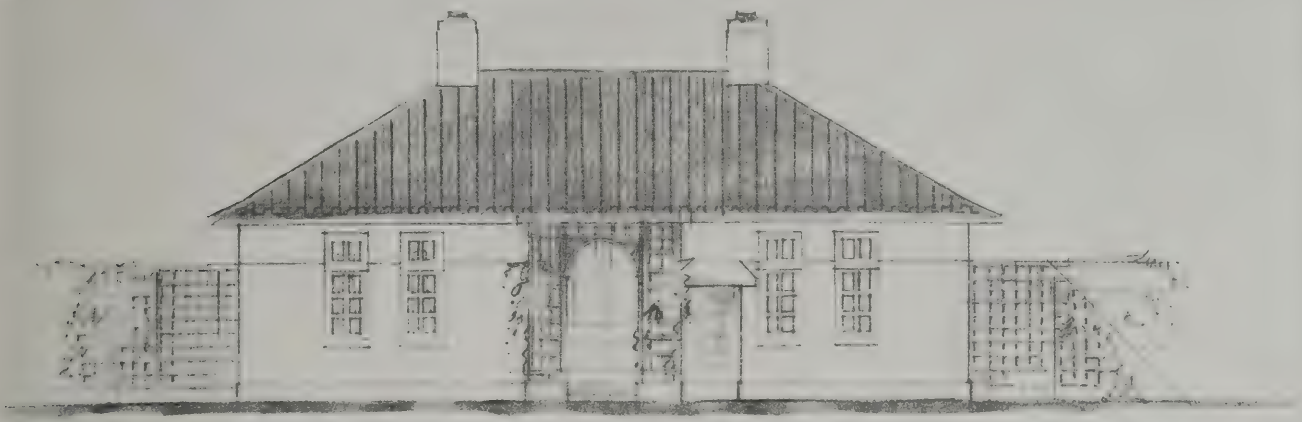

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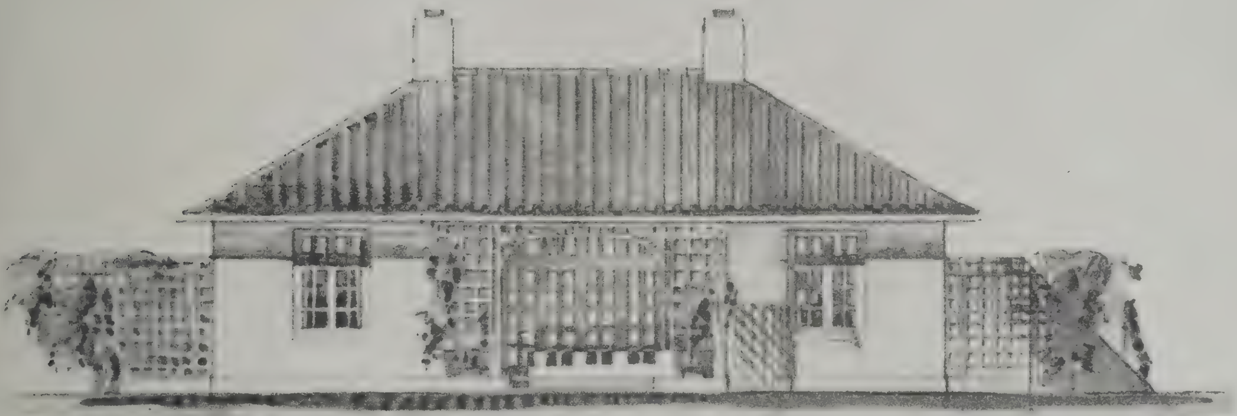
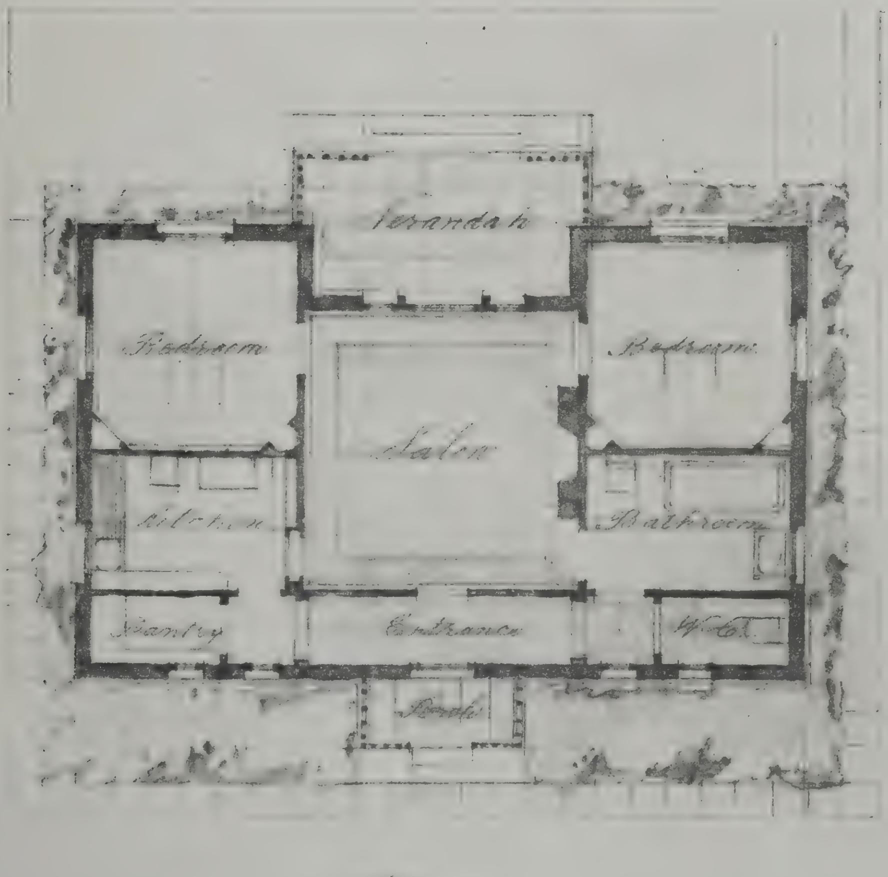


River Front.



Plan.

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BUNGALOW AT TWICKENHAM

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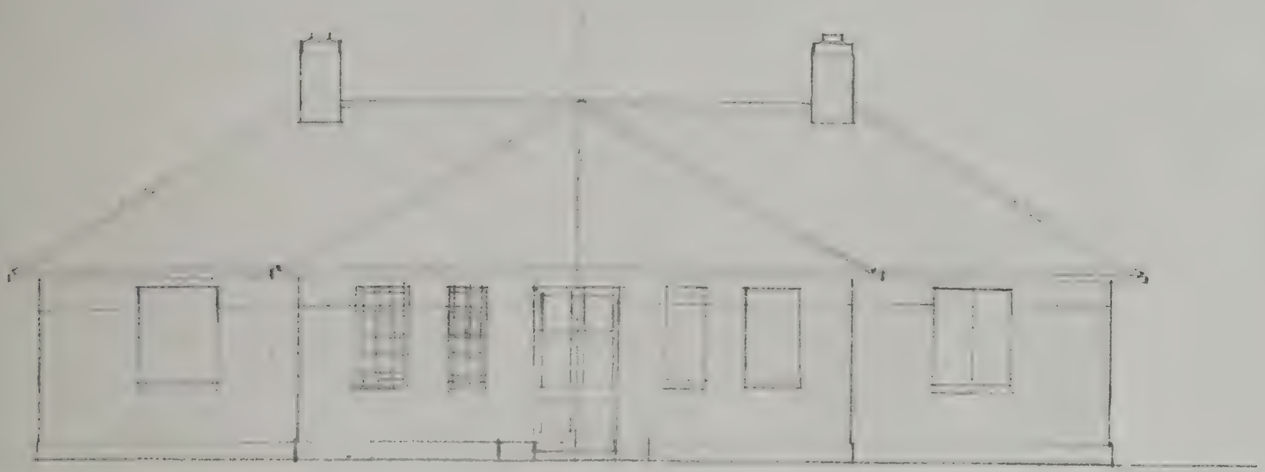
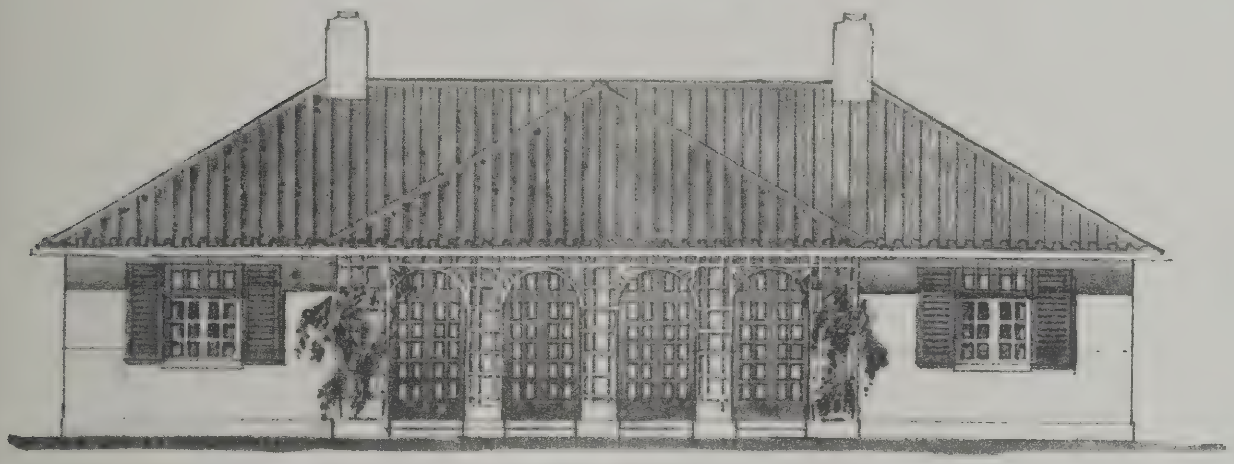
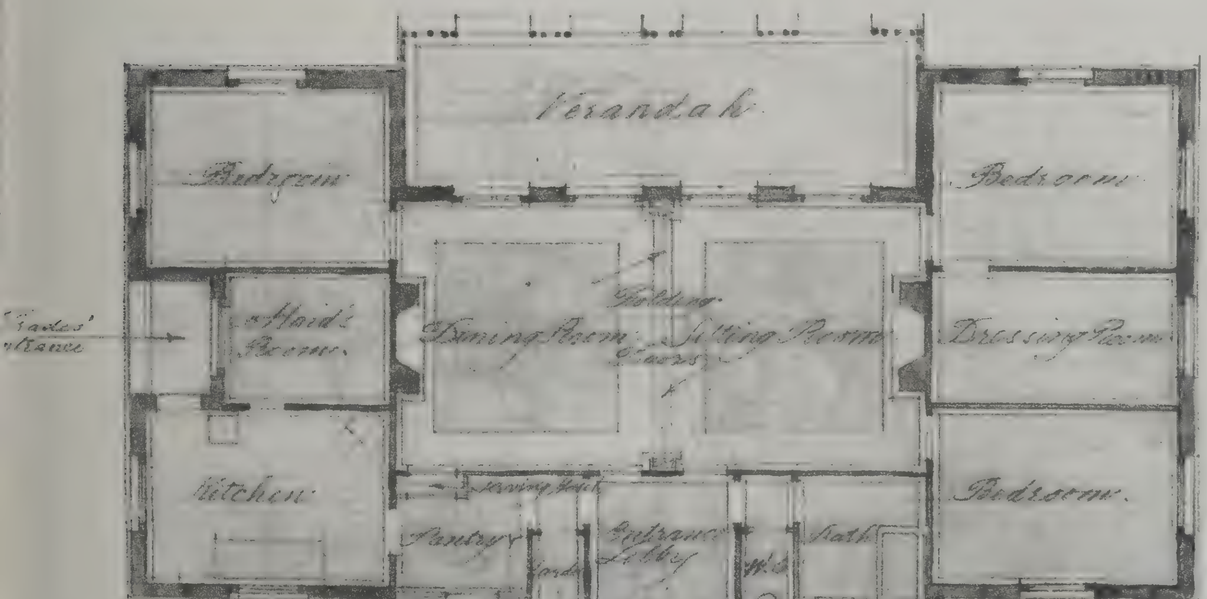


Elevation to Ducks Walk



River Front.



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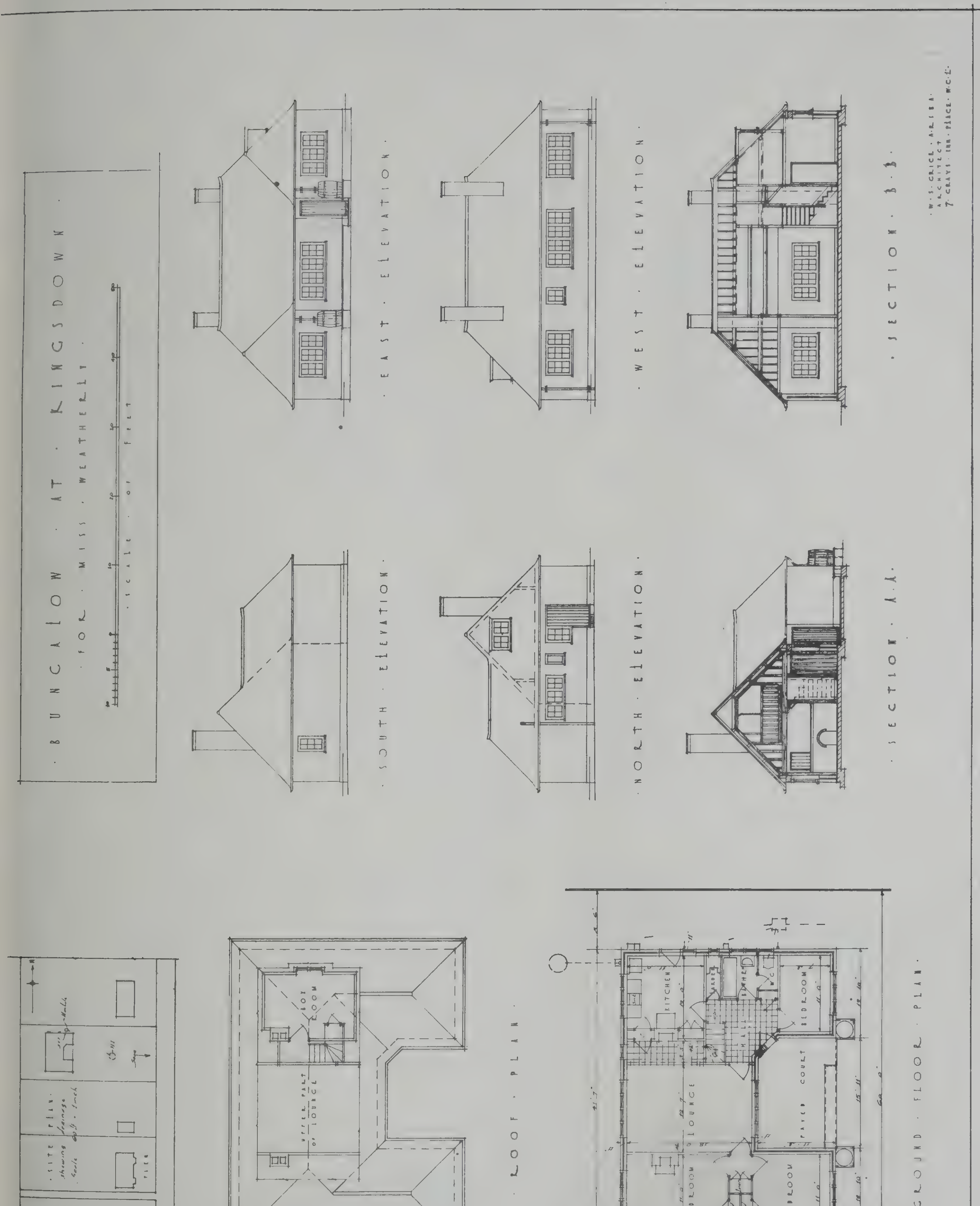
BUNGALOW AT TWICKENHAM

ROBERT LOWRY, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



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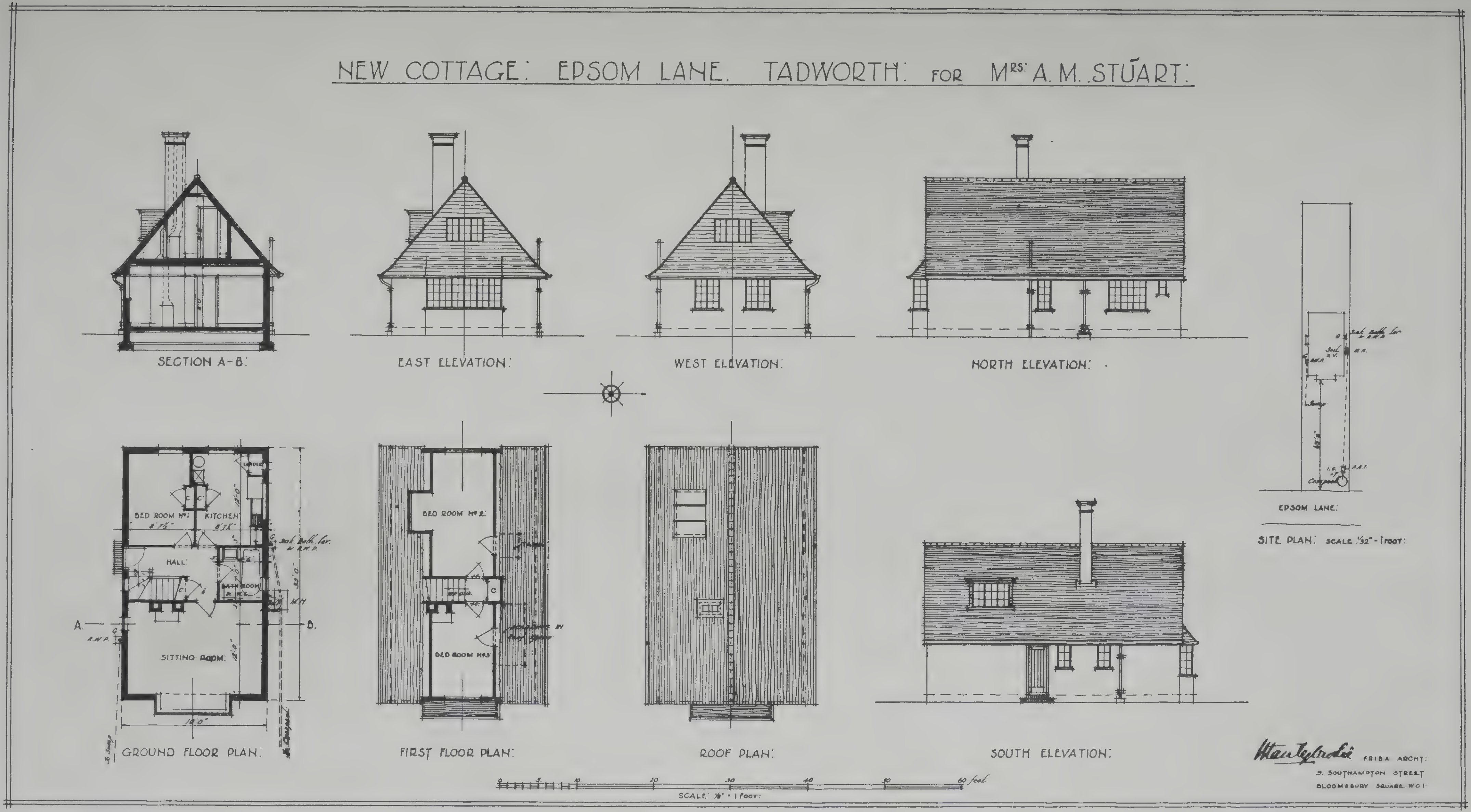
BUNGALOW AT KINGSDOWN.

W. S. GRICE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



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L. STANLEY CROSBIE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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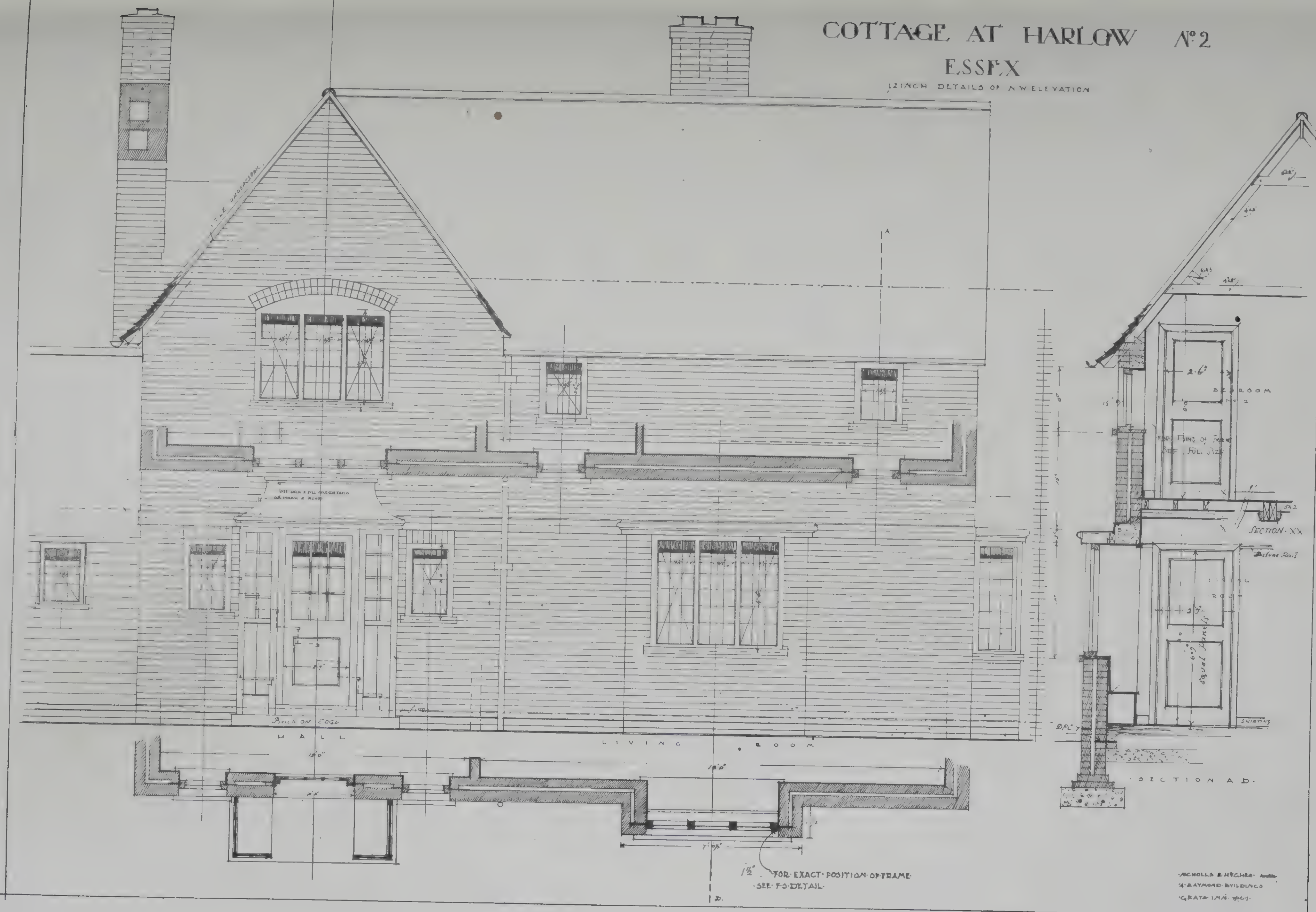

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COTTAGE AT HARLOW. ESSEX.

NICHOLLS & HUGHES, Architects.

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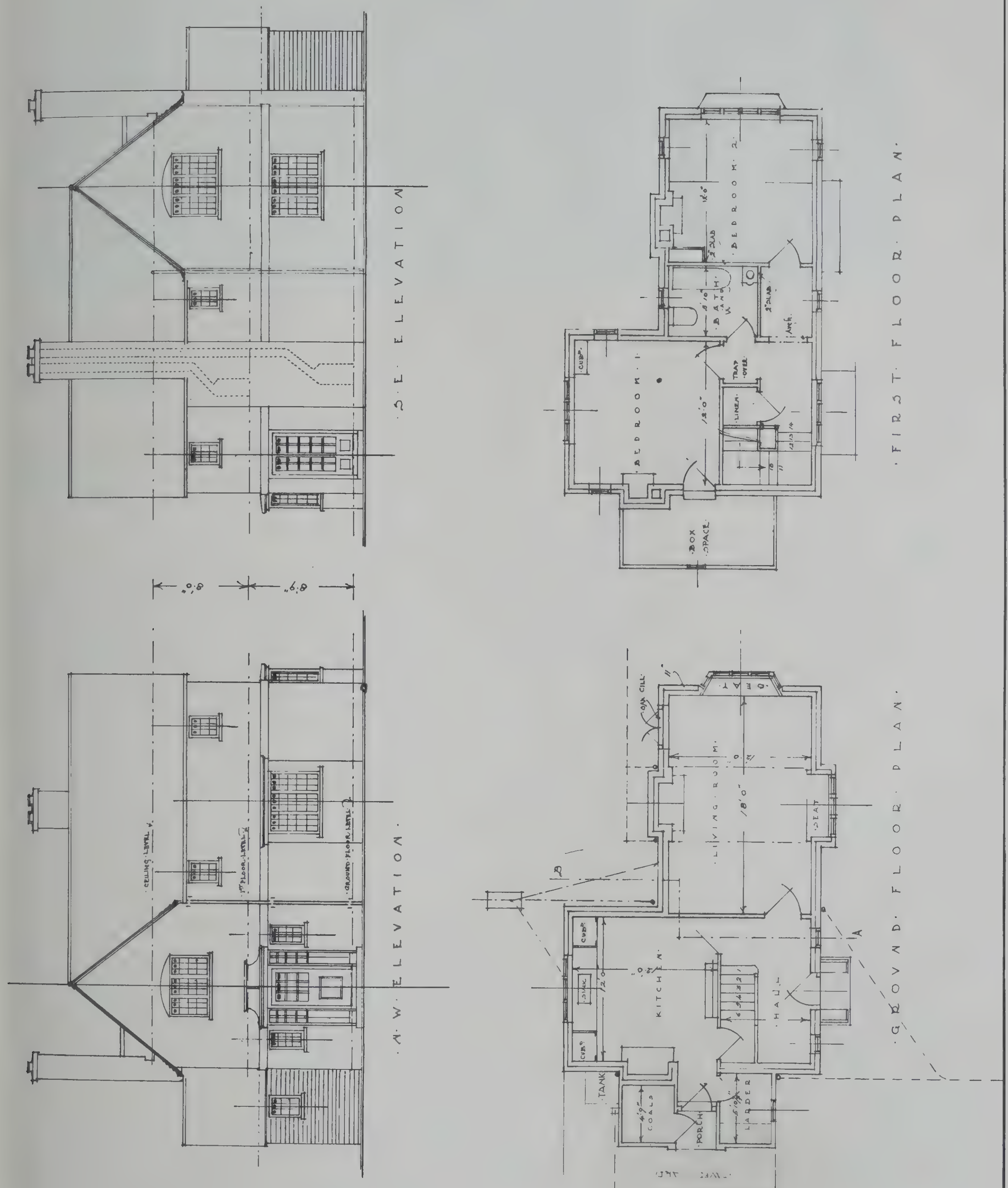

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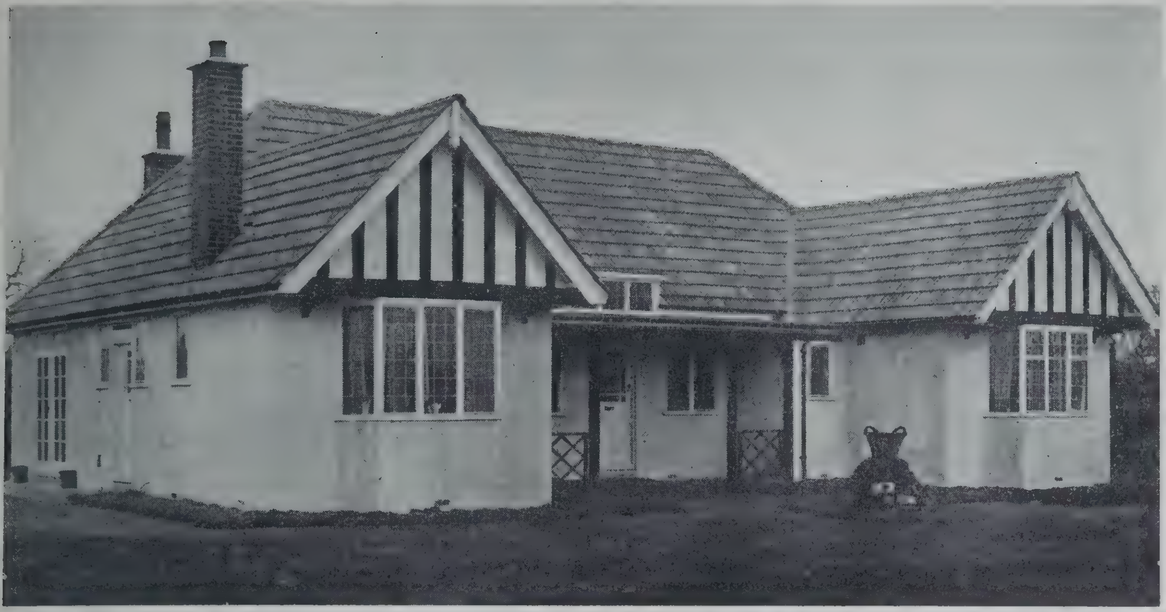


BUNGALOW AT HATFIELD. George E. Clare, M.S.A., Architect.

Little Worries of the House-Hunter (1740-1800).

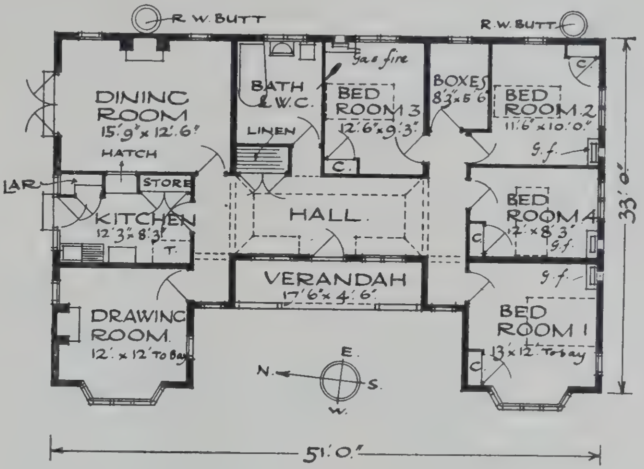
By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile.

Nothing comes more home to our hearts, nothing shows ore conclusively the oneness of humanity, than finding our ncestors suffering from the same annoyances as ourselves. et us follow an eighteenth-century couple in search of a ome, and see what happened in the "good" old days.

They decide to begin in rooms: we have the testimony of Irs. Nollekens, the congenial spouse of the famous and iserly R.A., to the effect that "the lower class of people, n general, who let lodgings, are much addicted to pilfering om every article of consumption," and that of Fielding as the manners and customs of the *genus* landlady. The rospect in either case is unattractive. Mrs. Nollekens ecommended "a regular boarding-house" as an alterna- ve; but sketches of boarding-house life at the time are anting, though we may get some idea of their component lements by peopling them with the occupants of Dr. ohnson's stage-coach—the "intimate of lords and dukes" ho turned out to be a retired butler; the broker's clerk ho talked in terms of thousands; the genteel lady who kept a cook-shop behind the Exchange," and the young rivener who lived in a garret and was "happy in the iendship of the Judges."

But lodgings pall, and our young couple hear of a house let. The landlord is a man of distinction, a pupil of the ulptor Roubiliac, the author of the largest monument in Vestminster Abbey. This sounds promising, and the house as the latest improvements; but the rent is beyond them, nd they subsequently learn that Mr. Read "makes a trade purchasing old houses, fitting them up, and then letting em at an immense increase of rent." They turn away: ey may have to buy, after all; it might be cheaper in the d.

What about the New Road, where Marylebone is fast croaching on the open fields? The air at least, as Mr. ohn Knightley said of that of Brunswick Square, is so ery superior, the surroundings are genteel, the outlook leasant. But even here things are not what they seem. he "ingenious speculator" of the Marylebone district is ready a byword, as their attorney informs them; and ny house in the district ought to be carefully surveyed. Ve are apt to look on eighteenth-century building as monu- ental in its strength and excellence; writers of the time re less optimistic. "The builder," says an amusing writer, hose pseudonym, "José MacPacke, Bricklayer's Labourer," eils the identity of a certain caustic architect, James Pea- ock, who, with his master Dance, designed and laid out insbury Square, "is accounted past Master of Arts, who can manage so as to keep up his house till he has sold it." Caution is therefore necessary, since "if it tumbles on the heads of its inhabitants, it is plain that they had better have taken up their residence in a cave or den of the earth." The speculative builder, "inured to the maxims and habits of the Marylebone school," is a man to beware of.



BUNGALOW AT HATFIELD. George E. Clare, M.S.A., Architect.

If our young couple decide on buying an old house, then, as the same writer remarks, "it is out of repair, and any estimate for repairing it must be doubled," which, incidentally, may have applied to the landlord of a house to let, and explain the "vast increase of rent" previously demanded of our young couple, unless, indeed, the landlord did his own repairs.

The old house falls through, and our friends are forced to build. Unless the ladies of the family are duly consulted, "a disgusting gloom" will reign in the household for years to come, since neglect of feminine advice "leaves the building essentially inconvenient and imperfect." But the house is our young lady's scheme, and she desires not convenience only, but pleasant decoration. MacPacke's voice is raised in warning: "Generally speaking, the building should not be made for the ornament, but the ornament for the building." Ornament, however, proves too costly, nor is another favourite scheme of their architect's, "A Gentleman's House with Gothick Battlements," likely to tempt them. As to material, it is sad to have to confess that, on thinking it over, they agree with John Crunden, of the "Convenient and Ornamental Architecture," in preferring "grey stock bricks, such as are used near London," to a nobler material. Or if red brick happens to be cheaper, it is to be feared that they will take his advice, and cover the front with stucco, to get the same effect as near as may be.

Or they hear of the delights of a suburb, and hurry off to Islington or Kentish Town, misled by the ecstatic description of the latter by a contemporary writer as " the Montpelier of England." It is to be feared that they have not read their Goldsmith—who, be it remembered, had a " box " on the Edgware Road which he shared with a humbler friend—else they would have remembered their " Citizen of the World " and those " august boxes of red brick, standing amid clouds of dust in a fine champaign country, enamelled with odoriferous flowers and well watered with beautiful drains," such an abode, in fact, as Miss Ferrier's Edith was destined to share half a century later with her depressing relations the Ribleys. Mr. Ribley's villa, the Grove, was " so called from a little patch of poplars and Portugal laurels at the back of the house," from whose windows that gentleman superintended the movements of the butcher's boy and noted the contents of his tray, from the " monstrous nice " chump-end destined for his own dinner to the " noble sirloin, thirty pou weight, I'm sure," which goes to his neighbour Mr. Clarid

But, after all, it is the inhabitants who make the hous not the house the inhabitants, and if our young couple we nice people, they contrived, we may be sure, to be hap whether, in the words of our friend MacPacke, they " sid along a passage thirty inches wide, or squeezed up a sta case two feet wide, while gaining their fortunes in London or inhabited a house provided with " the necessary conve ences for a small family," which another writer found we apt to be overlooked by the architect aspiring to " Schem of Palaces, which he may probably never have occasion apply to practice " ; or attained to that ideal of a count cottage so feelingly described by Miss Austen's Robe Dashwood, with its dining-parlour, library and saloon, which Lady Elliott contrived to give a dance for eighte couple, and in which " every comfort may be as well e joyed as in the most spacious dwelling."

The Architecture of Concrete.

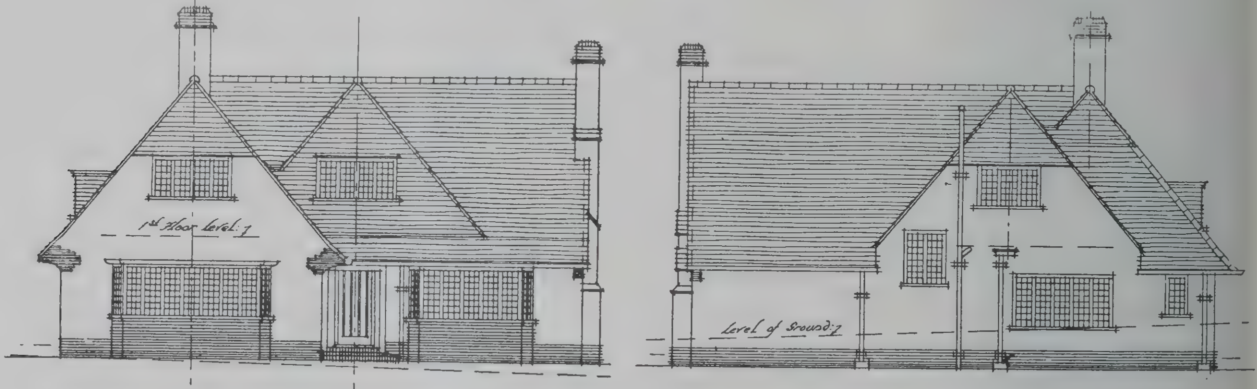
By Professor Beresford Pite, Hon. M.A. Cantab., F.R.I.B.A.

Ferro-concrete is claiming an increased share in the production of buildings ; of this we are duly informed by the regular and plentiful supply of illustrations by the promoters of various systems of construction.

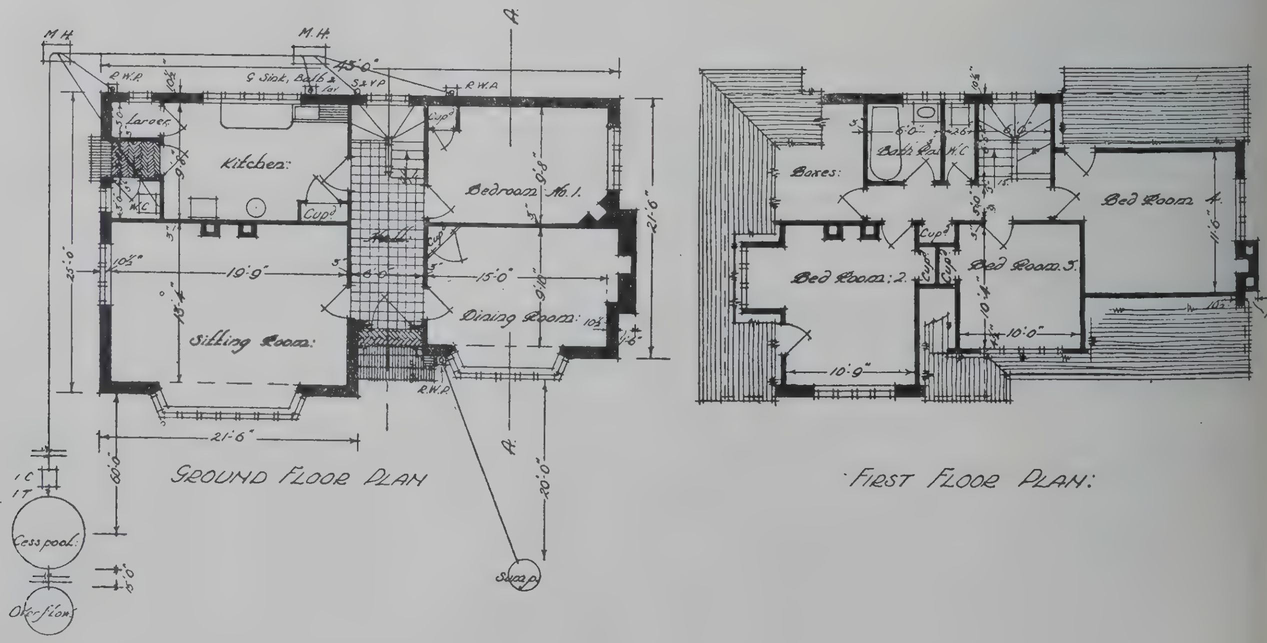
We would acknowledge the interest and usefulness of this propaganda, but venture to doubt if their publishers are aware of the mixed emotions that the architecture illustrated evokes in our bosoms.

The factories, public buildings and bridges which at present form the bulk of the work executed in ferro-concrete can scarcely provide sufficient justification for a general discussion of the architecture of concrete, but they illustrate at least some of its practical applications home. On the Continent, however, it is evident that courageous architectural spirit has seized upon the poss bilities, artistic as well as practical, of this novel substan and construction, and that results which can only described as revolutionary have already appeared.

The late Lord Grimthorpe coined the ungraceful wo " sticktion " to describe the service of mortar to brickwork it is an obviously permissible use, and it is useful to us considering one of the essential qualities of ferro-concret and it also thus defines a fundamental difference in t elemental principles both of design and design betwe



ENTRANCE ELEVATION SOUTH. NORTH ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT BETCHWORTH, SURREY. L. S. CROSBIE; Architect.

walls and arches built up of blocks in courses and those made of concrete.

The consideration of the effect of this primary distinction in method is one of the motives of this paper; the idea of internal adhesion belonging to the material and producing homogeneity without anxious care must be novel, and of the nature of a relief to the constructor. Its attainment has always been his ideal, but the repugnance to the employment of concealed tie-rods is always manifest by the consistent tendency to rely either on trabeated or arcuated lines.

The new idea, as our French brethren have perceived, is revolutionary rather than evolutionary, and raises manifold questionings as to its due architectural expression, and necessarily also it involves reconsideration of methods in the study of the practice of design with the courses of training leading to its fulfilment. It would appear to be consequential, if we had the experience of antiquity to the contrary, that a fundamental and new difference of constructive method must deflect the architectural expression of construction from the traditional motives of old methods.

Such expression is at least one of the primary causes of any architecture, though its caricature as decoration may survive and invade other materials and methods. To-day we are in the presence of a new process that is rapidly becoming general and therefore little apology is required for an attempt to discuss its manifestation in architecture and its effect upon our ideals.

The subject will be sketched under three heads:

1. The difference in constructive method and its expression in design.
2. The resulting architectural forms and the possibility and service of ornament.
3. The problem of education for the design of concrete architecture.

The consideration of this primary difference, the substitution of inherent adhesion for the usual fragmentary systems of stone and brick, revolutionary rather than evolutionary in our conception of constructional possibilities, is the principal object of this paper. A difference which makes itself felt in constructional design deflects architectural expression from its traditional motives, and inevitably, if not originally, controls the study of the art of building, producing a new manifestation of spirit for the formation and analysis of the æsthetician.

Under these heads, therefore, we shall proceed in this sketch of the position:

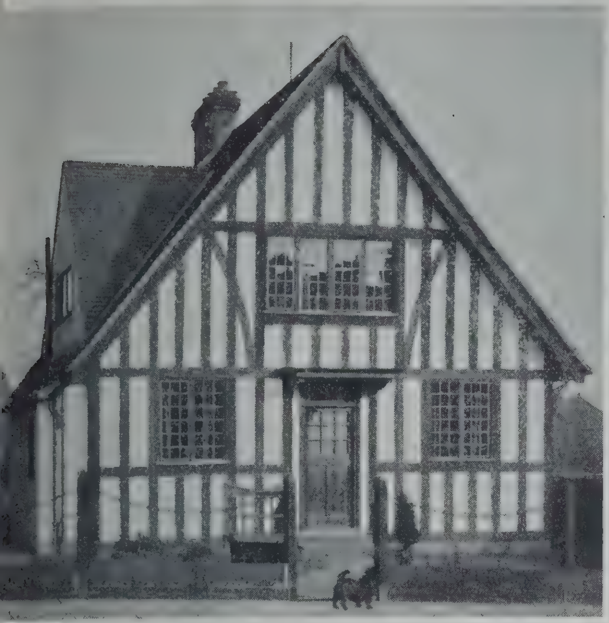
1. The difference in constructional method and its expression in design.
2. The surplusage of this expression in architectural forms and ornament.
3. Education in concrete architecture, its urgent necessity and possible methods.

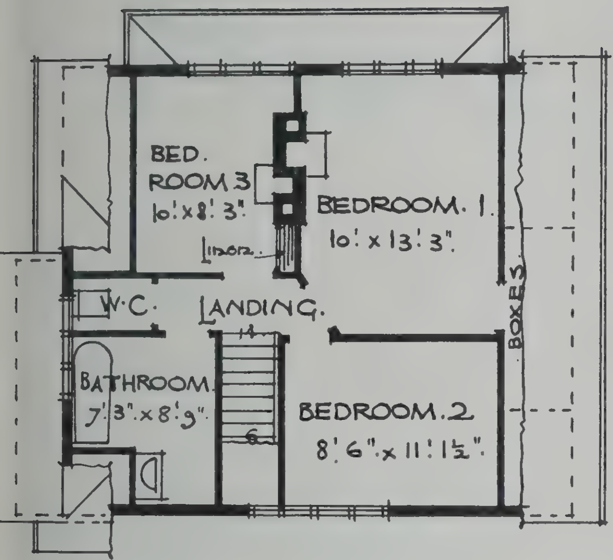
1. DIFFERENCES IN CONSTRUCTIONAL METHOD AND EXPRESSION.

The architecture of concrete is that of a material dealt with in a fluid state, poured into and allowed to harden in moulds, which in the process are a temporary part of the fabric. The forms into which it ultimately hardens are created when it is plastic and possessing a freedom new to building processes, unknown to stonework and beyond the scale and scope of any moulded brick or terra-cotta. Its possibilities of entirely novel form are, therefore, new, and really terrify the tradition-loving imagination of the architect.

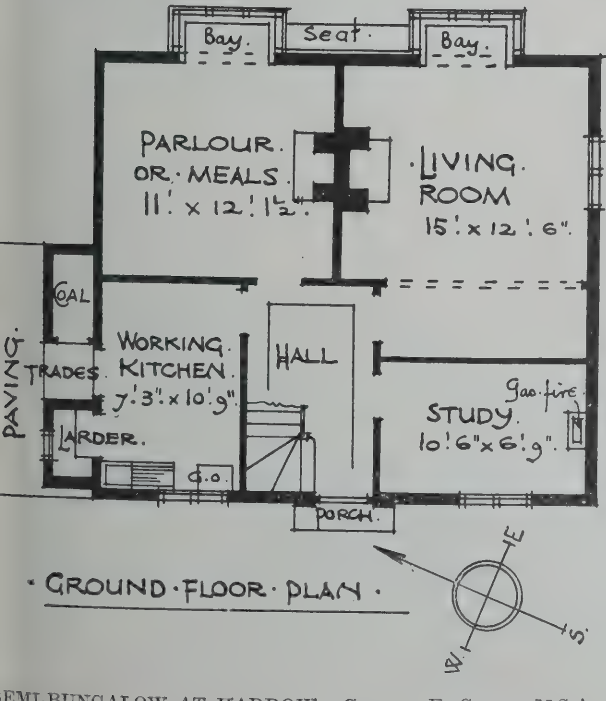
Combined with this initial plasticity and consistently secreted within, lie the reinforcements of steel rods, gathering up the tensile and shearing strains that rend the built-up wall of masonry or brickwork, and thus dispense with thickening piers and buttresses. Walls, even when not mere panels between piers, have a thinness that is unusual and which baffles the ordinary architectural conception of a wall like boiler plate building.

The reinforcement does not dispense with articulation. Though it is not bare, as it may be in steel framework, it exists clothed with the concrete of the composite material.



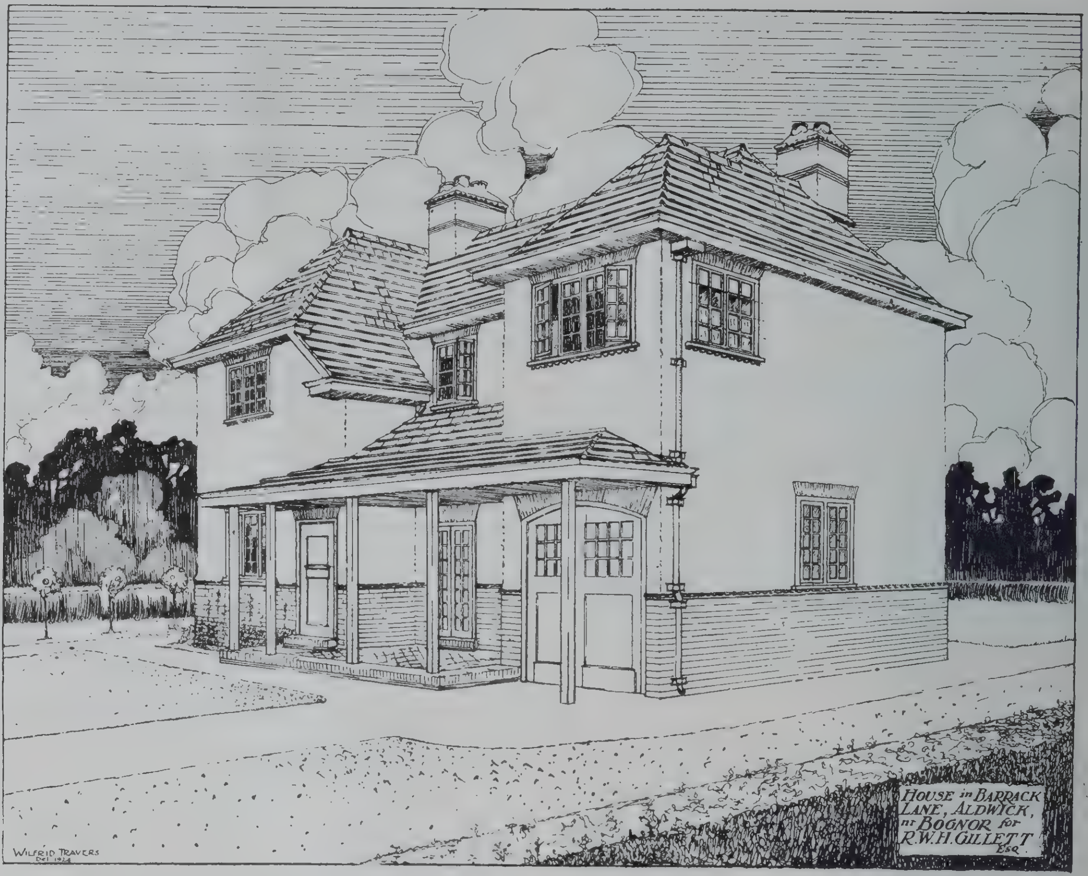


· FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·

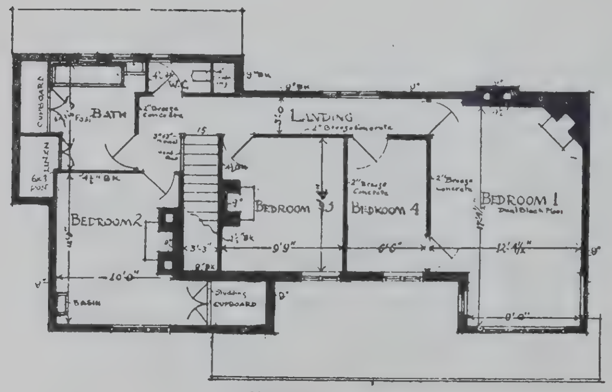


· GROUND · FLOOR · PLAN ·

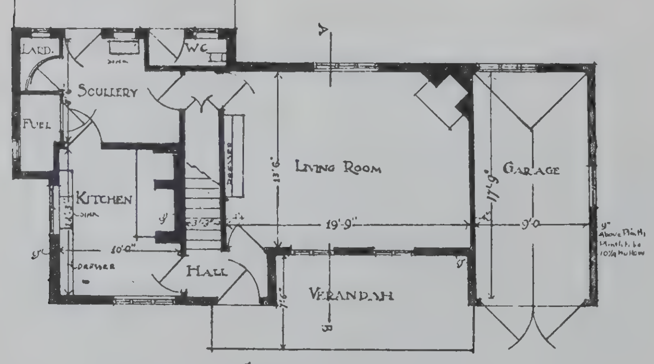
EMI-BUNGALOW AT HARROW. GEORGE E. CLARE, M.S.A.


HOUSE in BARRACK LANE, ALDWICK, nr BOGNOR for R.W.H. GILLETT Esq.
WILFRID TRAVERS Del 1924

HOUSE IN BARRACK LANE, ALDWICK, Nr. BOGNOR. Wilfred Travers, O.B.E., Architect.



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

HOUSE IN BARRACK LANE, ALDWICK.

It is not the least useful of the qualities of the combination of steel and concrete that an essential unity of structure results from the mixture of minerals and metal. The advent of concealed steel framing into walls used to be justified by the analogy of the human skeleton, and answered by the purists with the retort that the flesh had no structural relation to its bones. But the simile will now hold good, and perhaps carried further into the analogy of muscle and tendon which yield the beauty of form to the animal figure.

Ultimately, of course, the static result of the building is identical with that of the older forms of construction, though the architectural expression which depends so largely upon tradition is very different. The column and lintel of ferro-concrete still exercise the functions of those of the Doric Order, but with greatly extended range. Imagination and sympathy with Greek thoughts should not be alarmed by the suggestion that the Parthenon, if constructed of ferro-concrete, would only need one supporting column at each angle of the peri-style, and that the subtleties of intercolumniation may be dispensed with. The cantilever can now be constructed and employed with a certainty that opens fresh possibilities of adventure beyond those so laboriously and wonderfully developed in Indian Dravidic architecture. As in bridge construction, it replaces the arch and dispenses with buttresses.

To the mediæval builders the arch became in its indispensable and marvel-working pointed form the fairy godmother of architecture. The whole development of vaulting is the constructional and artistic use of the pointed arch and the graces of tracery illustrate its virtues. But now as a constructional expedient or necessity the days of the arch are numbered, and it is doomed to the fate of its superfluous abutments. A pair of parabolic cantilevers may yield the aspect of the arch, and ere long produce new combinations, but as the fecund source of architectural effect the vault has, except in name, been superseded. With the disappearance of buttresses and walls of massive thickness how many cherished motives fade away! * * * *

The effect of the difference in constructional method of ferro-concrete upon architectural expression appears to be cruelly destructive of the materials upon which architectural imagination and invention operate by destroying the *raison d'être* of the most characteristic features and their proportional relation. The new conception of substance as fluid when handled, slowly coagulating around muscular rods, reduces to absurdity the construction of obelisks or carved pinnacles. The evolutionary processes of building up and craftsmanship which underlie the interest of most rchitectural features having been replaced, all relation o a historic past ceases and historic forms originating in istoric workmanship of solid materials become the material f the anthropologist rather than of the architect.

Together with the structural revolution of architectural dea involved in the new method is the entire alteration f surface or texture which plays such a subtle and valuable art in the harmony of artistic effect. Without the coneption of masonry, with its interesting surface and inelligent jointing, a pyramid, a temple or a cathedral ecomes a lifeless mass; one of the most considerable lement both of natural and human interest in the walls vould be absent and the monuments of past art might seem nly to have the interest of full size models of forms inapable of material analysis. * * * *

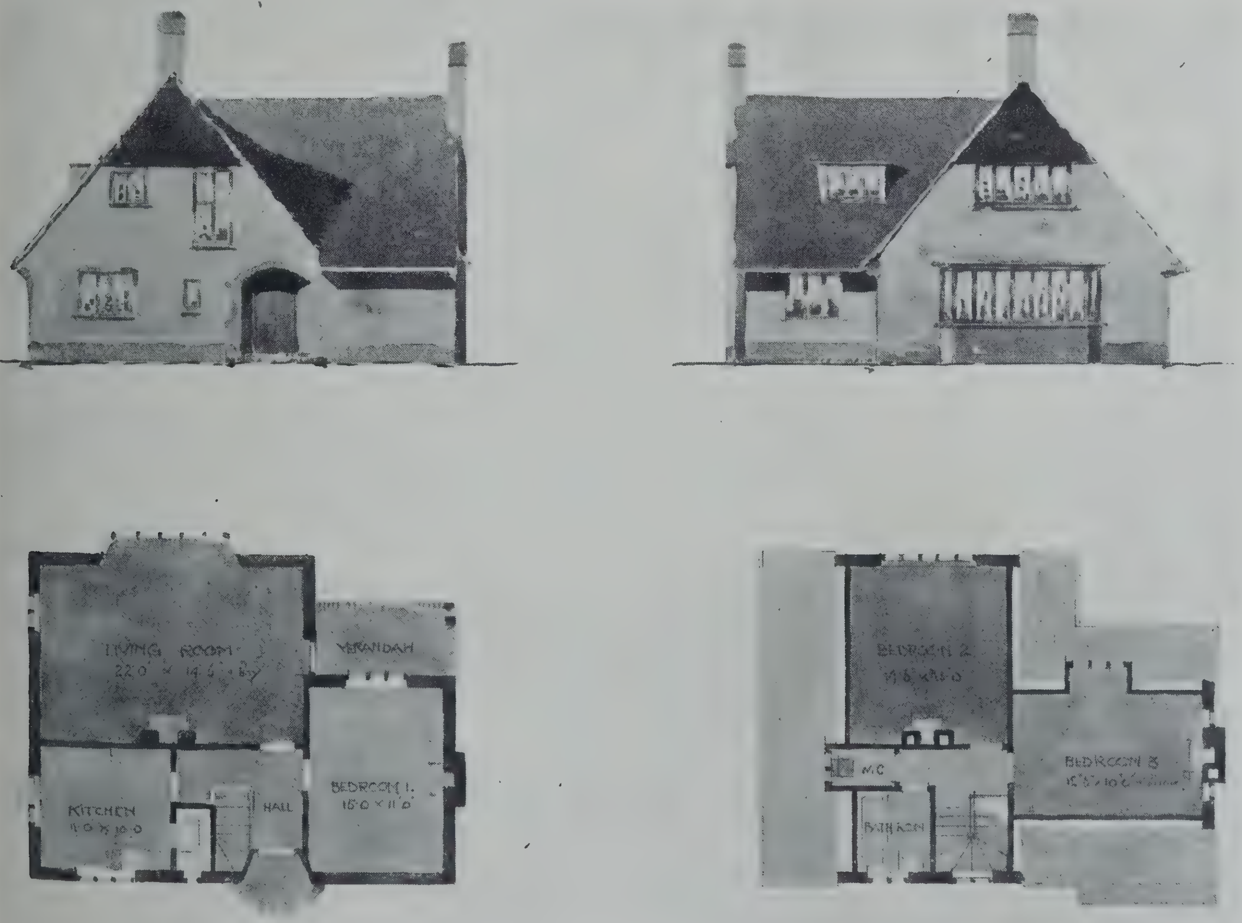
The results of the discussion have up to the present been nainly negative. What are the more positive results of his revolution in constructional architecture? The losses eem ominous. Are there not compensating gains, is not he freedom from an age-long bondage to be welcomed, annot artistic imagination conceive new delight in the xpression of construction in which the increased strength f slender pier, long-bearing lintel and wonder-working antilever shall be employed?

One of the first positive observations is that concrete uilding is economical only in the largest structures. The ew material is proving its value in the competition with raditions in big rather than small examples. At first vith the great retaining walls of wharves and docks, then n embankments and bridges, and in the latter developing hapeliness that suggests architectural purpose. The rection in concrete of great warehouses and factories ensues nd ultimately buildings that claim attention in important laces, and, therefore, a fuller consideration of appearance nd harmony with public feeling. In these works, up to he last class mentioned, there has been no occasion to void the simple expression of purpose and in warehouse nd factory building, on the whole, the honest pride of roving successfully that the experiment of the new material solves unaffectedly the modern requirements of commercial building. The attainment of mass without the adventitious aid of storeys of orders or mammoth cornices has been achieved as directly as in a Gothic castle of stonework. The keep and bailey are as direct and grim in their expression of purpose as the many-storeyed mill or small arms factory with its daylight saving fronts.

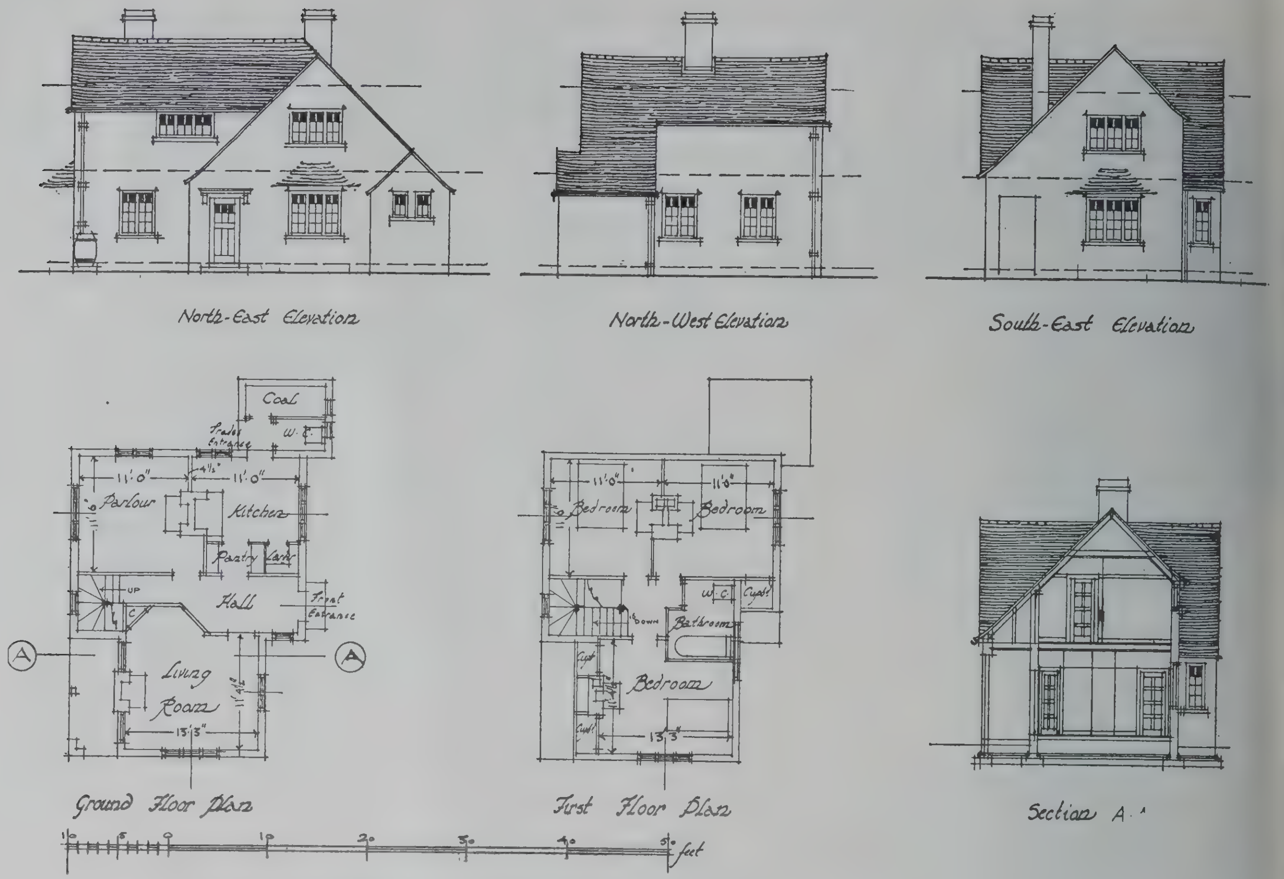
The accomplishment of considerable buildings in concrete without any resort to the paraphernalia of stonework architecture is a step forward that we should pause to recognise. * * * *

A further element is the advent to architecture, through ferro-concrete, of an originality that is consequent to the unusual material. The long-drawn out desire for a new style may thus find its fulfilment safely and reasonably in the novelty of the substance and method of building. This originality is necessarily natural and unforced. It lies not only in perceiving the architecturalness of big commercial buildings and in obviousness of purpose, but in the new conception of proportion that ferro-concrete involves. The factors of architectural safety are no longer resident in the classic tradition of a stonework "order," originally bared on the possible bearing of a marble lintel, with its column, architrave and intercolumniation, or upon the apparent balancing of an arch. These have passed away, at all events the logic of their application to concrete building has ceased. We are now accustomed, or becoming so, to any length of span, and, therefore, the relation of voids to solid, once a doctrine of design, is freed from stonework precedents—"the case is altered," and we must readjust our canons of design. * * * *

This realisation of the possibility of deliverance from ideal proportions established in masonry by the substitution of a new material is the taking of a very considerable step in the path of architectural progress. It is indeed more radical in its advance and possibilities than the emancipation of English architecture a century ago from the thraldom of the classic tradition by the awakening of romanticism and the revival of Gothic. Within the sphere



NEW HOUSE AT HINDHEAD, SURREY. J. STANLEY-CROSBIE, Architect.



BUILDING SCHEME AT DANBURY, ESSEX. HOUSE No. 1, TYPE "A," DETACHED.
Messrs. J. F. Pulford & R. J. H. Minty, Architects.

of those buildings to which on account of their size ferro-concrete is applicable, and these are the largest, the revolution of architectural ideals must involve a readjustment of ideals in design that is searchingly fundamental. * * * *

2. Architectural Forms and Ornament.

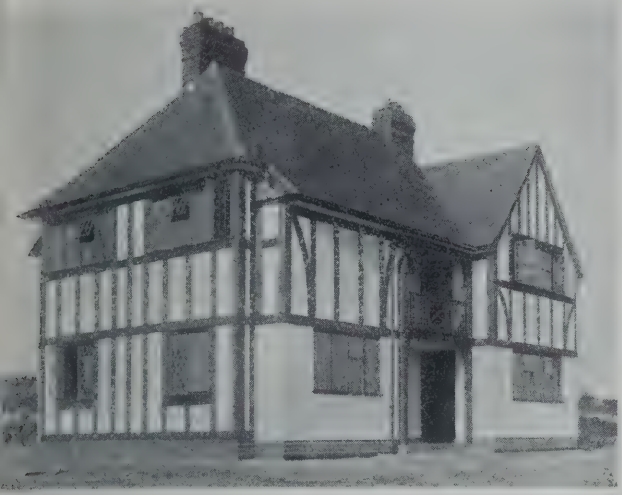
The question now will be asked, are the new and special qualities of ferro-concrete building sufficient to provide a satisfying architecture, and if not, for they will not supply the modern designer with either decorative ideas or forms, from whence can he bring material if not from the architectures of masonry or brickwork? Is it to be expected that this new plastic wall substance will forthwith put forth its own characteristic flowering and in a generation accomplish that for which centuries were requisite in all other historic architectures? The answer is not as obvious as it might appear to be. "The heir of all the ages" has but recently believed himself qualified to design with Greek, Roman, Gothic and Renaissance spirit, and, in fact, the class rooms and studios of the educational hothouse have cultivated this conceit with some effect. But we must, for the present, leave on one side the provocative subject of historic style, and insist upon the cleanness of the slate whereon the fresh concrete style is to be planted. Can architecture spring out of mere novelty of construction? Will the elemental qualities suffice to give interest and avoid the importation of extraneous and affected ornamentation? The qualities that we have already observed to characterise ferro-concrete building comprise a new largeness or freedom of scale, simplicity in directly expressing purpose, originality of treatment, a novel standard and sense of proportion, and the but partially explored possibilities of constructional adventure in design which are not attainable in materials that are wrought when solid.

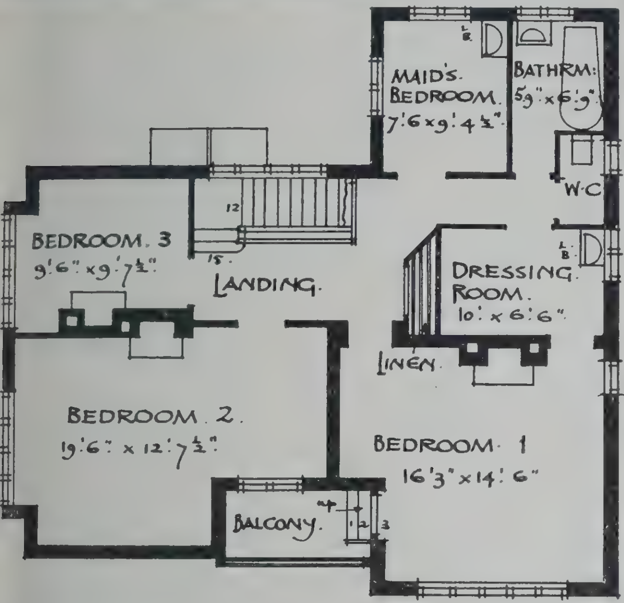
With such elements and potentialities the architect may begin his consideration of the problems of improvement to which his office appertains. He should primarily recognise and perhaps emphasise the special qualities and purposes of the building and its construction, at all events not dissemble with them as if they were antagonistic to his ideals. He can bring organisation to bear upon the masses of the building by simple symmetrical arrangement, itself the first evidence of civilisation in evolution, balancing and gradating projections both on plan and elevation, in due regard to the premiss of utility. Or by the emphasis of parts mould irregular masses into picturesque groups of contrasting forms, for by taking thought, intelligence, or idea, may be imparted to a chaos. Contrast between the horizontal and vertical direction of storeys may be secured and marked by the arrangement and division of openings in the wall. * * * *

But the value of historic reference will be freely admitted, even for ferro-concrete, with the purpose of tracing the sources of architectural forms which have become sacrosanct. The sloping walls of the Egyptian pylon with its reeded reinforcements at the angles and cornice if not the cavetto or gorge itself are reflections in syenite of a prehistoric and sacred tradition of ancestral reed and mud architecture, the terms of a primeval reinforced concrete transferred by painted representations to later ages of advanced building power. A translated future may await the unabashed directions of ferro-concrete construction and yet excite undesigned æsthetic emotion. In the forms employed by the Greeks for their glorious sacred buildings an intelligent archæologist discerns under the beauty of the marble an original idea alien to the material and its constructive method. Rome, so modern in its use of architectural ideas, has left us structures in which we disregard the laboured applied features but gain inspiration from its vaults and cofferings freely adorned with stucco.

Mediæval England, in its virility and insularity, reveals, in what we call its Perpendicular phase, a consistency of decorative idea coupled with a determined and successful reduction of walls and piers to their minimum for stability. Each historic epoch or style will yield inspiration to the student who earnestly seeks to impart something of his own, of himself, to a design for execution in a new material. * * * *

The crux is detail and ornament; novelty of material and proportions are provided, and the purpose of the building will be expressed by its general shape. The student may be recommended to rely upon his studies. If Greek, Roman or Gothic, the characteristic adaptation





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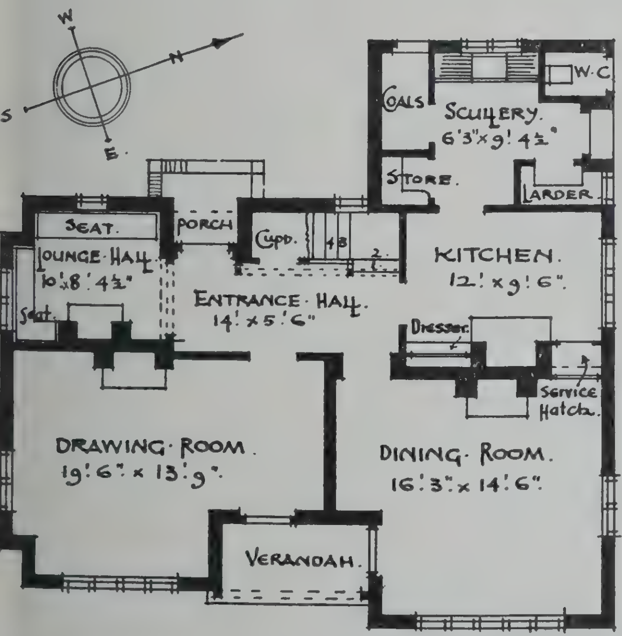


GROUND · FLOOR · PLAN ·

HOUSE AT COOKHAM, EXECUTED IN SOLID HALF-TIMBERING. George E. Clare, Architect.

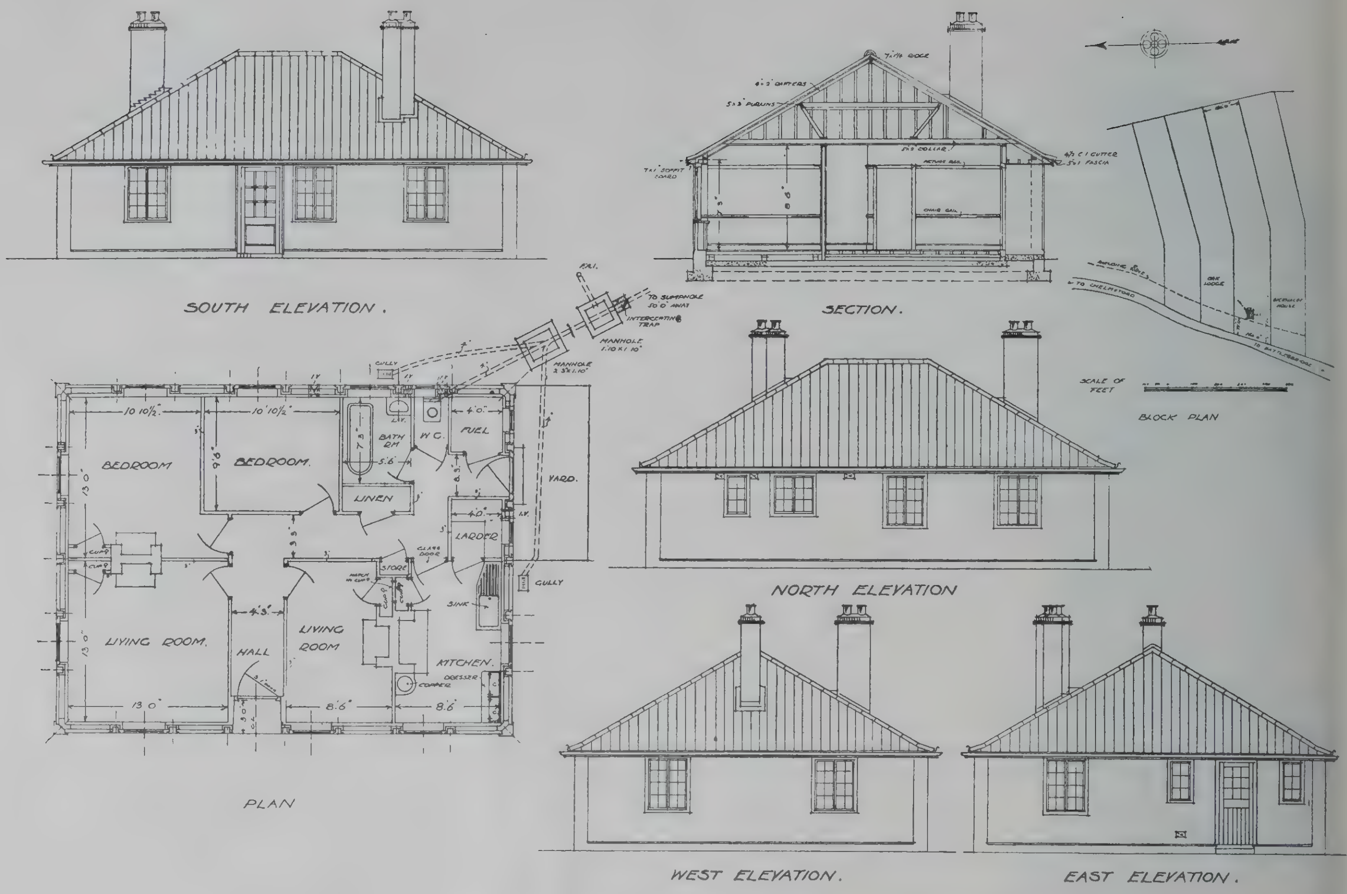
vhich each employed when decorating one material with orms derived from another integrally and structurally lifferent will afford a clue and starting point for scholarly dvance in the new material. We cannot and need not begin in ornament, any more than in literature, as if we had no past and were originating truth. What we may call decorative instinct will always be required, but the advice may be pressed to master the thought of a great epoch in architecture rather than its forms, and with its motives duly comprehended proceed to do as you believe the masters would have done. It may be that some human sculptural interest may be at your disposal. A little figure modelling on a flat tray will go a long way, and the architect will then be content to waive the special interest of architectural enrichment on behalf of the greater art of sculpture.

The treatment of surfaces, providing the texture of finish for the concrete, suggests possibilities that may be at once economical and interesting. Rural plastering furnishes many picturesque examples of fancy pricking, graining the plaster with a tool much as a painter used to. Sgraffito can be revived; it would ennoble the whole subject of concrete architecture if exercised by the efficient designers who certainly exist among us. The rich field of the Italian art lies at the hand of the artist. Something also may be said to indicate the possible field for mosaic or ceramic inlays on a concrete façade. It may be confidently suggested that a coat of such facing material less than an inch in thickness will prove to be much more economical of cost—as well as space—than such clothing with stone or brick that ferro-concrete buildings in cities now adopt. Therefore cover the whole surface with mosaic if you intend to use it at all. Treat the design as a rich garment of pattern and colour bordering the elevation as you would a tapestry, carpet it vertically and escape from all the implications of false structure in your idea. The possibilities for steel façades are such that one would wish for a ferro-concrete city faced with mosaic, brilliant in colour, clean and ever fresh and by its existence founding a school of mural artists who would take a share, never yet afforded to them in England, in making our streets joyously beautiful to all who pass by.

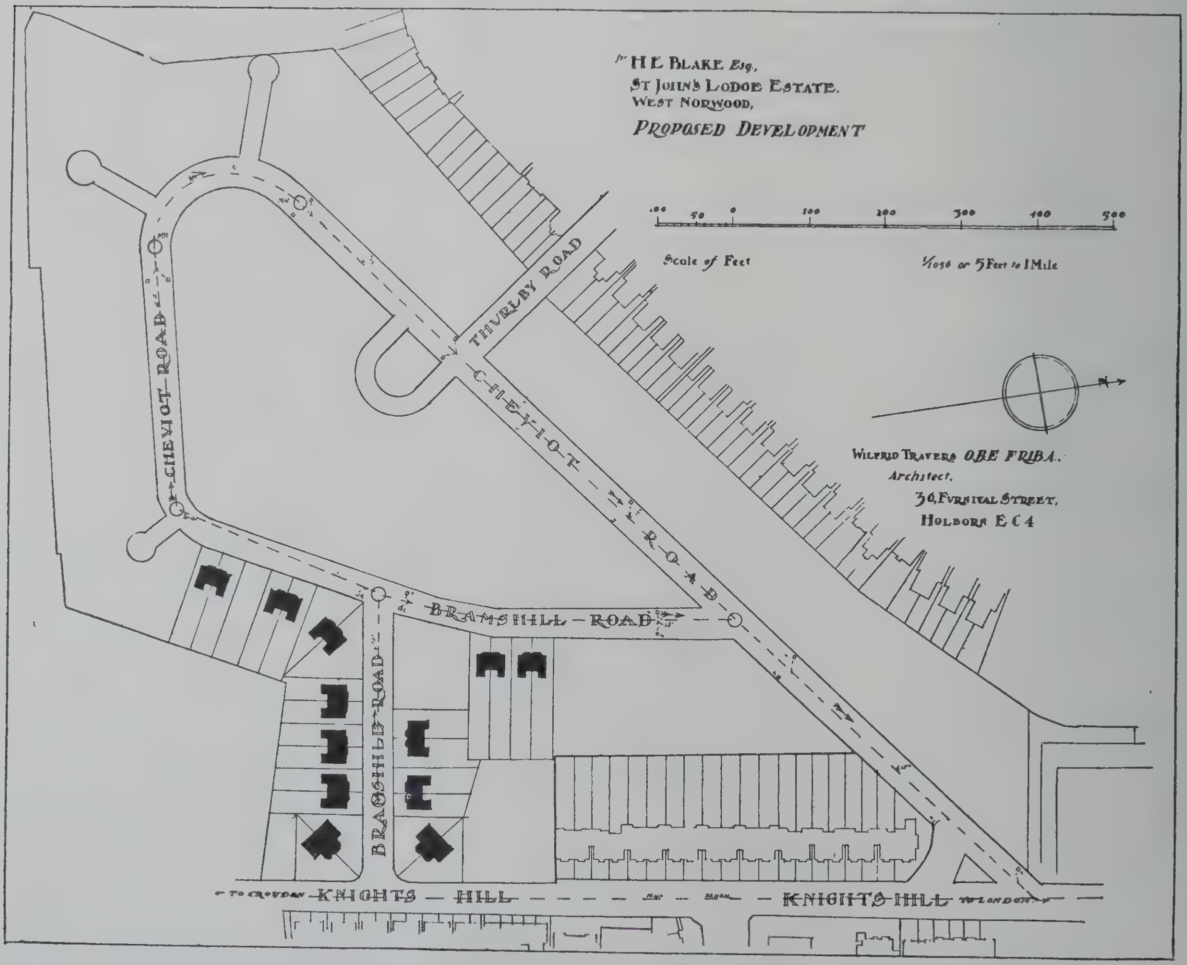
3. Architectural Education in Relation to the Design of Ferro-Concrete.

The scientific or constructional aspects of ferro-concrete building are, on all hands, dealt with; the subject is interesting and lends itself to text-book and class instruction and as the demand for trained specialists for engineers and architects' assistants increases the constituency of students grows. The schools of architecture, either directly or indirectly through association with schools of engineering, provide courses for architects in this single aspect of the great subject. * * * *

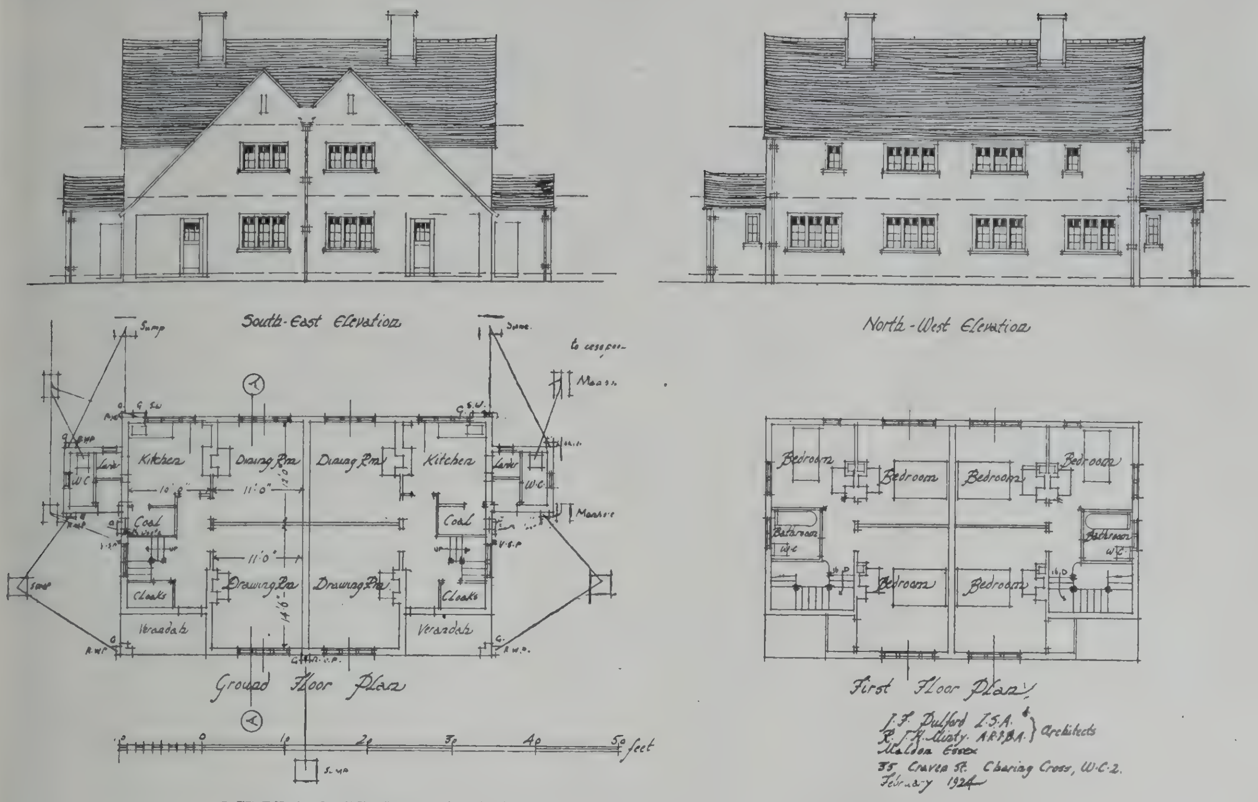
It is necessary as pertaining to the subject of the Architecture of Concrete to consider the greatness of the opportunity which is now opening before us for an advance that shall be general in the study of the essentials of architecture, of its relation to constructional progress and to artistic criticism and analysis. It will be lamentable if the lamp of progress passes entirely in building from the hands of architects to energetic constructional firms and their engineers. Architecture long ago, say about the time of the erection of the 1851 Exhibition, lost the opportunity of including iron structures within the art—the prejudices of Pugin and Ruskin had not a little to do with that—and the British engineers since then have carried the standard of progressive construction. In the advent of ferro-concrete a new opportunity may be hailed for architecture if the leaders of the profession are at all conscious of the universality of their art. The opportunity is not merely that of becoming constructors, but of leading an authentic development of building practice along the paths of organised study and artistic discrimination and enthusiasm as it rapidly grows in usefulness to the world. This awakening of the profession of architecture from the curious dreams of the Renaissance and revivals to a new view of that ever-living present which, in spite of all traditions, insists upon its urgency and in which our responsibility cannot be evaded, may come from the necessity of preparation by education and practice for that Architecture of Concrete which has come upon us to search and reorganise our ideals.



BUNGALOW IN LEIGHAMS ROAD, BICKNACRE, WOODHAM FERRIS, ESSEX.
Harold Bailey & Guilford Dudley, Architects.



ST. JOHN'S LODGE ESTATE GENERAL LAY-OUT. Wilfred Travers, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
(See Inset Plate.)



BUILDING SCHEME AT DANBURY, ESSEX. TYPE "B," SEMI-DETACHED.
MESSRS. J. F. PULFORD & R. J. H. MINTY, Architects.

St. John's Lodge Estate, West Norwood.

Wilfred Travers, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The plans and elevations show the three types of houses roposed for the first contract for 24 houses on the St. ohn's Lodge Estate. The estate lies within a few minutes f West Norwood Station on the rising ground off Knights Iill and is laid out for approximately 180 houses. The roads nd sewers have been in for some years. It is intended to uild houses for sale which will contain two sitting rooms, itchen, three bedrooms and the usual offices. The plinths ill be in good multi-coloured stocks. The upper parts of ll walls will be rendered with cement rough cast and hitened. Sills and creasings will be in tiles. The whole f the ground floors (except the scullery, which is in cement) re being laid with 1 in. wood blocks, properly set in astic on concrete, thus obviating the risk of vermin. he upper floors will be boarded. The roofs will be covered ith hand-made sand-faced tiles of good quality. An dependent hot water boiler for consumption of refuse being fitted in each house, providing continuous hot ater service and a heated linen cupboard. Development ill be continuous; the work should take about two years. he general contractor is Mr. Arthur Carter, of 7 Frederick treet, Luton.

The South Metropolitan Gas Co. are providing the gas stallation. Messrs. Barlow Bros., of Albion House, ew Oxford Street, W., are the electric lighting engineers. he bulk of the joinery is by the Lloyd Construction Co., Portobello Works, Mortlake. Stoves and sanitary tings are being supplied by the Albion Iron Co., of 181 pper Thames Street. Door and window furniture by essrs. A. E. Davies (Holborn), Ltd., of 64 High Holborn, .C.

Bungalow at Leighams Road, Bicknacre.

This bungalow was built for £725—that is 1s. per cubic ot. It is built in the "Kent System of Patent Concrete onstruction," and has a tile roof, two living rooms, two edrooms and kitchen, and simple offices are provided with nple cupboard accommodation. The walls externally e treated with stucco. The contractor is: Mr. M. ibbons, Carnavon House, Bicknacre, Chelmsford.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. Stuart Sage, who ed from heart failure following an operation last Thursday ening, March 26. Mr. Sage was one of the directors of the well own firm of Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., of 58-62 Grays Inn Road, ondon, W.C.1.

Trade Notes.

The Garage Door.

The objections to ordinary hinged doors are many: not only do they occupy a lot of space which is most valuable to a car entering or leaving but they are liable to sag and bend. Top hung doors are not liable to these troubles because the weight is evenly distributed. Sliding doors being fixed over the opening, and not in the same, are unaffected by shrinkage, etc. The special features of the Coburn system of sliding doors is the steel tubular track, the runway consisting of rounded parallel troughs, which give great strength to the track and provide a dead true running line for the door trolley. It is utterly impossible for a trolley, once it is in the track with the brackets fixed, to leave the track or in any way to "jump" it. The trolley is fitted with ball or roller bearings. Noise or friction is reduced to a minimum. Any door, of weights varying from a few pounds to the heaviest, can be suspended from the system. All bearings are filled with hardened axles and rollers, and in castings liable to heavy strain malleable is used in place of ordinary cast iron. The Coburn system provides for many different requirements. Doors can be made to run round corners and thus be placed right out of the way. Folding and sliding screens, so frequently used in schools, ball-rooms, restaurants and between living rooms, are controlled so that the space occupied by the leaves of the screens is only represented by their respective thickness. In connection with the planning of garages attached to bungalows and small houses the convenience of the Coburn system as applied to inter-communication doors cannot be over-estimated.

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., will submit their annual directors' report at their Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting to be held on Wednesday next, April 8, at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2. The Report from the financial point of view is of a very satisfactory nature. After dealing with these matters the report goes on to state that an improvement in the demand for Portland cement developed during the past year, enabling the company to produce and sell a larger tonnage than in 1923. There was, however, a fall in the average price realised, this reduction in values has been entirely counter-balanced by the economies which it has been found possible to effect in the cost of manufacture and in other directions. The directors are pleased to report an increase of £78,314 in the revenue for the year, which at £660,642 compares with £582,329 in 1923.

Messrs. Joseph Hibbard & Sons, of Newington Green, N., are selling on Tuesday, April 7, the contents of the Burma Pavilion. Those who visited the British Empire Exhibition will doubtless remember the very fine panelling round the rooms. As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, the whole of the contents of the Burma Pavilion are to be sold and this panelling will be included and sold without reserve.

The Professional Position of Architects Abroad.

The Right to the Title.—Controversy in France.—The Belgian Bill.—The Experiences of Italy.

The protection of the profession of architect and the effective regulation of its exercises are amongst the questions of the hour in France. The time is near at hand when the Legislature will be called upon to arm architects with the same powers as other learned professions possess. The proximity of a reform which must exercise a profound influence, not only on many future careers but on a number of existing vested interests, is naturally exciting a considerable amount of discussion.

The preparation of a project from which Parliament could draw its inspiration is highly desirable. It is indispensable to furnish the framers of the law that will permanently fix the rights and reasonable privileges of the architect with authoritative indications as to the definition of professional status, the permanent means to be provided for the adequate safeguard of corporate honour and interests, and the temporary measures to be applied to the cases of those whose present situations need to be equitably respected by the coming charter.

Unanimous as French architects are on the *principles* of such a project, they are far from being in agreement on the *applications*. The Central Society's particular solution, for instance, is not adhered to by other associations, each of which has its own project. Countless architects and persons more or less intimately associated with construction have individual ideas which they do not hesitate to develop at length in the professional press. With such a plethora of plans and such a successive series of specifications one can affirm without exaggeration that the French statutory edifice of professional prestige and defence is, for the moment at least, in the Tower of Babel stage, and that some serious effort will have to be made in the common interest to blend all these discordant designs in a more simple and symmetrical scheme embodying all essential elements and susceptible of being rapidly transformed into a legislative enactment.

A very instructive correspondence to which "La Construction Moderne" has opened its columns, reveals the diversity of opinions that prevail with respect to the antecedents, actual activities and qualifications which should be recognised as constituting a valid claim to the title of architect.

Some are in favour of adopting the system of the French Bar and creating a species of juvenile Licentiate or "Stagiaire," who, after a specified period of apprenticeship, would automatically evolve into a fully fledged architect. Others would grant the title of architect to experienced assistants, having 15 years' service, and would reserve the title of "Engineer" for the possessors of diplomas. Those already holding Decorative Arts diplomas claim to be classed as architects.

Art or Commerce ?

Two of the most recent and most remarked letters merit special summaries. In the first the writer, who hails from the Liberated Areas, declares that the end in view should be "the protection of our liberal and artistic profession by keeping undesirables out of it." He proposes that "only he who *personally* works, with the aid of a few clerks or assistants, at his principal, central office" should be legally acknowledged as an "architect." "I simply ask," he writes, "whether the man who has merely a managing and purely administrative agency in Paris, with multiple branches in the Liberated Areas—veritable factories where dozens of employees work under the distant and Olympian orders of the great employer—really exercises a 'liberal and artistic profession ?' He reminds the journal that it recently published itself 'a judgment of the Amiens Court deciding that a profession exercised in such conditions was no longer liberal,' but belonging to the category of ordinary business agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunals of Commerce."

The distinguishing character of a liberal profession, argues this correspondent, is the fact that it is exercised *personally* by he who has embraced it, with the aid of a few collaborators, and *not* with the concourse of "branch factories and workshops." And he adds :—

"This is not the place to describe what we see here daily the influences employed to obtain such and such a public monument—artistic and other diplomas merely serving as a pretext for grouping works in favour of the same person and then passing them on to comrades who, already overcharged, hand them on, in return for an 'honest percentage,' to the manager of an agency less distinguished but more industrious."

All this is not "art," but sheer "commerce."

"An architect established *since* 1914" pleads against the exclusion, from the title of architect, of assistants who having been mobilised, acquired offices after the war reasonably anticipating that "numerous years of service already spent in an architect's study" would continue to have the same value as a guarantee of professional standing He suggests that the law should not be applied before 1930, and that the minimum age of eligibility should be 25 In this way actual aspirants would have time to prepare for the necessary examinations.

A Transitory Regime.

The question of a transitory *regime* covering the period between the end of the old system and the full application of the new statutory one is the veritable apple of discord opinions being at variance as to what are really "acquired rights" and how they should be best respected. Such problems are not specifically French. Those, indeed, who honestly seek a just and sensible compromise between the conflicting ideas—so detrimental by their clash to the general interest of the profession—are inclined to think that a study of the projects or legislation of foreign countries should be at once carefully made because of the object lessons and the light likely to be afforded by the experience of others.

Since the Act passed in Italy on June 24, 1923, the architects of the Peninsula enjoy a protection the results of which appear to be giving general satisfaction. No doubt the law is yet too "young" to enable comprehensive conclusions to be drawn as to its equity or adequacy So far, at any rate, its operation does not seem to have provoked any protests.

The Italian System.

This measure has instituted an Order of (1) Engineers and (2) Architects, the lists of which are established by each province. Only those who have regularly obtained the necessary diplomas have the right to inscription on these lists, and only those figuring on such lists can legally term themselves engineers or architects.

Engineers of Architects.

Members of the Order alone can be candidates for public appointments or receive orders from or make contracts with administrative bodies. The latter are forbidden to have recourse, for any architectural services, to persons not belonging to the Order.

A Council of the Order, similar to the Councils or Boards of other professional organisations, has extensive powers enabling it to efficaciously enforce professional discipline and ensure the uninterrupted observance of the law.

The delicate transition period has been legislated for in Italy with a due regard for vested interests. Those who before the promulgation of the law had been *de facto* exercising the profession have the right to be inscribed on the lists of the Order. Nor is this all. During the half-year following the publication of the Statute those who had "honourably practised" during ten years in the capacity of Engineer or Architect, and who were able to prove the possession of "sufficient instruction" were able to claim recognition and inclusion on the legal Roll.

The qualifications of candidates were tested by two Commissions, composed of Professors of Superior Institutes and free members of the profession—satisfactory guarantees being provided for a fair and loyal fulfilment of their functions.

A Belgian Builder's Standpoint.

Belgium, like France, is in the throes of a statutory gestation and many of the architects and builders of this country only agree " to differ " with regard to the provisions of the ideal project. The imperative necessity of reserving the title of architect for a determined category is recognised but here ends the unanimity. The opposition to the absolute exclusion of those destitute of diplomas is not inconsiderable.

The author of an article in the official Bulletin of the Belgian National Federation of the Building Trade makes a number of typical objections to the proposed local law. They are of interest as illustrating the nature and indicating the chief source of the hostile criticisms.

In the building trade, says this writer, there exists a considerable number of works which are legitimately prepared and executed without an architect's assistance. Is it really intended to forbid a contractor having a complete practical knowledge of construction to accomplish anything whatsoever without having recourse to an architect? Will it be unlawful for him, for instance, to make a plan of a shed or agricultural out-office? Will he be prevented from designing and constructing an ordinary house, in spite of his experience? Will an Engineer who has studied industrial architecture and the resistance of materials be forbidden to make plans and direct the construction of workshops and industrial buildings?

" If the project of law in question does not aim at bringing about these consequences, it is nevertheless drafted in such a fashion as not to avoid them. The authors of the project do not seem to have a very clear idea of what the technique of construction is, for they appear to count exclusively on architects with diplomas to ensure its progress. To justify their proposals they write: ' It is indispensable to have an " architectural policy " based on rules and principles concerning the choice and employment of materials and the best and cheapest means of construction.' They do not seem to suspect that the progress of technique (concrete, metallic frameworks, chemistry of materials, etc.), has been the fruit of the researches of specialised technicians, ex-pupils of great Civil Engineering and other schools. It is not an examination such as that of which the programme is traced out in the preamble to the proposed act, that will guarantee the possession by the architect of the technical knowledge that higher mathematical and chemical studies on the one hand and great practical experience of their application on the other, can alone confer."

In pursuance of these reasons the writer from whose article we quote concludes that " from the practical point of view as well as from the standpoint of the progress of construction the establishment of a monopoly in the exercise of the profession, for the profit of the architects, would be an abuse and a mistake."

The Principal Point.

Such—objectively reproduced—are the arguments of a Belgian who expresses the views shared by brother builders and no doubt by a number of other non-architects, discontented with the proposed local legislation. It is possible that the wording and limitations of this particular Bill may justify some of the criticisms; nevertheless from a general standpoint they are quite sterile, if not irrelevant.

However respectable other rights may be, and however their recognition and protection may impose themselves, it is none the less incontestable that the profession of *architect* involves as distinct and definite a group of qualifications as any other specialised intellectual occupation, and that it is not alone possible, but necessary, for public as well as corporate reasons, to give them a legal definition, reserving to their proved possessors the exclusive right to the *title*.

Even the Belgian critic has to admit that it is " not useless " to protect this title in order to avoid prejudicing the public, and private people, by the absence of any official guarantee of capacity. It is evident that such a protection can be satisfactorily achieved without unjustly curtailing the functions of the engineer or obstructing the business of the builder. These functions and this business can never be of such a character as to entitle one to appropriate or the other to ambition—because of any admirable personal knowledge of chemistry or mathematics—the title and special aptitudes of an *architect*.

Be that as it may, France is likely to find more help and enlightenment in the realisations and experience of its Latin sister, Italy, than in the hopes or hesitations of the Belgians. Some of its solutions, notably of the transition period problem, and of the question of vested rights, might be adopted with advantage in a country where too abrupt a rupture between the old and new regimes would involve incontestable injustice.

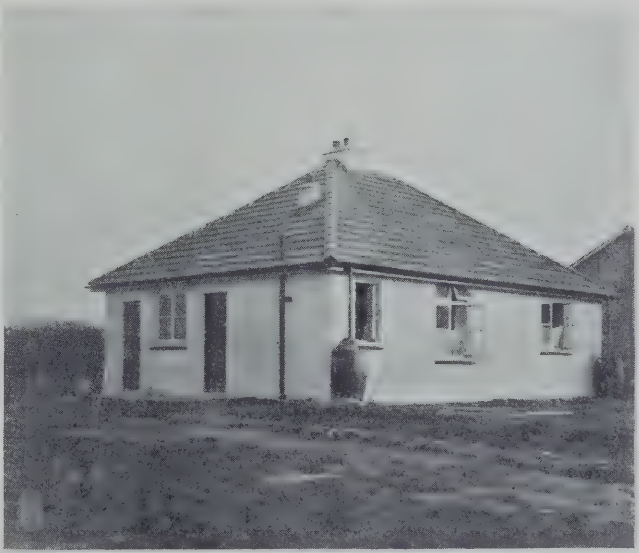
W. W. O'Mahony.

Correspondence.

Concrete Bungalow.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—Herewith photograph of type of bungalow being erected for £400 (including cesspool drainage) at Burgess Hill, Sussex. These little dwellings are built of concrete throughout; P.C. foundations; walls of two 3-inch clinker slabs (reinforced) with 3-inch cavity, rough-casted exterior, plastered interior; concrete tiles. They have a floor area of 638 feet, the accommodation comprising three bedrooms (one of which can be used as parlour), large living room, bathroom and w.c. combined, scullery with portable copper, coals and larder. It is claimed that they are entirely free from condensation. Passed by the Ministry of Health for subsidy. They can be erected complete in six weeks and are ready for occupation immediately. The sizes of the rooms provided are as follows: Living room, 14 feet by 11 feet; bedroom (1), 12 feet by 11 feet, (2) 11 feet by 11 feet, (3) 11 feet by 9 feet; bath and w.c., 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 9 inches; scullery, 11 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 9 inches; coals, 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches; larder, 4 feet by 2 feet.—Yours, etc.,



C. W. Parkes

(Contractor, Janes Lane, Burgess Hill, Sussex).

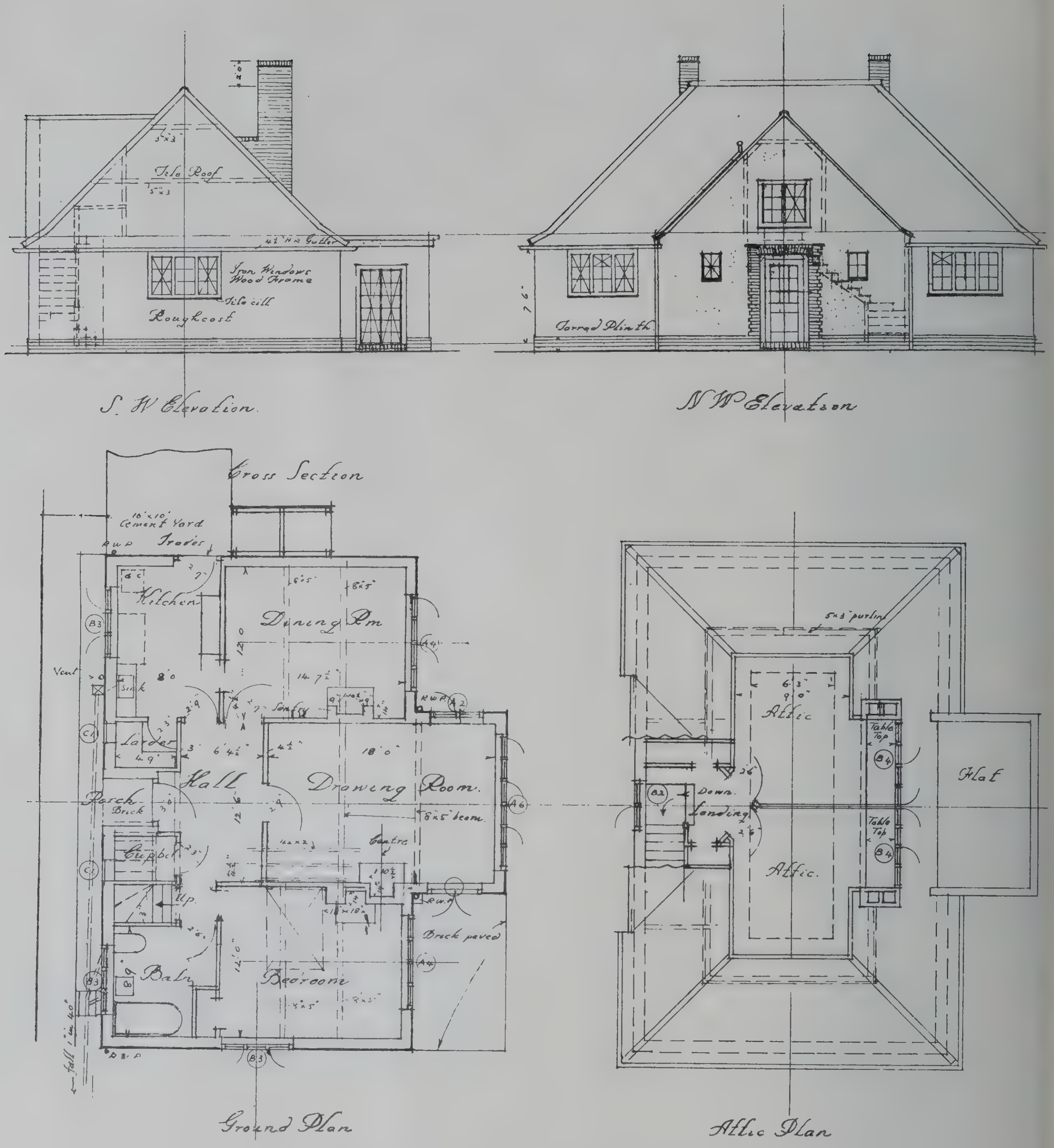
" The Architect's " Article.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—There are two communications in the Architect of last week's issue to which I should like to be permitted to add a few observations.

The leading article is headed " The Architect as a Humorist," and I remember a little story when one man met another in the street and said " You're just the fellow I wanted to see. I've a capital story for you, and I know you are a humorist." His friend said " I'm not taking any this morning, and don't want to have any more stories. I have just left my architect and he has shown me two storeys which he has just added to my building, and if I hadn't got to pay for them I'd laugh till I got silly."

The other article to which I refer is on the " New Palace of Westminster," by Mr. Charles G. Harper, and a more concise history of that Palace I have never read. It is written obviously by one who knows its history from top to bottom.



HOUSE AT PURLEY. W. S. Grice, Architect.

On page 237 Mr. Harper remarks, in parenthesis, how did they manage to expend so much as £30,000 on re-roofing the "Painted Chamber"? I may add that £150,000 has been recently expended by the Office of H.M. Works on re-roofing Westminster Hall.

Mr. Harper refers to the important question of the stone employed at the Palace, which, as he says, is Anston stone; and, notwithstanding the fact that the Commissioners of the day took expert advice, they selected the "most utterly unsuitable building stone." I may add to that that those Commissioners, having selected Anston stone, were advised that it was necessary to see that only the best stone from the quarry was sent to London, and, to ensure that, a Clerk of Works, at four or five guineas per week, should be employed to be always at the quarry to secure that desirable end; but the Commissioners declined to employ the Clerk of Works on the ground of economy!

None of us desires to reopen the vexed question of who really designed the details of the Houses of Parliament. We know that Sir Charles Barry did the plan, and I think I may safely say that we equally know that the whole of the really beautiful Gothic detail was from the brain and the hand of Augustus Welby Pugin.

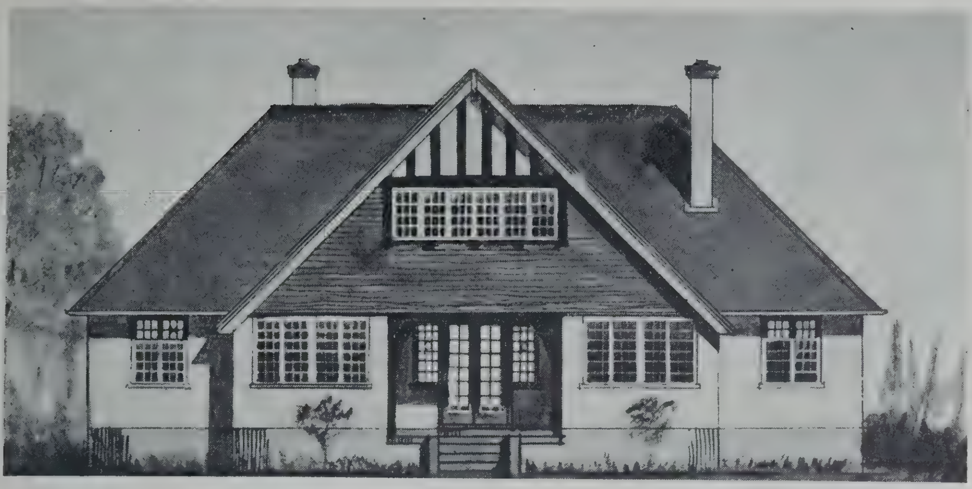
On page 238 Mr. Harper refers to "Big Ben," that marvellous clock; but he omits to mention that it was designed by, and executed under, the supervision of Sir Edmund Beckett, the great lawyer.

Mr. Harper also refers to the fact of the sculptural stone work of the building which is now undergoing deterioration, as well as the plain ashlar work, which is in some places scaling, and he adds that the Office of Works intend to expend something like three or four thousand pounds "for the purpose of removing the decayed portions that are actually dangerous."

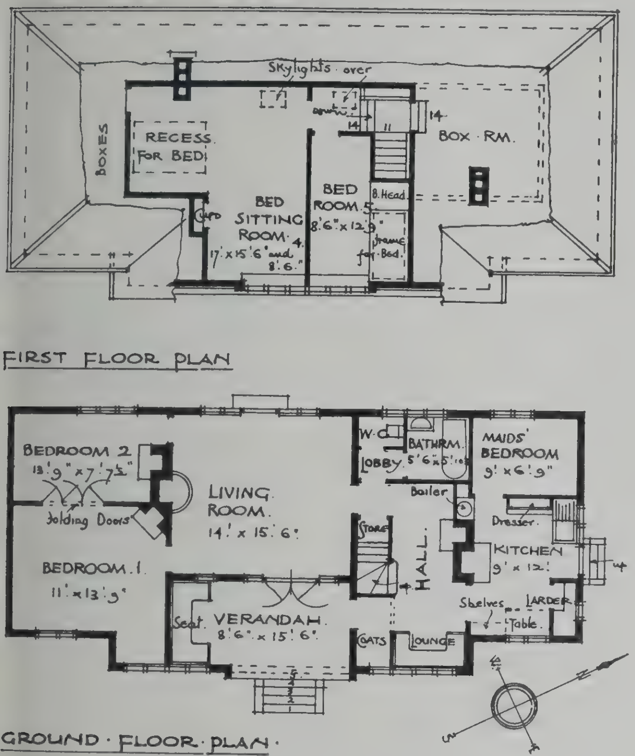
Let us think, for one moment, bearing in mind the shocking waste of public money which is going on in the upkeep of unnecessary Government Departments, that the paltry sum of three or four thousand pounds has been voted, not as an instalment for the proper repair of the charming work we see at Westminster, but merely to remove the decayed portions! *Verbum sat sapienti.*

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Wm. Woodward.

Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.3.
April 1, 1925.



BUNGALOW ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS. George E. Clare, M.S.A., Architect.



BUNGALOW ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS.
George E. Clare, M.S.A., Architect.

Harlow Cottage, Essex.

Messrs. Nicholls & Hughes, Architects.
(See Inset Plate.)

This cottage is now being erected on land adjoining Harlow Golf Course, one of the highest points in the county of Essex.

The site being an old orchard with excellent views to the north and west, the cottage has been planned to avoid destruction of fruit trees and take full advantage of the views, at the same time to give the sitting and bedrooms some windows to the south.

The walls are of brick, 11 inch hollow whitewashed, the roof of sand-faced tiles; the out building is constructed in timber, the weather boarding being painted white in accordance with the local traditions.

The contractor is Mr. Albert Monk, of Edmonton. Iron casement and lead light glazing supplied and fixed by Messrs. Wenham and Fowler of Croydon. Ironmongery by Messrs. Yannedis. Sanitary goods by the City Iron Co., and fireplaces by G. Matthews, Ltd.

Westminster.—The governors of Tennison's School are negotiating for a site in South London for the removal of the school. It is proposed that the new building shall have accommodation for 450 boys.

Madame Tussaud's.

It is to be hoped that now Madame Tussaud's has vanished in flames and the choice collection of waxworks have been burnt, that a better architectural conception may replace the former building. Marylebone Road is not fortunate in its architectural character, and its long length from Portland Place to Edgware Road is practically without any first class building, with the single exception of the Marylebone Town Hall. The Great Central Hotel, like Madame Tussaud's, reminds us of standards which no longer satisfy. The new Baker Street Station is only a foundation, and we still wait to see what may be erected over it. Neither the Baths nor Workhouse, which front the road, can be called exhilarating to anyone with any æsthetic sense, nor was Ernest George fortunate in his College of Music; and so what is essentially a fine thoroughfare is singularly depressing and unattractive, especially as we shall, for a time, be without the solace of a visit to the Chamber of Horrors.

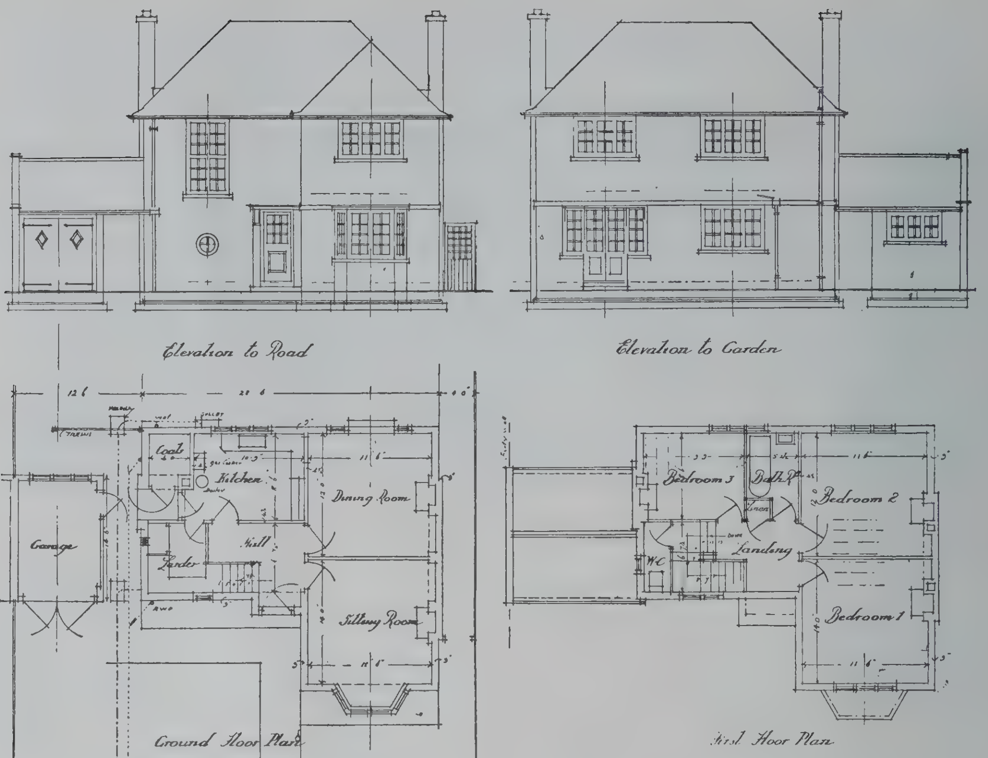
Bournemouth.—The Corporation have received sanction to a loan of £24,560 for the erection of 42 houses on the Southill estate.—Application is being made for sanction to borrow £4,000 for the enlargement of Malmesbury Park school and £1,800 for enlarging the Stourfield school.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £4,400 for the erection of shelters on the Undercliff Drive.—In connection with Fisherman's Walk the sea wall and promenade, the borough surveyor has prepared a plan showing a terrace of 48 bungalows.—The borough surveyor is to prepare plans for the lay out of the Charminster Road housing site, making some provision for two storey flats.—Estimates prepared by the librarian have been approved for alterations and central heating at the Southbourne library.—Plans passed: additions St. Andrew's Church, Bennett Road, for Parochial Council; 4 houses, Branksome Road, for Mr. A. L. Cox; additions, Regent Hotel, Cliff Cottage Road, for Miss Henwood; memorial chapel, St. Peter's Church, Hinton Road, for Rev. L. Green-Wilkinson.

Brighton.—Revised plans have been prepared for a junior mixed school at Loulscoomb, the estimated cost now being £12,310.—Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £18,000 for the reconstruction and extension of the promenade and gardens on the Lower Esplanade.—The Water Committee recommend inviting tenders for the construction of the Ditchling Road reservoir, estimated to cost £10,750.—Plans passed: 5 houses, Freshfield Road, for Mr. T. H. Smith; alterations, Hotel Metropole, for Mr. W. H. Sanders.

Chorley.—Messrs. Biram & Fletcher of St. Helen's, have accepted appointment as architects of the proposed open air school.—The Corporation have approved plans from the managers for the proposed St. Peter's memorial school and also for the adaptation of the existing school.—Plans have been forwarded to the Board of Education of a proposed special subjects centre in Duke Street, estimated to cost £2,875.

Croydon.—The Education Committee propose to proceed with the enlargement of the North Park school, Princess Road, by about 150 places.

Hampshire.—The Mental Hospital Committee recommend an expenditure of £3,500 to complete the equipment of the Park Prewett mental hospital.



COTTAGE AT NEWMARKET. Messrs. Nicholls & Hughes, Architects.

The R.B.A. Spring Exhibition, Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall East.

The show contains many pleasing pictures, but nothing of striking merit is to be seen in the gallery. One might be inclined to conclude that the members have been hard put to fill two exhibitions in 12 months. Many picture exhibitions are held now that in spite of the best intentions one is apt to grow weary of the middle standard of interest. When the level of merit is only medium one is apt to pass over some good examples which, if seen under different circumstances, would attract attention at once.

No. 3, "Evening Winds," by Tatton Winter, is very truthful, but very tame.

No. 38, "The Lauberhorn," by Mabel Bruce Low, and No. 39, "Mer de Glace," by Stafford Leake, are two totally different methods of depicting mountain scenery. Mr. Stafford Leake gives a wild and vigorous impression; one might imagine that the period was in the very early stages of this earth's creation. Miss Low, on the other hand, conveys a peaceful picture, illustrating a very old mountain who might be rather bored by the oft-repeated foreground that each season has repeated itself. The public of to-day might be forgiven if their interest is not aroused by "The Lauberhorn."

No. 43, "Beaumaniere Les Baux," by Mr. Leake, is treated in the same style as No. 39, with the difference that No. 43 conveys nothing tangible. Sky, rocks, etc., are all rendered in the same way, which does not increase the charm or add to the interest.

No. 48, "Golden Sunset," T. Iwai. This is a very difficult subject. It has been painted with great success by many artists. The picture will appeal to some as a very worthy effort. The price charged seems to indicate that the artist did not believe he had painted a masterpiece.

No. 64, "The Interior of St. Paul's," by Barry Pitter. This will convey a very vivid impression of the difficulties that beset those who have undertaken the repair of this magnificent cathedral. Mr. Pitter has illustrated two of the massive supports of the dome, and when it is realised that these are in a defective condition the seriousness of the present work will be fully realised.

In the Main Gallery the first picture to attract attention is No. 208, "The Visionary Herald," by Miss Rosalie Emslie. The vogue for this kind of picture is fast passing away, and most of us will have no regrets.

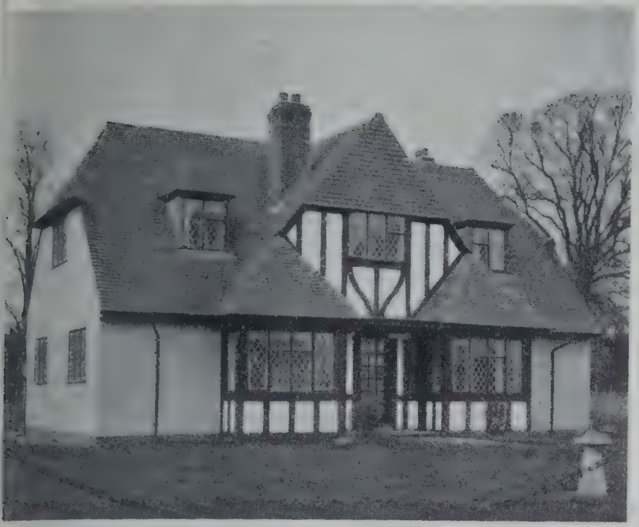
No. 216, "Corfe," by Otway McCannell, is a picture full of disappointments. The colouring is rich, and if there had been a point of interest upon which one might have concentrated one's attention the whole would have been greatly improved. At present the forms are all of nearly equal size and tone value, and remind one of a patchwork quilt.

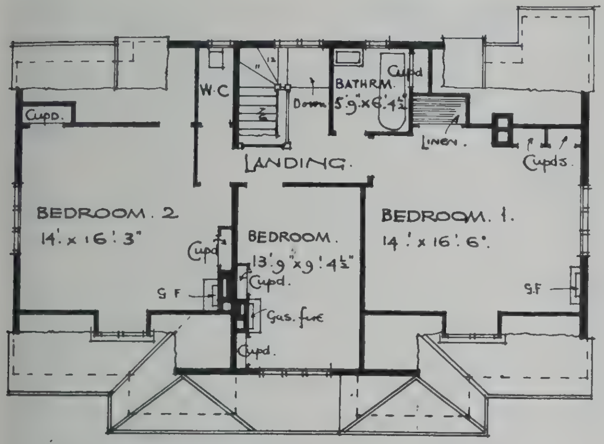
The honours of the exhibitions may be said to be equally divided between Orlando Greenwood and Claud Flight. Mr. Greenwood will shock a great many and Mr. Flight will amuse quite a considerable number. Mr. Greenwood will shock the public not by his paintings but in the choice of his titles. No. 324, "King of Kings," will be objected to by many. So many other equally effective and original titles are immediately apparent. So much so as to add to the hurt many will feel at the artist's choice. Four china dolls are dancing round a little figure of Cupid elevated on a pile of books. The background is partly formed of lace-trimmed materials, the upper festooning is very suggestive, and as a painting of these articles not very good. As a painting the picture is clever, and we only lament the choice of title.

No. 263, "Illustrating the Virgin and the Child with Saints," by the same artist. As in the former case the figures are representations in china. The Virgin is seated with one leg resting on the knee of the other, and one hand is held aloft in an attitude of admonition, whilst the other rests on the head of a very ugly monster. The colouring of this group is opaque white. The Child is illustrated by a small brown figure in a semi-bending attitude. But the figures representing the Saints are alikely to arouse considerable comment; they are gross. With another title the picture would have pleased many. The craftsmanship of all of this artist's work exhibited in the present exhibition is excellent and fascinating.

Mr. Flight has chosen "In the Row" as the theme of his picture. Mr. Flight is of the Modern School. One can imagine the Dancing Dervishes when in the full enjoyment of their engrossing rites gaining an impression such as Mr. Flight has painted, supposing that their dance was performed in Hyde Park.

Shipley.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £5,500 for the erection by the Urban District Council of a small-pox hospital at Heaton Royds.—Plans passed: 60 houses, Hilton and other roads, for Mr. A. Chippindale; extension of Carmona Gardens, for Mr. A. C. Marsden.





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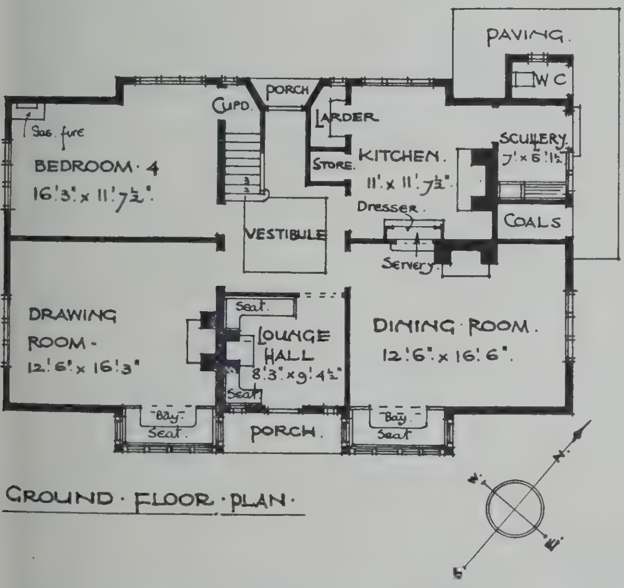


GROUND · FLOOR · PLAN ·

SEMI-BUNGALOW AT ICKENHAM.
George E. Clare, M.S.A., Architect.

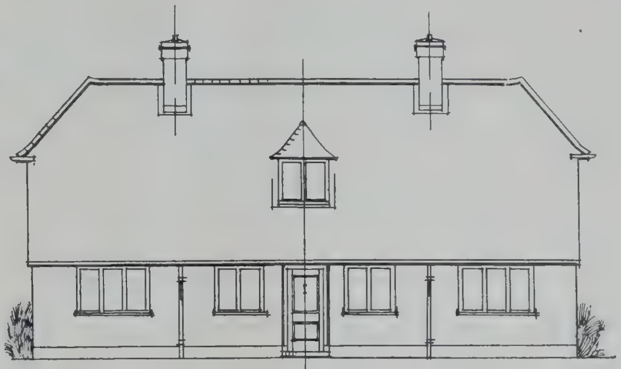
The Avamore Pump.

The Avamore Pump Co., of Haslemere, Surrey, send us par-iculars of their high-speed "Squeegee" rotary pump, large umbers of which, they state, have been supplied for country ouse work, with entire success. The pump has also been sup-lied to H.M. Admiralty for pumping fuel oil on board ship nd to the Royal Engineers for use as a field pump for water. he range of the pump's service is very wide, including paraffin, enzole, sea water, and for industrial services, with capacities anging from 200 to 13,000 gallons per hour.

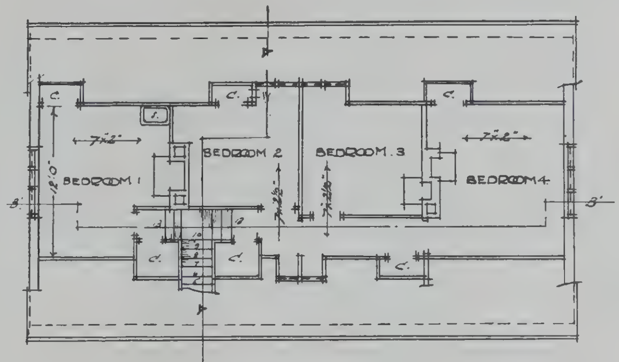
Mitcham.—Surrey Education Committee are to proceed with he erection of an elementary school for 640.

Cottage at Seddlescombe, Sussex.

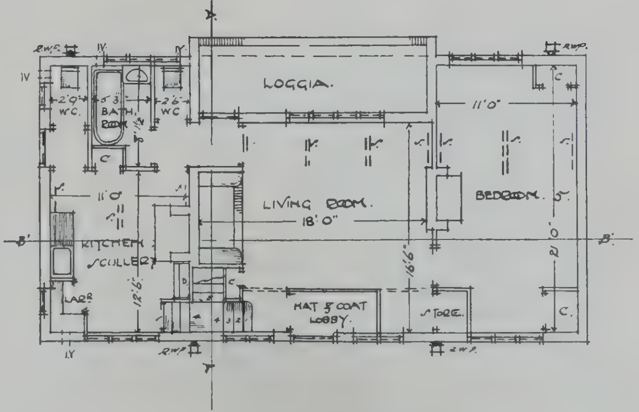
This cottage was built for the contract sum of £1,150 and is of a symmetrical design. On the ground floor is the living room, with inglenook, and opening off from one side is the kitchen and offices and the bath room, and on the other is the principal bedroom. From the living room is the staircase to the first floor with four good bedrooms. (Note cupboard accommodation.) On the south side is a large loggia, where a beautiful view can be obtained of the surrounding country. The walls have a continuous cavity and are of local bricks of a mottled colour, local tiles being used for the roofing. Window frames and casements are in deal painted white. The contractors are: Messrs. Hutchinson & Sons, 237 London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

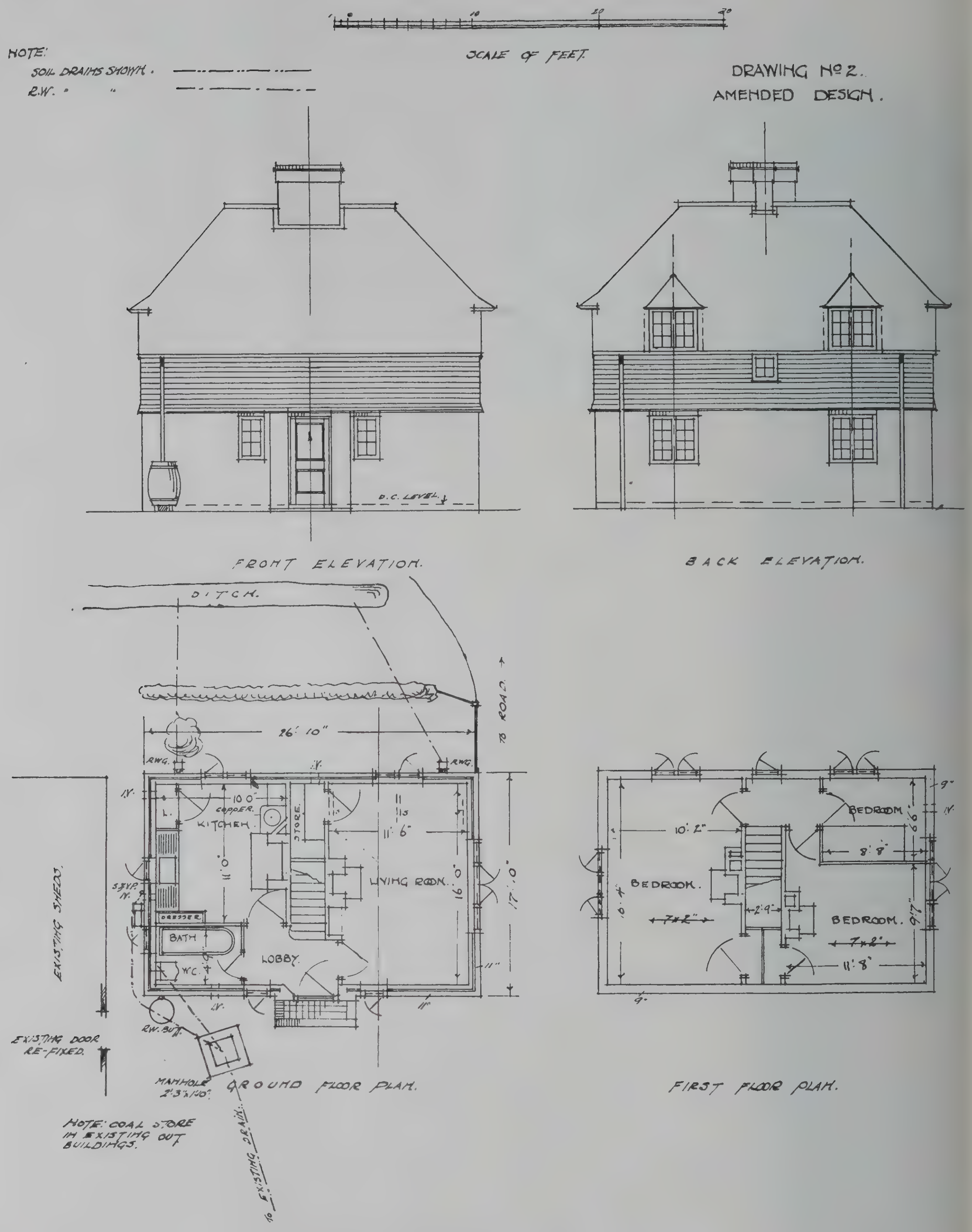


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT SEDLESCOMBE.
Harold Bailey & Guilford Dudley, Architects.

The Matlocks U.D.C. are considering the question of improving the water supply of their Cromford area, and have asked Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham, to report.

Mr. Hoffman Wood, one of the leading quantity surveyors in the North of England and the founder and first chairman of the Quantity Surveyors' Association (London), informs us that he has removed his offices from 14 Park Square to 14 Hanover Square, Leeds. His telephone number is Ilkley 566.



COTTAGE AT "THE KNOWLE," NEWDIGATE, SURREY. Harold Bailey & Guilford Dudley, Architects.

The Cottage, Knowle, Newdigate, Surrey.

This design was to special requirements as the cottage is on a small estate, and had to harmonise with the design of the house. On the ground floor is a large living room with working kitchen and bath room and w.c. and three bedrooms are on the first floor. The walls of the ground floor have a continuous cavity and are faced with Dorking bricks. The flues have been gathered into one centre chimney stack, which is also of Dorking bricks, local tiles being used for the roofing and also for the tile hanging on the upper storey. The windows have wooden frames and wooden casements, which are painted white. The contract price was £620, and the contractors were: Messrs. G. J. Arthur & Sons, High Street, Dorking.

The Paris Project of Moderately Rented Dwellings.

Eight months ago the Paris Municipal Council decided to construct a number of buildings composed of moderately rented flats. The sum voted for this undertaking was 400 million francs (about £4,347,000 at the current rate of change) in two distinct fractions of 200,000,000 each. For imperative financial reasons the first fraction had to be reduced to 85,000,000 and the 204 projected buildings to 72. These are being erected on the site of the recently demolished fortifications at the old gates of Saint-Mandé, Ménilmontant, Villiers, Saint-Cloud and Orléans. They represent a thousand flats together with smaller *locaux* (rooms, workshops, etc.).

The delays allowed to the builders are: eighteen months after the initial operations for one-third of the constructions; six months respectively and successively for the two remaining thirds.

Legal Report.

Architect's Claim for Fees.

In the King's Bench Division on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Sankey, Mr. Ernest Henry Abbott, an architect, of Palace Court Hotel, Bayswater, W., brought an action against Mrs. Tilly Richman, of 75 Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., o recover £275 7s. 6d. for work done at the request of the lefendant in connection with a proposed building to be erected t Mare Street, Hackney. Defendant denied liability.

Mr. Engelbach appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Samuel Duncan or the defendant.

In opening plaintiff's case counsel said the defence really vas that there was an agreement between the parties whereby he plaintiff was to receive a sum of ten guineas, which had been aid, and that was all he was to receive, unless the building that vas contemplated was erected and completed within a certain ime, and if not he was to have no further sum of money paid. In February, 1923, the defendant was desirous of building a actory in Mare Street on a site which was owned by the London ounty Council, She got into communication with the plaintiff n February 27. There was a meeting on March 5 between the lefendant's husband, acting as her agent, and plaintiff agreed o prepare the sketch plans for ten guineas. After the preliminary work had been done there was another meeting, and laintiff's contention was that there was an arrangement that e was to be remunerated at 4 per cent. on the cost of the uilding, which was to be £6,000. There was some difficulty ater about the right of way of a passage, and defendant abanloned the scheme, after obtaining an approval of the plans rom the County Council. Plaintiff's claim was made up of wo-thirds of 4 per cent. on the lowest estimate for the building, vhich was £4,918, which amounted to £157 6s.; extra work, 29 8s., and quantity surveyor's fees, etc., £88 13s., or in all 275 7s. 6d.

Plaintiff, in his evidence, said he was a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A. nd had been practising since 1884. He explained how he got nto touch with the defendant and her husband. He was paid en guineas for the preliminary sketch plans on May 24, and after hat he was engaged in making out the fuller plans, and obtained ecessary consents, doing a large amount of work. He had reviously given Mr. Richman the schedule of the R.I.B.A. as o architects' professional charges.

In cross-examination plaintiff stated that he began on the plans n February 28, before any agreement was arrived at. He also ad interviews with a contractor and an engineer and was ngaged on the scheme of the factory before the agreement was ome to.

In reply to his Lordship, plaintiff said the London County ouncil approved the plans as freeholders.

Mr. Duncan: But you went on with these collateral proceedings with the County Council and other authorities without informing the defendant it was premature?

Plaintiff: No; I was told on May 24 to proceed.

Did you tell them you could not do so until there was a building agreement or a site?—But I had been told there was.

This was the case for plaintiff.

Mr. Jacob Richman, the defendant's husband, said that the arrangement was that after the preliminary plans had been made nothing was to be done until the building agreement had been settled. He acted in the matter entirely as agent for his wife, whose business he managed.

In cross-examination Mr. Richman admitted to Mr. Engelbach that he was an undischarged bankrupt, which was the reason he was managing his wife's businesses.

In reply to his Lordship, he said he failed for £12,000 twenty years ago.

When the case was resumed on Thursday, Mr. David Phillips, solicitor, of Bishopsgate Street, stated in evidence that he acted for the defendant in the negotiations with the London County Council to obtain a lease. These broke off as the Council could not give them an uninterrupted right of way over a certain passage shown in the plan which the Council submitted with the draft agreement of building lease. Witness told his client the defendant, and the latter thereupon said he could not proceed in the matter of the building of the factory further. There was no question of lack of funds on the defendant's part.

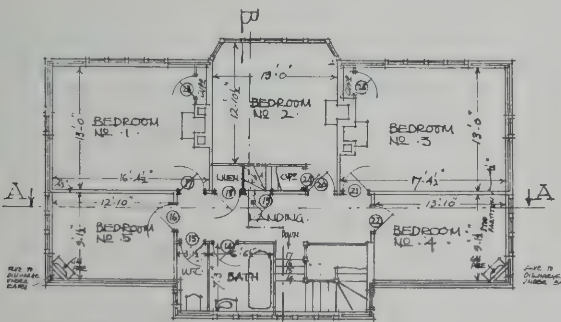
After hearing argument by Mr. S. Duncan, for the defendant, his Lordship, without calling on counsel for plaintiff, at once gave judgment in plaintiff's favour for the full amount claimed. with costs. It was ridiculous to suggest that an architect of the great experience of the plaintiff would enter into the contract which was now suggested by the defendant. His Lordship added that he believed the defendant's husband did tell the plaintiff in the presence of his partners that they could not get blood out of a stone, and there was no doubt that was right so far as Mr. Richman was concerned, he being an undischarged bankrupt, but there was evidence that the defendant, who was his wife, was in possession of large sums of money.

Mr. Duncan, for defendant, asked for a stay of execution.

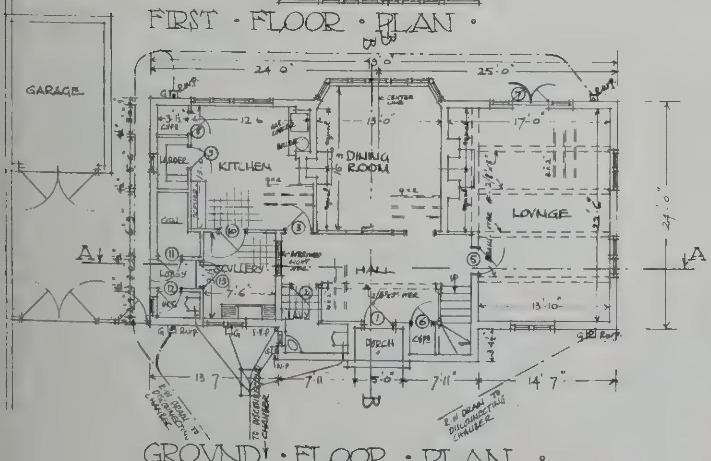
His Lordship: Not for ten seconds; not for five.

Lewisham.—The Housing Committee are inquiring as to the possibility of erecting about 150 houses on a site near Lee station.

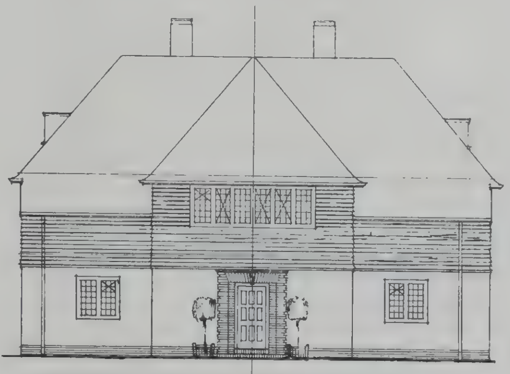
Middlesex.—The County Architect has been instructed to prepare plans for the county mental hospital on the following lines: A modified Villa System of Mental Hospital to be erected on the Porters Park site. The villas not to be too far apart, and the total accommodation to be roughly 880 male patients and 1,120 female patients, making a total of 2,000.



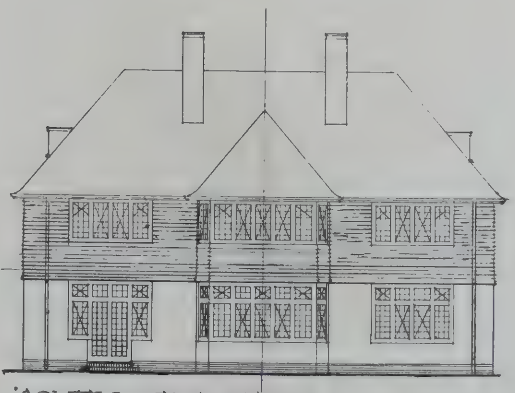
FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·



GROUND · FLOOR · PLAN ·

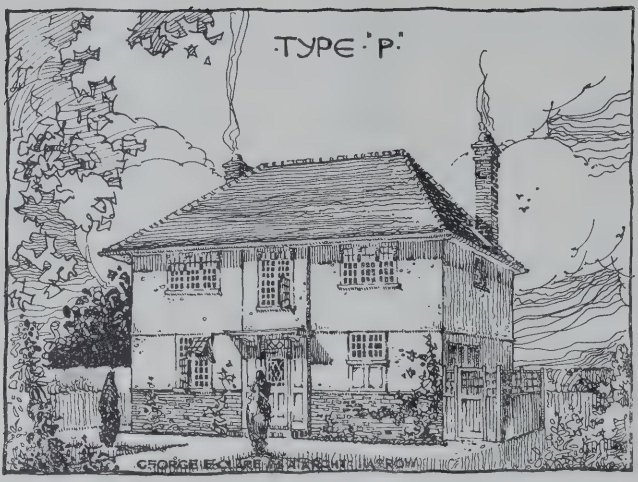


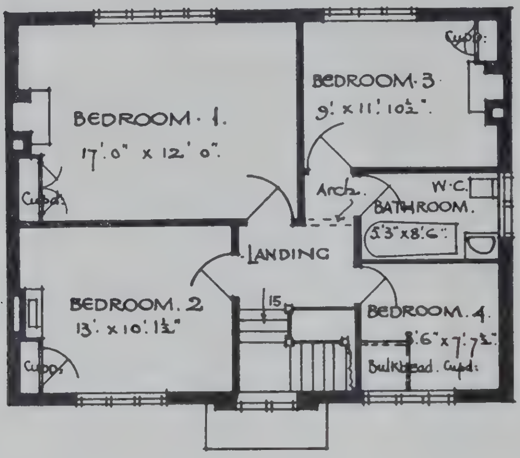
NORTH · ELEVATION ·



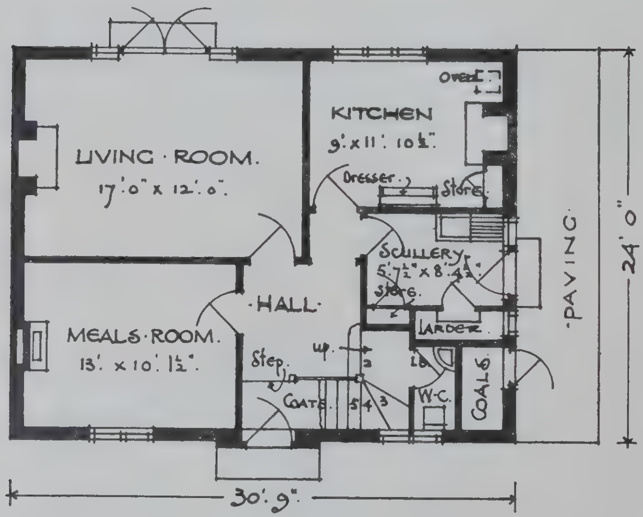
SOUTH · ELEVATION ·

HOUSE AT EALING. W. S. Grice, Architect.


TYPE · P ·
GEORGE E. CLARE ARCHITECT HARROW



FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·



· GROUND · FLOOR · PLAN ·

TYPE "P." GEORGE E. CLARE, Architect.

South Wales Institute of Architects.

The annual general meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects was held at the Institute Rooms, No. 6 High Street, Cardiff, on Thursday evening, March 26, when Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect of Newport, Mon., was elected president for 1925–26. Mr. Ward, in accepting office, referred to the indebtedness of the South Wales Institute of Architects to the retiring president, who, during his three years' term of office, had expended valuable time, and had carried out exceptionally useful work when attending the meetings of the R.I.B.A. Council in London. The retiring president, Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., in the course of his remarks, referred to the greatly strengthened position of the South Wales Institute of recent years, owing largely to the fact that all the leading architects in the South Wales area were now enrolled as members. He also referred to the recent absorption of the Society of Architects by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and to the effect this would have in strengthening the profession throughout the country. In conclusion he pointed out the necessity for the continued interest of all members in the affairs of the Institute. The honorary treasurer, Mr. H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A., in his report, pointed out the strong financial position of the South Wales Institute, and referred to the proposed intentions of the Council to use the funds in hand for the assistance of the three branches of the Institute in South Wales, so that the work of the branches would be greatly facilitated.

COUNCIL 1925–26.

President, C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer, H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Auditor, E. H. Fawckner, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Librarian, C. H. Kempthorne, Lic.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary, Ivor P. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.

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Eastern Branch.—R. Fisher; H. Jones, Lic.R.I.B.A.; W. Rosser, F.R.I.B.A.; F. Swash, F.R.I.B.A.

Associates' Representatives.—Central Branch.—T. E. Llewellyn, R. E. M. Coombe.,

Western Branch.—Geo. L. Crocker.

Eastern Branch.—J. E. Lenton.

The Paris International Congress.

Programme of the Great June Gathering.

In compliance with the decision of the Prague Conferenc of September, 1923, the Fourth International Building Trades and Public Works Conference, organised by th French National Federation, will be held at the seat o the Chambres Syndicales, Paris, 3 rue de Scribe, fron June 15 to 19 next.

M. Despagnat, President of both the International an French Federations, has just sent an invitation to th architects, builders, contractors, etc., of all other countries in the course of which he writes: "We will have the satis faction of showing you after the Congress the intense effor that is being made by our country and by its builders t reconstitute the devastated regions. We will also be happ to take you on excursions to some of the most beautifu sites in France and to show you in the course of a circula voyage the 'White Coal' (water power) Exhibition i Grenoble, and some of the great public works to whicl you will be driven in autocars through the beautiful scene of the Alps, the Côte d'Azur, Toulon, Marseilles, the work of the last-mentioned forts being also an object of visit and inspections."

The programme will thus combine study and entertain ment in a manner no less enlightening than agreeable.

We have already published the list of subjects to b discussed. They include all aspects of the housing crisi in the various countries, the problem of providing dwelling for the middle-class, the research of means and processe susceptible of reducing the cost of construction, the develop ment of apprenticeship so as to compensate for the wa losses, the organisation of credit and the founding of specia banks, the co-operative production and purchase of mate rials—every subject, in fact, which interests the contem porary architect and builder. The Public Works sectio will discuss the research of "new formulas" permittin of the execution of great public works and the unificatio of the principal clauses of general specifications.

Excursions are already fixed to take place to Orly Sainte-Assise, and Fontainbleau. The more important trip include a two days' visit to the devastated regions and a eight days' journey in the south-west of France.

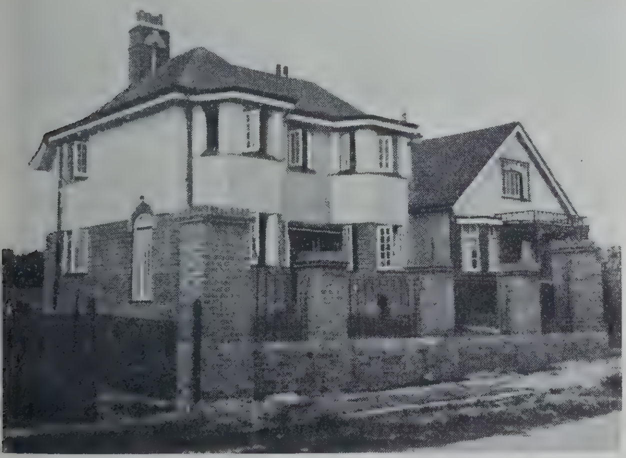
W. W. O'M.

MILE END.—The L.C.C. Education Committee propose th establishment of a school for 50 tuberculous children at the rea of 35 Stepney Green at a cost of £3,233.

Interior Decorations and Fittings.

A great deal has been written on the subject of interior lecoration ; hundreds of schemes in many different styles ave been illustrated. The architect has before him a vast mount of material and data. But in spite of all the many rticles and illustrations that have been printed on this ubject, there is an ever-increasing need to lay special tress upon fundamental facts.

And these facts apply with equal force to all classes of ork and clients. The lack of domestic labour has greatly nfluenced interior domestic architecture. Designs and equirements are on simpler lines than in former years. The introduction of simplicity necessitates the use of the ery best quality ; every fitting must be good and every iece of detail should be carefully designed and considered. f the whole decorative arrangement is of a simple character very detail fitting must play its part. To exhibit carelessess with regard to these matters is to court failure and isaster. A flashy effect pleases for a very short time and lients should be tactfully guarded against any such ideas. Every man who builds or redecorates his house considers uch an undertaking as one of the events of his life. His ew house is the constant theme of his conversation. It is ust this characteristic feature of clients that is so often verlooked by architects. But it should be remembered hat a client satisfied is the best investment an architect an possess. Now the architect is generally judged on the mall things. A house is always a house, and whilst its xternal design may please, the client lives inside and his atisfaction is completed from the pleasures he receives hen surveying and enjoying the internal arrangements. any of the very best designs are wrecked by the client insisting upon the retention of his old furniture. The architect would be well advised to consult his client upon this point at a very early stage. Furniture plays a very important part in any decorative scheme. And many pieces that may appear to be ugly have this unfavourable appearance accentuated because they are placed in unsuitable surroundings. A room should be designed as a complete unit and if the character of the furniture is fixed it should not be very difficult to design suitable decoration. It is quite remarkable how tenaciously a client will cling to old associations with regard to his pictures and furniture, and when it is considered that one's professional success in life depends upon the possession of a large circle of satisfied clients it will be easily realised that tact in dealing with this subject of old furniture is very necessary. Whilst it is remarkable how tenaciously a client will cling to his old furniture, it is equally noteworthy how easily he can be made to see that it is less expensive to buy new than to try and build and decorate rooms that will suit pieces of furniture.

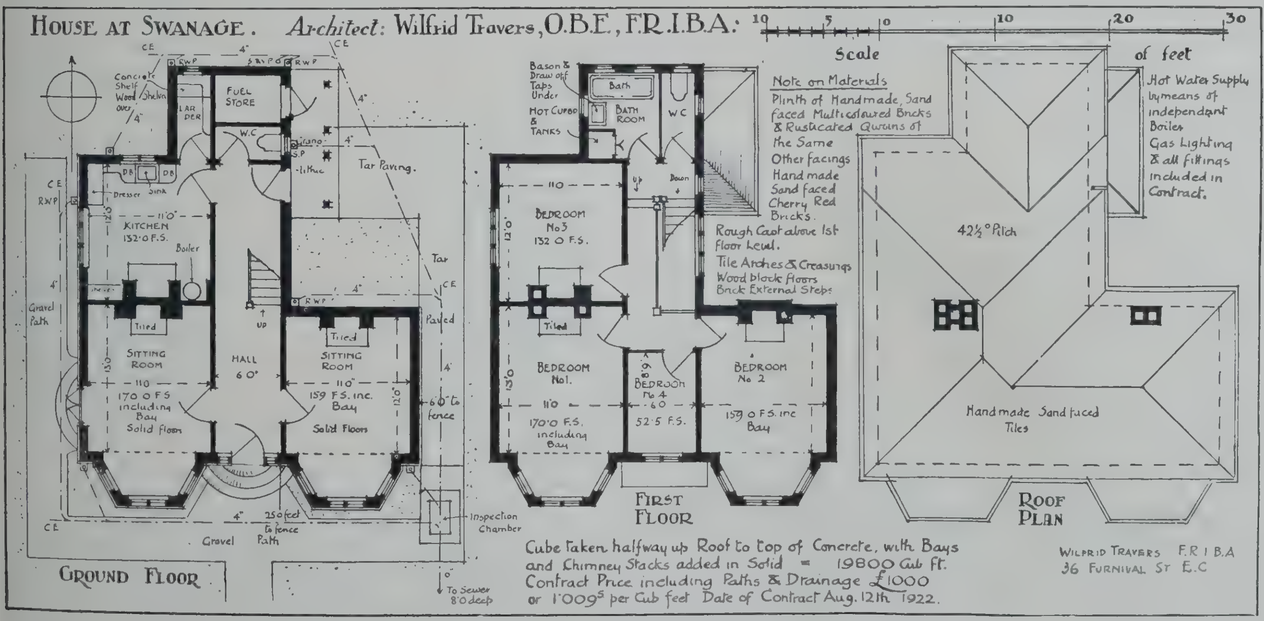


HOUSE AT SWANAGE: VIEW FROM S.W.
Wilfred Travers, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Having arrived at a satisfactory understanding with the client in this respect, the next great factor towards complete success is to convince him that first class quality in every detail is the only sure foundation which can possibly guarantee satisfaction. The day when door and window furniture could be selected on a price basis is past ; these details, it is realised, have a decorative value. This also applies to grates, gas and electrical fittings. Too little attention has been paid in the past to the quality of colour used. The public has learnt to appreciate the decorative value of single toned wall surfaces, but such forms of decoration depend entirely upon their quality and application. Indifference in either of these two essential points spells failure. With the vastly improved coal fires and the introduction of gas and electric and central heating the amount of cleaning necessary is reduced. Good window and door furniture help to keep out draughts and in consequence dust. First class paints and distempers permit of cleaning operations without loss of quality.

All these facts are well known to the profession, but their relation to the success of the whole scheme is frequently overlooked. It would be wiser to curtail expenses on any other item than on the fittings and materials to be used for the internal decorations.

Clients to-day appear to be in a greater hurry to occupy their premises than was the case formerly, and due consideration to these circumstances should be given. The proper preparation of internal walls should not be overlooked in this connection. Solignum is an invaluable preservative for all concealed woodwork and also can be used as a very decorative stain. The public to-day look to the



HOUSE AT SWANAGE. *Architect:* Wilfrid Travers, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.:

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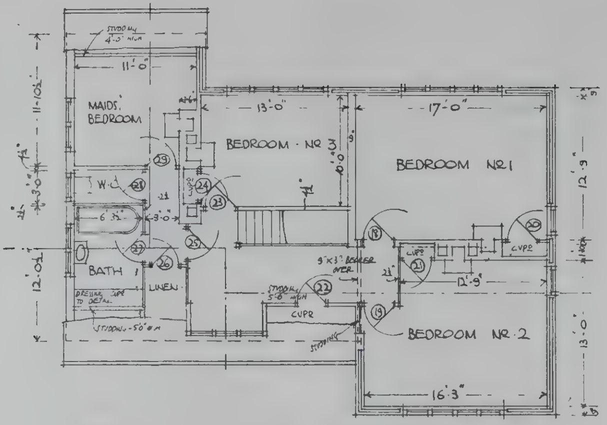
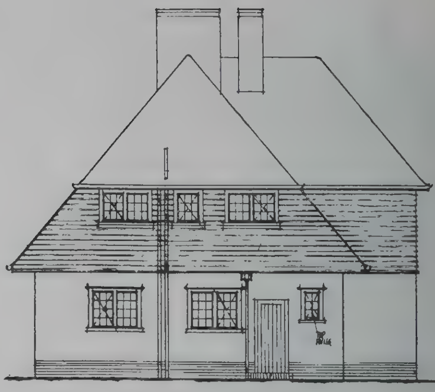
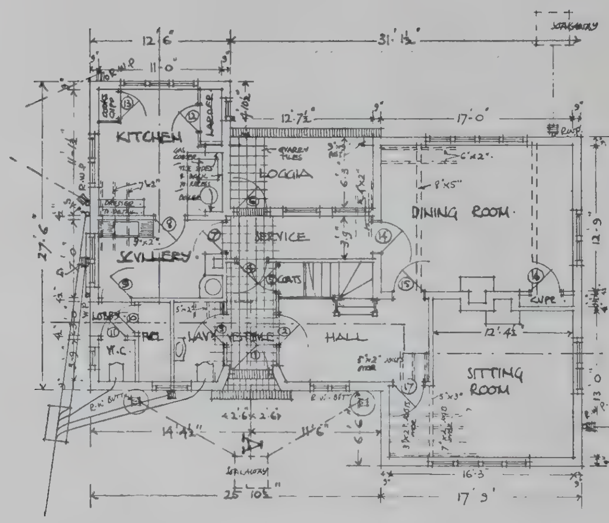


FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·



SOVTH - WEST · ELEVATION ·



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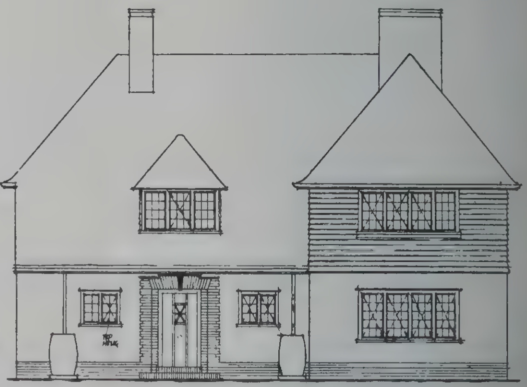

SOVTH - EAST · ELEVATION ·

HOUSE AT CHESHAM BOIS. W. S. GRICE, Architect.

architect to supply the technical knowledge necessary for the satisfactory production of buildings; they do not view him in the light of a benevolent father who will supply them with what he thinks will give them pleasure. Clients possess a very keen sense of what they require and desire to take an active part in its selection. This activity on the part of the client does not lighten the burdens of the professional but it should be treated tactfully by them.

The eagerness of the client to visit showrooms can be turned to reflect considerable credit to the architect. In many cases the architect will save much time and effort by arranging for the client to visit showrooms. In these places the effect of different styles and qualities can be realised by the client and he can be brought to appreciate the importance of good fittings. Most clients are fully aware of the fact that certain discounts are paid by manufacturers to the contractors and builders who are erecting the premises. Manufacturers have made great efforts to convince the public that these obligations to the trade interests in no way alter the price to the public, and that these obligations are most faithfully kept. This attitude on the part of the manufacturers should destroy any reluctance that the clients may feel in selecting from the vast field of choice placed at their disposal exactly what they desire to possess, regardless of the possible fact that the article they want may be the only one purchased from the manufacturers. If the architect would only realise that once he has created the reputation of being a man of excellent taste, and one devoted to giving every satisfaction to each of his clients, the desire on the part of his clients to wander and select details for themselves will cease to exist. Clients are soon able to judge whether the architect is really interested in their affairs.

From the point of view of the architect's best interests, a close attention to every detail is in the long run the very best policy. It is, of course, far simpler to allocate so much for grates, so much for door furniture, and so much for electric fittings, and deal with the matter on this basis, but it is not likely to lead to further work. A house costing £1,200, at 6 per cent., is only going to produce £72 in fees. After the plans have been finally approved and some supervision has been given to the building operations, there is not very much left wherewith to pay overhead charges, and a contribution to the private income. If the client demands a great deal of personal attention, such undertakings are likely to be run by the professional man at a financial loss. But the loss would be far greater if the client were dissatisfied.

We would recommend the architect to realise the changed conditions of to-day and with best possible grace embrace the necessity of devoting some time in showrooms with his client in selecting the fittings which are to be used. With the different sums of money allocated in the estimate on a memorandum before the client it will be found that

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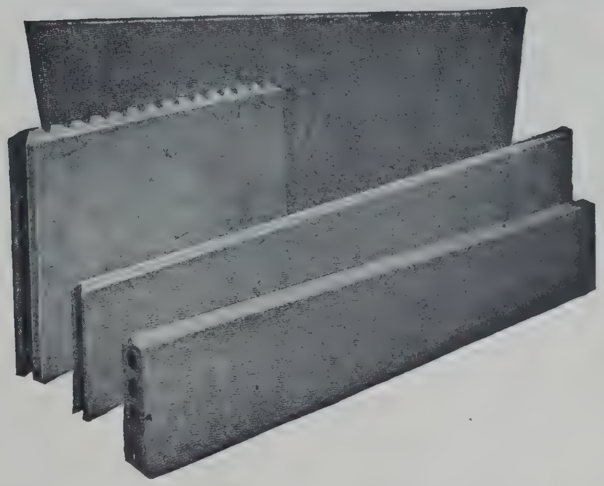

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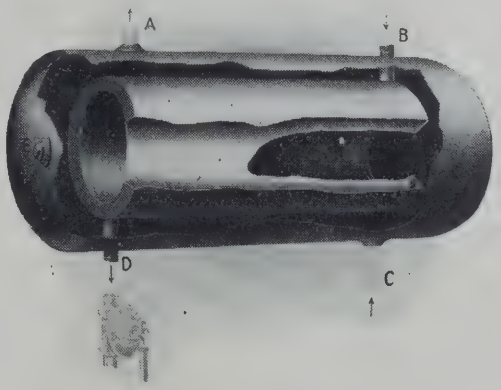

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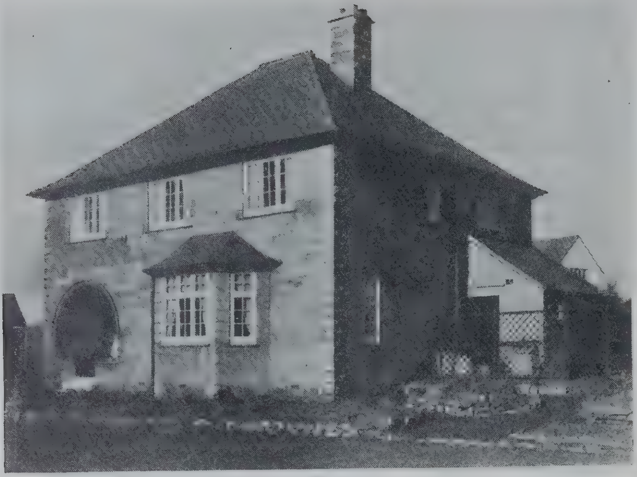
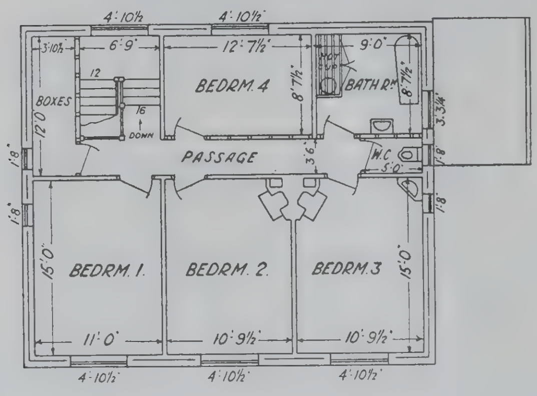
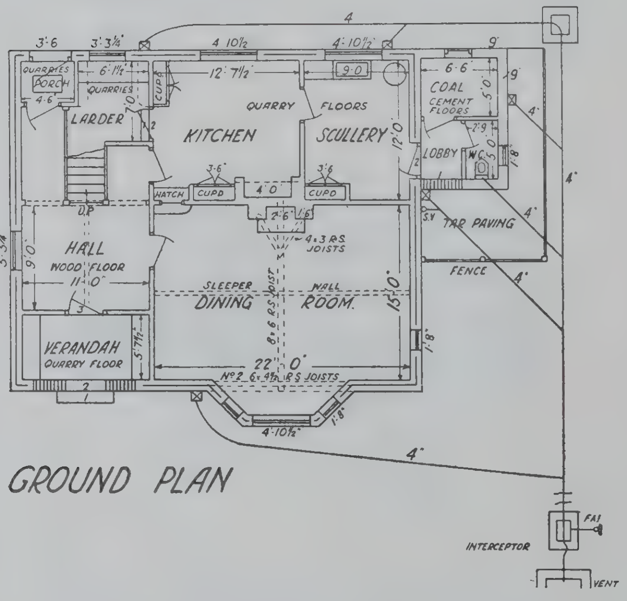




FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND PLAN

HOUSE AT SOMERSALL, Nr. CHESTERFIELD.
Mr. Bailey, Architect.

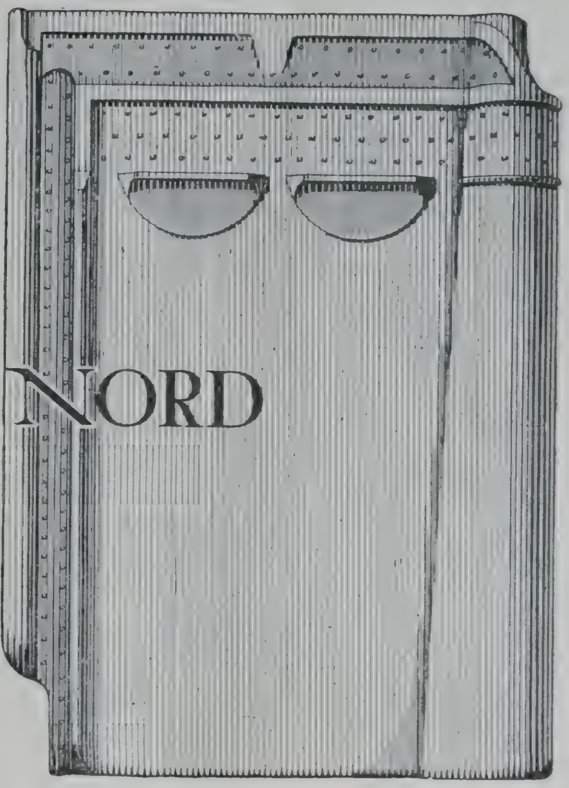
Built of "Winget" Concrete Blocks at £1,500, by Mr. Revill, Builder, Chesterfield.

his attitude towards any increase of expenditure will be far more reasonable when in the presence of a fine array of manufactures. Each fitting of taste and quality selected is going to contribute towards the success of the whole house and towards the complete satisfaction of the client. With the ever-growing desire on the part of the public to reduce domestic work to an absolute minimum many decorative details have undergone great changes. Door furniture is now made in materials which only need occasional cleaning and then only of the very simplest character. There are many craftsmen who have devoted much time and energy in perfecting these accessories.

Messrs. Robert Adams have opened a new showroom in Orchard Street, Westminster, where they display many tasteful designs for door furniture surrounded by their patents for door springs and draught-proof fittings. Messrs. W. & R. Leggott, Ltd., and Messrs. Joseph Kaye & Sons, both in High Holborn, greatly add to the variety of designs available. Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., have a patent safeguard reversible casement hinge which should not be overlooked. Messrs. William Morris & Co., Ltd., with Messrs. Humphries Jackson & Ambler, have established fine reputations for domestic leaded light designs, supported by the use of first-class materials and workmanship. Nothing adds greater charm to a room than well made and designed leaded lights. Some styles of architecture demand the exclusive use of plate glass, but in these matters the profession can be relied upon to advise their clients correctly.

Whilst sanitary arrangements hardly form part of an article on interior decoration, one is apt to be drawn into giving some slight attention to the very necessary comforts of the clients. Bath rooms and lavatories are, of course, designed in an ideal way if tiles and enamel paints are incorporated in their scheme. Tiled dados have been manufactured in an almost unlimited variety. Messrs. W. B. Simpson & Son, 100, St. Martin's Lane, representing Messrs. Maw & Co., of Jackfield, are able to contribute a very tasteful display. Messrs. Mintons have a reputation for tiles which is world-wide, and the Marble Mosaic Co., Ltd., Bristol, can show some novelties in Terrazzo. The showroom of The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., and Messrs. John Boultons, Ltd., should be visited in this connection. Messrs. Gordon & Alexander, Ltd., can offer a very extensive stock of all styles to all who visit their showrooms. With regard to paints and enamels these should invariably be specified. Inferior materials will lead to many regrets. Messrs. Walter Carson Messrs. Hadfields, Merton, Ltd., and Silicate Paint Co., J. B. Orr & Co,, Ltd., are makers of fine colours. Robbialac white enamel gives great satisfaction. Messrs. W. S. Merrikin, Ltd., also have a fine colour range. In the kitchen the application of a tiled dado is very effective and useful. The evaporisation of steam from the process of cooking should never be lost sight of when planning the decoration of a kitchen, and paper, whether glazed or matt, is, in spite of the very best workmanship, frequently apt to become loose. It may appear to be quite a simple matter to select a sink, but many people will inform the architect that some practical knowledge is advisable in this matter. Messrs. Doultons, Ltd., Messrs. The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Thomas Crapper & Co., Ltd., are firms one calls to mind as producing excellent patterns of a practical character. The draining board also needs careful design. The mentioning of this detail may appear to be trivial, but the writer's whole aim in this article is to convince the profession that their reputations can be made or marred by the small things connected with a house. If every time the crockery is washed the unpractical draining board asserts itself a mental reflection will sooner or later be registered against the architect.

The kitchen floor, in fact flooring in general, is receiving far more consideration to-day. Clients have realised that it is not always the most economic method to use a plain boarded floor and cover the same with carpets or lino. Carpets to-day are expensive, especially large ones, and their price can be taken into consideration when planning and decorating the different rooms. Another consideration not to be lightly overlooked is the question of labour saving. Carpets are expensive to buy and difficult to keep clean. Magbestic jointless floors, Marbolith jointless floors, and Linolite are three patents which should be considered. These composition floors can be so laid as to form a curved join with the skirting. By this method dust can be removed by the mere passage of a mop. Small rugs or mats laid on these composition floors will complete and embellish a very effective surface. Some prefer wood blocks. The Patent Oak Flooring Co., Ltd. Birmingham, are experts at this work. Whilst this is certainly the age for mass production and standardisation it is not in any way to be inferred that mass production



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of a necessity means a loss of quality. In fact, the exact contrary is the universal experience. Manufacturers cannot afford to produce a single article of poor quality. They have no idea where any individual article will be fitted, and in consequence insist upon a very high standard of quality for all their products. This is specially applicable to Woco doors, and all the goods these producers make. It applies equally well to the manufacturers Bryce White & Co., and Boulton & Paul.

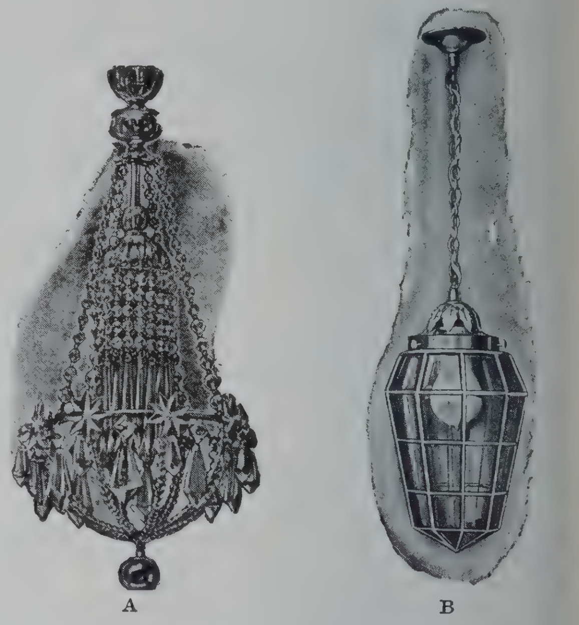
With regard to cooking apparatuses in small houses, the general tendency is to leave out the old kitcheners and use gas for cooking. Electricity is in some districts offered at a low rate, and in these parts enters into active competition with gas. The "Sentry" hot water boiler has been universally approved. The "Sovereign" welded iron domestic boiler is well known amongst the profession as a boiler which fulfils many claims. The Bruster's Glow Worm boilers have also been appreciated for their many sterling qualities. The Hot Cross boiler is also a very practical design. Messrs. Sydney Flavel's, of Leamington, have placed some beautifully finished gas cookers on the market at very reasonable prices.

Messrs. Camelon Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk, have placed on the market their patent open fire portable stove under the title of "The Shield." The stove is arranged with alternative gas or coal oven. This stove is a portable form of the firm's well-known "Signet" combination grate. Overmantels, if used, should be simple in character. Messrs. Rippers, Ltd., the West London Timber & Moulding Co., Ltd., Messrs. Duncan Tucker & Sons, Ltd., and Cardall's Timber and Joinery Co., Ltd., are a few of the first-rank joinery manufacturers which should be included in any list drawn up. Messrs. Oliver & Sons, Ltd., possess one of the finest timber yards in the country. In connection with heating there are a number of different systems. Thousands still cling to the open grate, with its cheerful glowing fire. Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co. introduced some years ago the "Heaped Fire," which revolutionised all preconceived ideas on this subject. Messrs. The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., have a very practical patent which can be made to serve a double purpose. The "Cozy" Stove offers the conveniences and advantages both of an open fire and of a closed-in slow combustion, continuous burning stove, from which several rooms can be heated without extra consumption of fuel. Installed in an entrance hall, either standing out on the hearth or set back in a heating chamber, formed in the recess of the chimney breast, with hot air flues rising from the top of stove, and an iron deflector plate, the heat passes through a louvre ventilator into the hall and is deflected into the sitting-room behind and to the bedrooms above. Cold fresh air is carried into the heating chamber through an inlet at floor level.

For central heating Messrs. Chas. Kinnell's, Messrs. Henry Walker & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Messrs. F. A. Norris & Dutton, Messrs. Newton Chambers, and The National Radiator Co., Ltd., with their Ideal radiators, will be found able to satisfy the most exacting clients. Messrs. The Lea Valley Engineering Co., Ltd., should not be forgotten with their pipeless heating system. On the question of wall decoration it is very difficult to make any suggestions. A client's ideas on the subject of his pictures should be consulted at an early stage. If he has prints he will need the best tones to show off their beauties. If he desires to hang oil paintings it will be necessary to keep the colours of the wall neutral. Everything, in fact, largely depends on the client's personal wishes. The "SX" board can be used, and is used as a very effective background for all pictures. The same applies to Veronese panelling.

The British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., have introduced some panel sheets which have definite decorative values. The Elo Asbestos Panels, Ltd., have also placed on the market panelling in asbestos which has all the character of oak. Some prefer wood-panelled rooms. Messrs. Allied Arts & Crafts Guild have executed some wonderful work in this class of decoration. In the hall nothing can prove more effective than a distempered wall. Duresco has established itself as a very good and serviceable distemper, and the colour range contains some charming tints. The same may be truthfully said of Hall's washable distempers. The colour card patterns of this latter quality are very extensive, and the years that Hall's have been on the market should be sufficient guarantee for their quality.

The selection of correct and suitable electrical fittings is a matter that needs every care. It is quite impossible to select one pattern and apply it successfully to all the different decorative schemes in a house. The hall needs a fitting in keeping with its functions. Through the kindness of Messrs. Richson & Co. some very charming and inexpensive fittings are illustrated in this article. Manufacturers have realised that the middle classes are as appreciative of fine designs as their more wealthy fellow citizens. In consequence the market displays many tasteful designs at very moderate prices. The light in every room should radiate illumination without obtruding itself unduly upon the occupants. The fittings can be selected so as to form the finishing touches, the diamonds, so to speak, of the whole decorative scheme. Many are the methods by which experts consider that light can be diffused over a room so as to be effective for all reasonable purposes. Economy in the choice of electrical fittings is going to be a very false investment. Clients should visit any of the following firms and judge and compare the fittings displayed before coming to a definite decision:—Messrs. Richson & Co., Oxford Street; Messrs. The General Electric Co., Ltd., Kingsway; Messrs. Duncan & Watson, Ltd., Berners Street; Messrs. J. Wolff & Sons, 12, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; Messrs. The Western Electric Co.; and Messrs. Edey & Co. All these firms undertake installation work as well as the manufacture of special designs should such a necessity arise.



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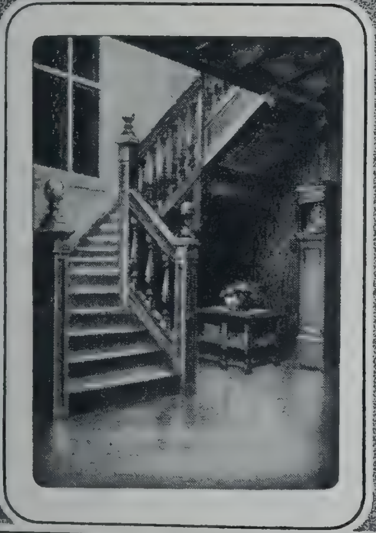

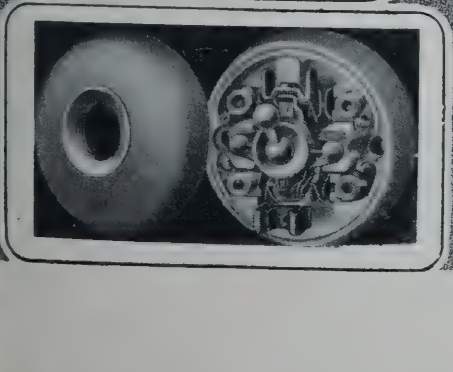

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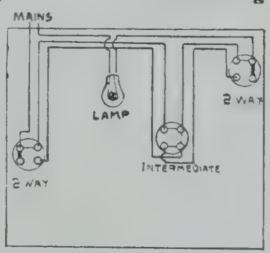

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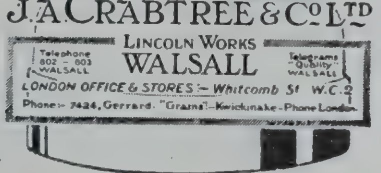

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General News.

Barking Town.—Messrs. Thomas Young & Sons have given notice to proceed with the erection of houses in Ripple Road and Movers Lane for which plans were passed some time ago. —Mr. Chas. Gray has prepared a scheme for 56 houses in Netherlands Gardens and negotiations are taking place regarding the question of subsidy and density per acre.—Plans passed: 7 shops and house, Ribble Road, for Messrs. Edward Glenny & Son.

Clapham.—The L.C.C. Education Committee are to enlarge the Acre Lane Home for mentally defective boys at a cost of £9,000.

Colne.—Messrs. John Kenyon, Ltd., brewers, Cloughfold, Rawtenstall, are proposing to make structural alterations to the Cross Keys Inn, 10 Colne Lane, and to the Robin Hood Inn, Waterside Road. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Samual Taylor, architect, 78 Manchester Road, Burnley.

Coulsdon.—The Urban District Council are to get tenders for the erection of 96 houses on a site in Chipseed Valley.—It is proposed to convert the Lecture Hall, High Street, into a public library. The Council are asking the Surrey County Council to provide a secondary school for boys, a technical school and a central school.—Plans passed: 42 houses, Brighton Road, Messrs. C. H. Gibsons, Ltd.; 6 houses, St. Andrews Road, for Messrs. Malsons, Ltd.

Coventry.—Extensions at the Corporation gas works are proposed at a cost of £266,000.—Four houses are to be erected in Abbott's Lane at a cost of £1,785.

Croydon.—The Corporation Mental Hospital Committee recommend the erection of 12 houses for employees upon the mental hospital estate.—The Ministry of Health will only sanction a loan of £28,100 for the erection of 34 houses and 28 tenements at Thornton Road.—The borough engineer has been instructed to prepare plans for additional slipper baths and a swimming bath at Thornton Heath.—Plans passed: 16 houses, Fairlands Avenue, for Mr. A. Duckit; 50 houses, Green Lane and Florida Road, for Mr. W. G. Ingram; 6 houses and shops, Brigstock Road, for Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd.; 6 houses, Purley Way, for Mr. A. H. Jones; 12 houses, Limpsfield Avenue, for Mr. P. Richardson; 12 houses, Chartham Street, for Messrs. J. B. & W. B. Hemmings; 20 houses, Ross Road, for Mr. S. Jefferies; 18 houses and garages, Beulah Hill, for Messrs. New & Marriage; 8 houses, Avondale Road, for Messrs. Scratchley Bros.

Dover.—The Minister of Health will be prepared to sanction a loan of £3,500 for the erection of a covered shelter in the Granville Gardens.—The Education Committee are reconsidering plans for a proposed open air school.—In connection with the scheme for the erection of 200 houses on the Astor Avenue site, approval has been given to an arrangement with the second panel of architects subject to it being clearly understood that the fee of £10 per house is to be paid in respect of 50 or any lesser number of houses. The scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health, with specific approval to the erection of 56 houses. The Housing Committee have considered 15 rough sketch plans submitted by the second panel of architects and discussed various points with Messrs. H. E. V. Stone and A. H. Steele who attended on behalf of the panel, and agreed upon designs and also the lay out prepared by the borough engineer.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., £6,064, for the erection of 16 brick houses at Edred Road. Their prices for concrete slab houses and Lean concrete block houses were £5,680 and £5,872 respectively.

Gravesend.—Messrs. Delarne & Carden have a scheme for extensions to the Bon Marche, Princes Street.

Haslingden.—The Lancashire Education Sub-committee recommend the acceptance of a scheme for extensions to the Haslingden Secondary School. The plans have been prepared by the county architect, Mr. H. Little, of 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston.

Ilford.—The Library Committee have approved plans and specifications prepared by the surveyor for the central library. —A proposal is under consideration for the erection of 140 houses to complete the Horns Road housing estate.—Plans passed: 46 houses, Beddington Road and Wallington Road, for Mr. R. Stroud; 115 houses and 26 garages, Castle View Gardens and Wanstead Lane, for Messrs. Hobbs Bros.; 92 houses, St. Edmunds Road, St. Helen's Road, Beehive Lane and Cranbrook Rise, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; 22 houses, Clifford Gardens, for Messrs. P. E. Brand, Ltd.; 4 houses and shops, Green Lane, for Mr. H. H. Poole; 18 houses, Avenue Gardens, for Mr. J. Winkle; 5 houses, Golfe Road, for Mr. P. G. Ashton.

Illingworth.—The parochial Church Council of St. Mary's Church at Illingworth, near Halifax, Yorks, are proposing to make considerable alterations to the church. The plans are prepared by Messrs. Jackson & Fox, architects, Halifax, and the following contracts have been placed:—General building contractors, Messrs. Baxendale & Sons, Halifax; carpenters and joiners, Messrs. L. Lee & Sons; plumbers, Mr. P. R. Stopford; plasterers, Messrs. Emmott & Kingham, all of Halifax.

Leicester.—The Education Committee recommend the acquisition of Winthorpe, Westcotes Drive, at the price of £2,100, for extending the boys' hostel.

Leigh.—The Board of Management of the Leigh Infirmary are proposing to erect an additional wing at the institution, provision being made for new wards for females and children, and a Nurses' Home. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. G. Prestwich & Sons, architects, Bradshawgate, Leigh. The contract has been secured at £22,667 by Messrs. T. Collier & Sons, contractors, Brown Street, Leigh, Lancs.

Llandudno.—The following tenders have been accepted: Messrs. Lloyd Jones, Wallasey, £12,906, for 19 houses, and £5,756 for 12 houses; Messrs. W. Dobinson & Sons, Llandudno, £7,071 for 10 houses.

Malton.—It is understood that the Malton Hospital Board have decided, subject to building contracts turning out as anticipated, to commence the building of a new hospital at Malton this spring. The total cost is estimated at about £16,000, and of this amount £12,000 has been raised. The architect for the scheme is Mr. J. E. Bladen, 12 Pressons Row, Liverpool.

Manchester.—The parochial Church Council of Holy Innocents Church, Wilmslow Road and Wilbraham Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, have decided to go forward with a scheme of the provision of a Church of England girls' central school in the present school buildings. The plans are being prepared by Mr. C. A. Hindle, architect and surveyor, 16 John Dalton Street, Manchester.

Oldham.—The Oldham Town Council at its next meeting is to be asked to sanction the purchase of a large plot of land containing about 35 acres at Middleton Junction from the L.M.S. Railway Co., for the erection of a large generating station, which is estimated to cost over £200,000. The scheme for the erection and the equipment is being prepared by Mr. Robert Blackmore, consulting engineer, in collaboration with Mr. Ogden, the electricity works manager.

Poplar.—The Borough Council propose a scheme for 72 or 96 houses and flats on a site at Millwall.—Plans passed: additions Poplar Hospital, East India Dock Road, for Messrs. Harris & Wardrop; additions 34 Campbell Road, for Messrs. Andrews & Peascod.

Purley.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: 8 houses, Cliff End Road, for Mr. J. P. Oldaker.

Sanderstead.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: 146 houses on three new streets off Selsden Road, for Messrs. Richard Costain & Sons, Ltd.

Sheffield.—The Trustees and Vicar, the Rev. H. W. Maskey, of St. George's Church, contemplate expending upwards of £1,000 on the improvements to the edifice. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Tumell, architect, Riverside Road, Sheffield, and the contract is placed with Messrs. E. Powell & Sons, builder, Cavendish Street, Sheffield.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Eight houses are to be erected in May Street, Burslem, at a cost of £3,600, for rehousing purposes.— The tender of Messrs. Samuel Gee & Sons, Ltd., Derby, £329,000, has been accepted for the erection of 700 houses at the Meir and the Abbey, Hanley.

Wigan.—The Education Committee of the Borough Council propose the erection of a new elementary school for the district of Pemberton. The plans are being prepared in the office of the borough surveyor, Mr. R. B. Donald, M.I.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.

Wortley.—The Wortley Rural Council have placed the following contracts with Sheffield firms for the erection of 132 houses in various parts of the area, subject to the approval of the Minister of Health:—40 houses at Mortomley (£19,134 18s.), Messrs. Marlow & Sons; 20 houses at Stannington (£9,892) and 20 houses at Oughtibridge (£9,700), J. W. Bailey & Sons, Tinsley; 20 houses at Ecclesfield (£9,469 1s. 6d.), R. Charlesworth, Sheffield; 16 houses at Loxley (£7,828), J. Bertram, Wadsley Bridge; 10 houses at Grenoside (£4,490), Moses Simpson, Hillsborough; and 6 houses at Tankersley (£3,240), E. Streets, Mottomley. Engineer to the Council, Mr. F. Thurlby, Greno Buildings, Grenoside, Sheffield.

The Ministry of Health have confirmed the order for the acquisition of land at Hendon, Little Stanmore and Kingsbury by the London County Council for a large housing scheme, on condition that 30 acres are reserved for an open space.

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ALFRED EICHLER, Architect ; H. W. BISHOP, Supervising Architect.
From "The American Architect."

The Claims of Old and New in Architecture.

The discussion as to the fate of the City Churches and of Waterloo Bridge is one which centres round the everlasting controversy between the claims of the past and present in matters of building. In the case of the City Churches we believe that at the present time opinion is more conservative than it will be in the course of another generation. We think that certain churches—including All Hallows, Lombard Street ; St. Albans, Wood Street ; and St. Stephen, Coleman Street—will be weighed in a fair balance and be found wanting in sufficient æsthetic merit to warrant their retention, standing as they do on sites of increasing value in the crowded business quarters of London. At present a great name protects them rather than any intrinsic merit they possess, and protection which is chiefly based on sentiment is not a secure shield. In the case of Waterloo Bridge the position is a different one, as the reasons for which the construction of a new bridge is advocated do not rest on very secure foundations. But if a new and greater Waterloo Bridge were necessary for the development of communications in London and if no reasonable alternatives were open we should say that it must be sacrificed whatever intrinsic excellence it possessed.

In dealing with such questions we may reasonably ask what can be replaced and what cannot. We could hardly replace mediæval sculptures such as those at Rheims except by a laborious process of copyism from such casts and photographs as exist, and we could not replace the mediæval glass destroyed in the War at all, so that mediæval works, wherever they exist, must be regarded as irreplaceable, and consequently any proposal to demolish them can be opposed with exceedingly strong reasons. With regard to a work like Rennie's bridge the case is altogether different. If it were necessary because of its insecurity to demolish the bridge we could replace it line for line and arch for arch, and to all intents and purposes the new bridge would have exactly the same æsthetic value as the original structure, nor do we think the most ardent sentimentalist would have any real cause to complain. Probably a good deal of opposition to such a proposal were it advanced would come from those who would hold that the temptation to introduce changes in the design would be too strong to be resisted by anyone entrusted with the work. But we believe few would care whether actual stonework from the old bridge were incorporated in the new structure or not, as the stones would have no value which exclusively belonged to their era.

Again, we must feel that the difficulty of designing a new and fine bridge is largely one of the allowance which would probably have to be made for modern traffic conditions both by water and by road. A long series of comparatively small stone arches is infinitely more pleasing than a shorter one and a stone bridge in itself looks better then one of steel. A comparatively narrow bridge is preferable to a wider one, and in all these directions modern conditions exercise pressure in the direction of forcing the adoption of the less æsthetic alternative. The oldest form of bridge rising on either side to the crown of an arch is both æsthetically satisfactory and impressive, but modern conditions would at once rule out such a structure, even in a rural lane crossing a stream.

So we naturally feel, in these cases, anxious to retain what we feel never could be repeated, otherwise the pleas of the antiquarian would meet with little independent support.

The desire to retain what is old therefore arises from two different reasons, one of which appeals to a comparatively small body of antiquarians and is to preserve

AMANDA ANDERSON McCARTHY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, CARTHAY CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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what is old simply for reasons of association. Another and stronger reason is the fear that when a building is once destroyed the forces that compel its replacement by something entirely different will be too strong to be resisted.

AMANDA ANDERSON McCARTHY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, CARTHAY CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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From "The American Architect."

The best and safest manner to secure the retention of what has come down to us from the past seems to be to adapt, utilise and alter it so as to give it a reasonable value for to-day needs. Antiquarianism is often a danger to the preservation of what has come down to us, because it involves resistance to making any changes and divides buildings into two classes, dead and living. Crosby Hall could not under modern conditions have been allowed to occupy a valuable city site, but transplanted to Chelsea it has been given a long lease of life and adapted to new and altered conditions. We should like to hear of many more such cases, for it is by using what is old rather than attempting to keep it as it

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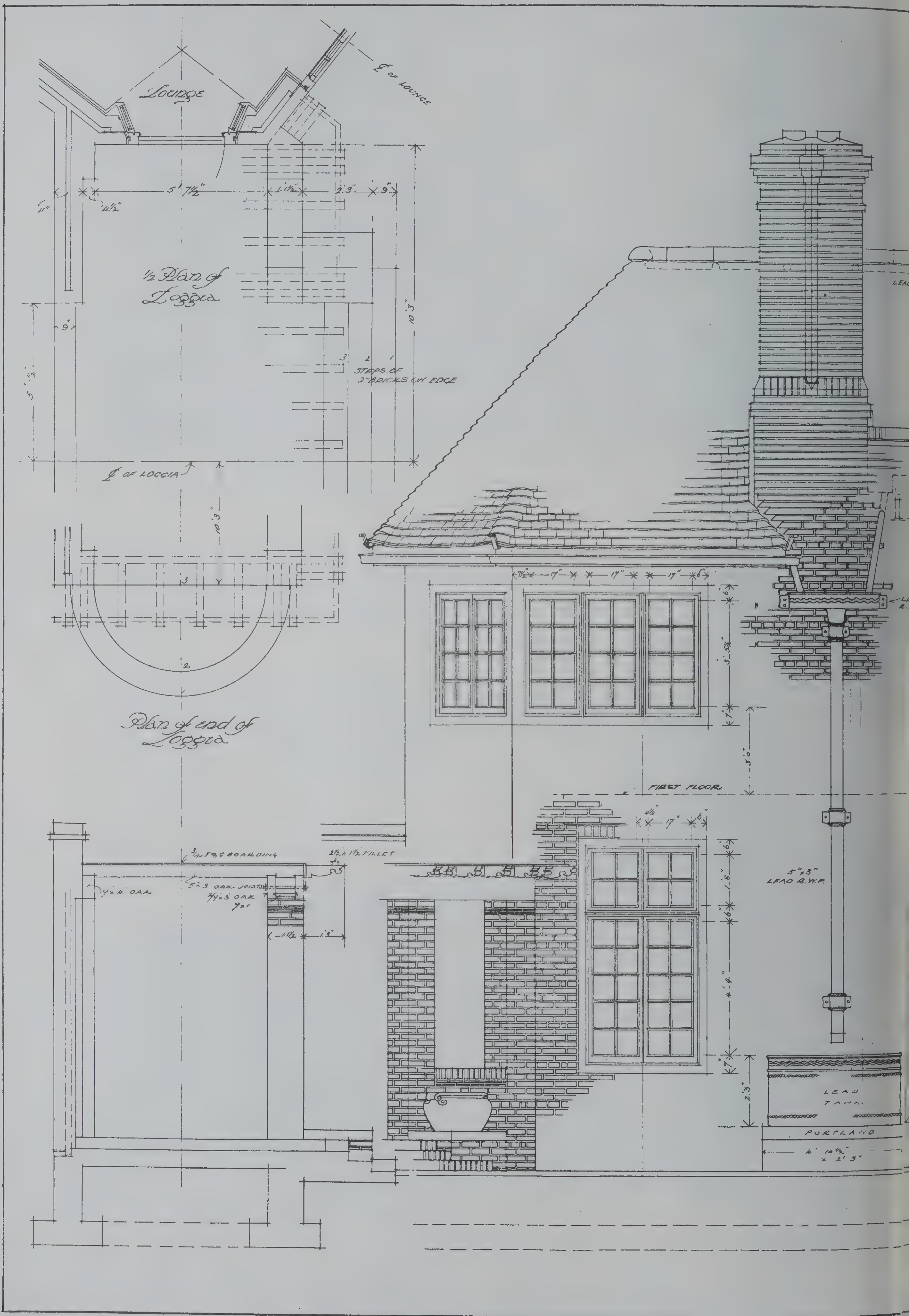
Lounge
℄ OF LOUNGE
5' 7½"
1.1½
2.3"
9"
11"
4½"
½ Plan of Loggia
9"
5' 1½"
10' 3"
3
2
1
STEPS OF 2" BRICKS ON EDGE
℄ OF LOGGIA
10' 3"
3
2
Plan of end of Loggia
¾" T & G BOARDING
2½ x 1½ FILLET
4 x 4 OAK
5 x 3 OAK JOISTS
2¼ x 3 OAK
9 x 1
1.1½
1.9"
7½"
17"
17"
17"
6"
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5' 5¾"
7"
3' 0"
FIRST FLOOR
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5" x 3" LEAD R.W.P.
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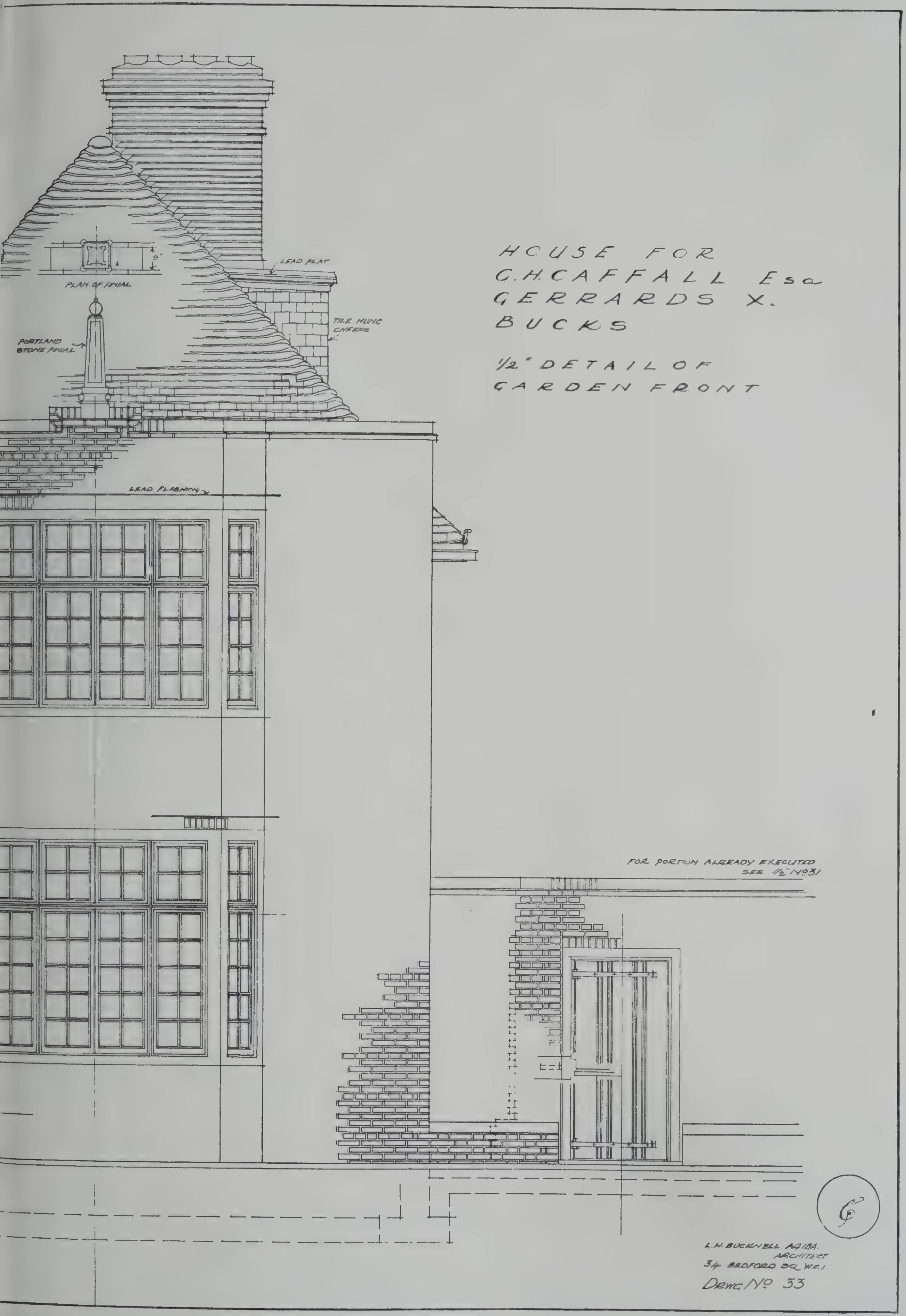
L. H.



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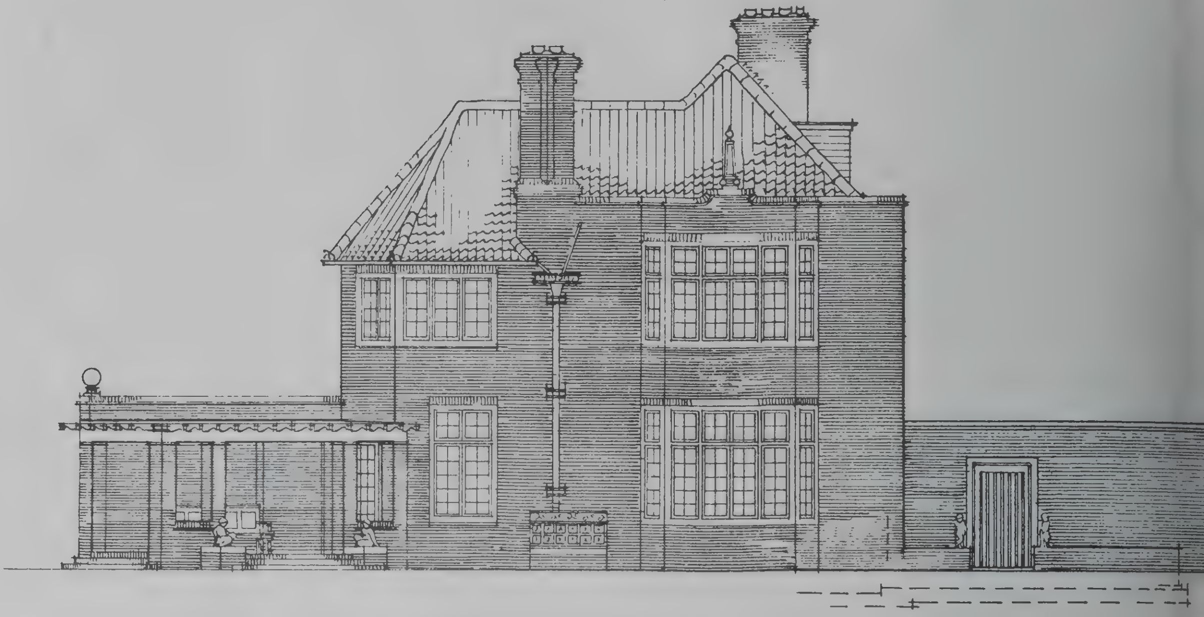
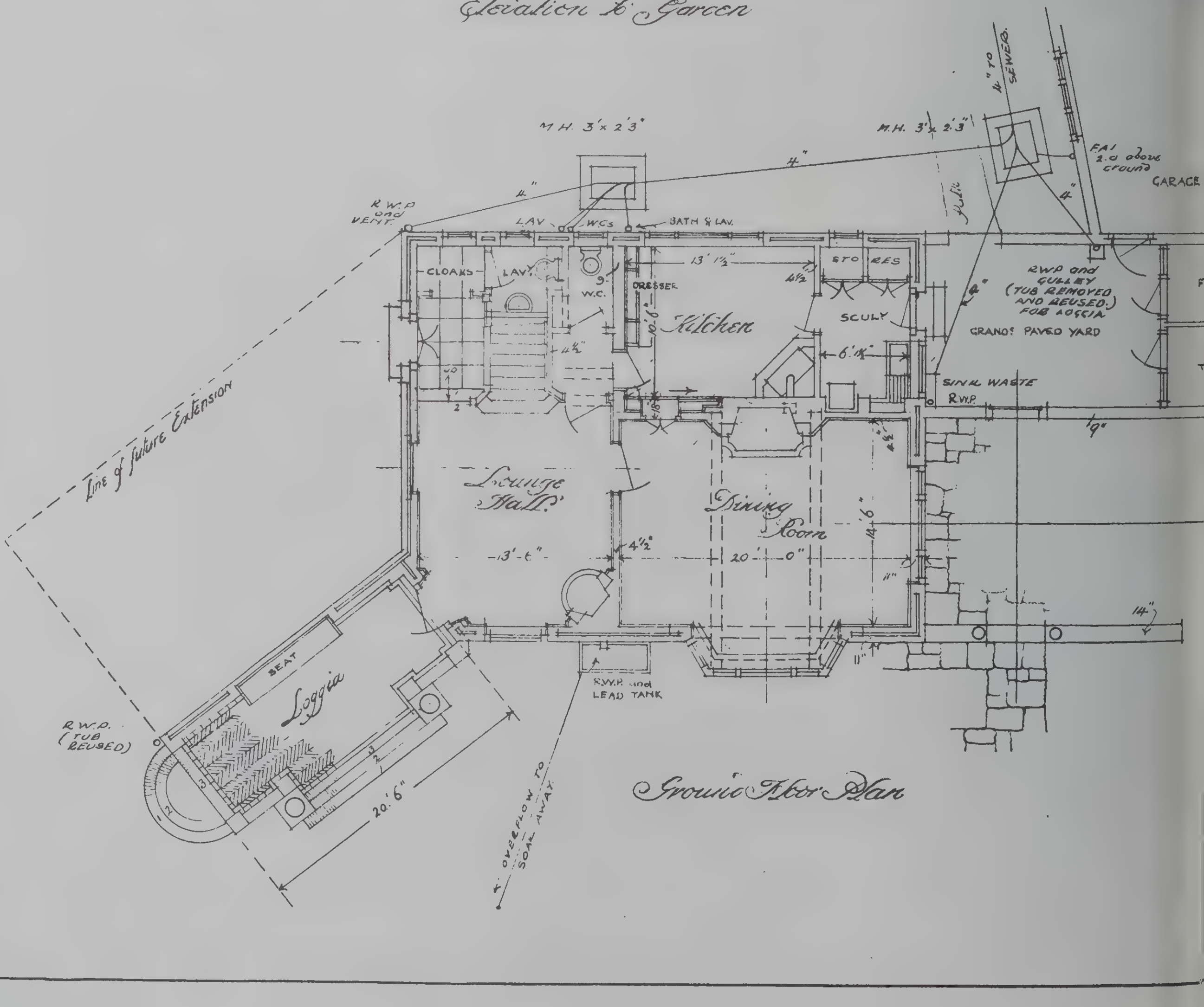


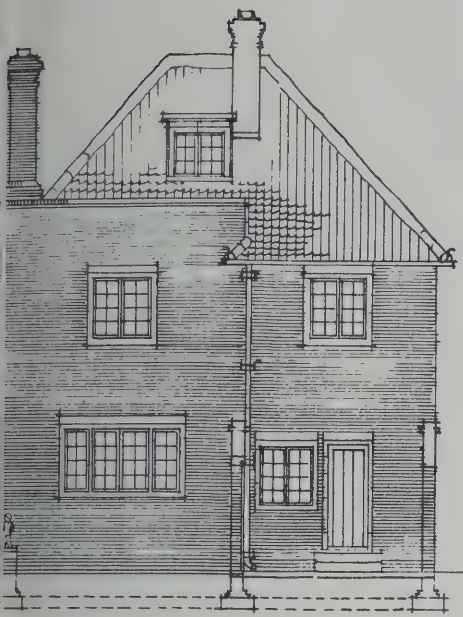
Elevation to Garden



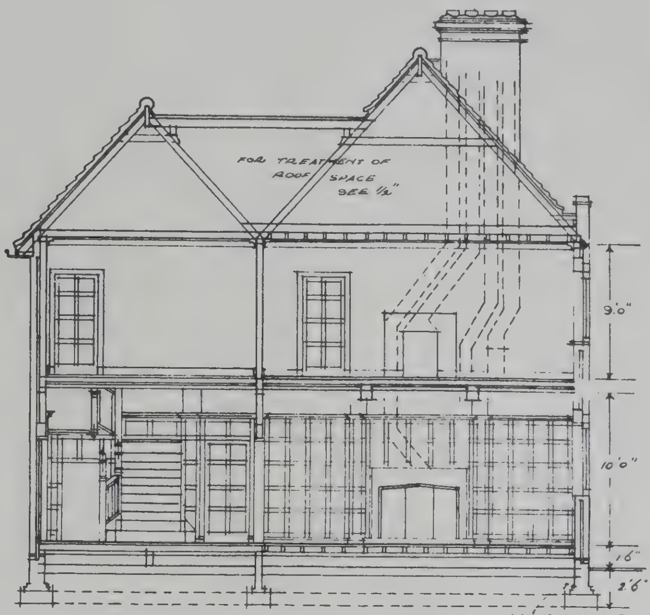
Ground Floor Plan

HOUSE AT

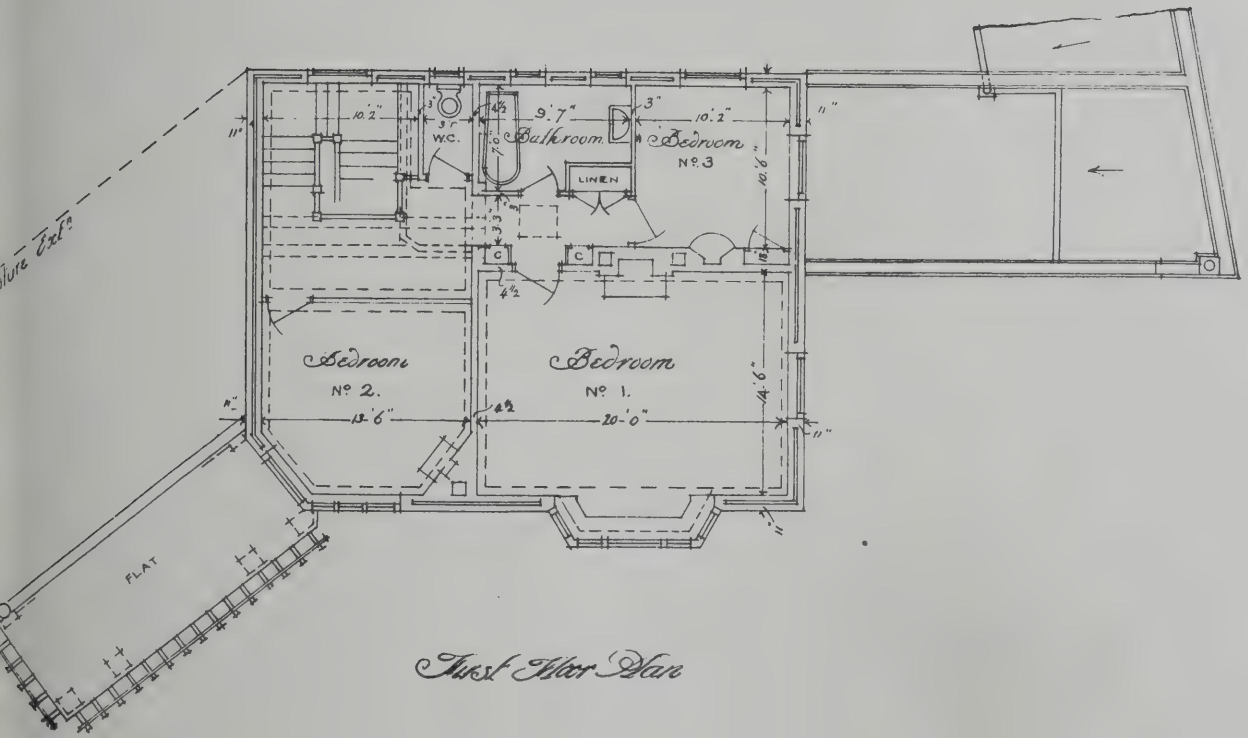
L. H. B



S. E. Elevation.


FOR TREATMENT OF ROOF SPACE SEE 1/2"
9'0"
10'0"
1'6"
2'6"
ALL FOUNDATIONS IN CONCRETE SEE 1/2"

Section A.A.



First Floor Plan

'PHOTO-LITHO' Wm BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3.

, BUCKS.

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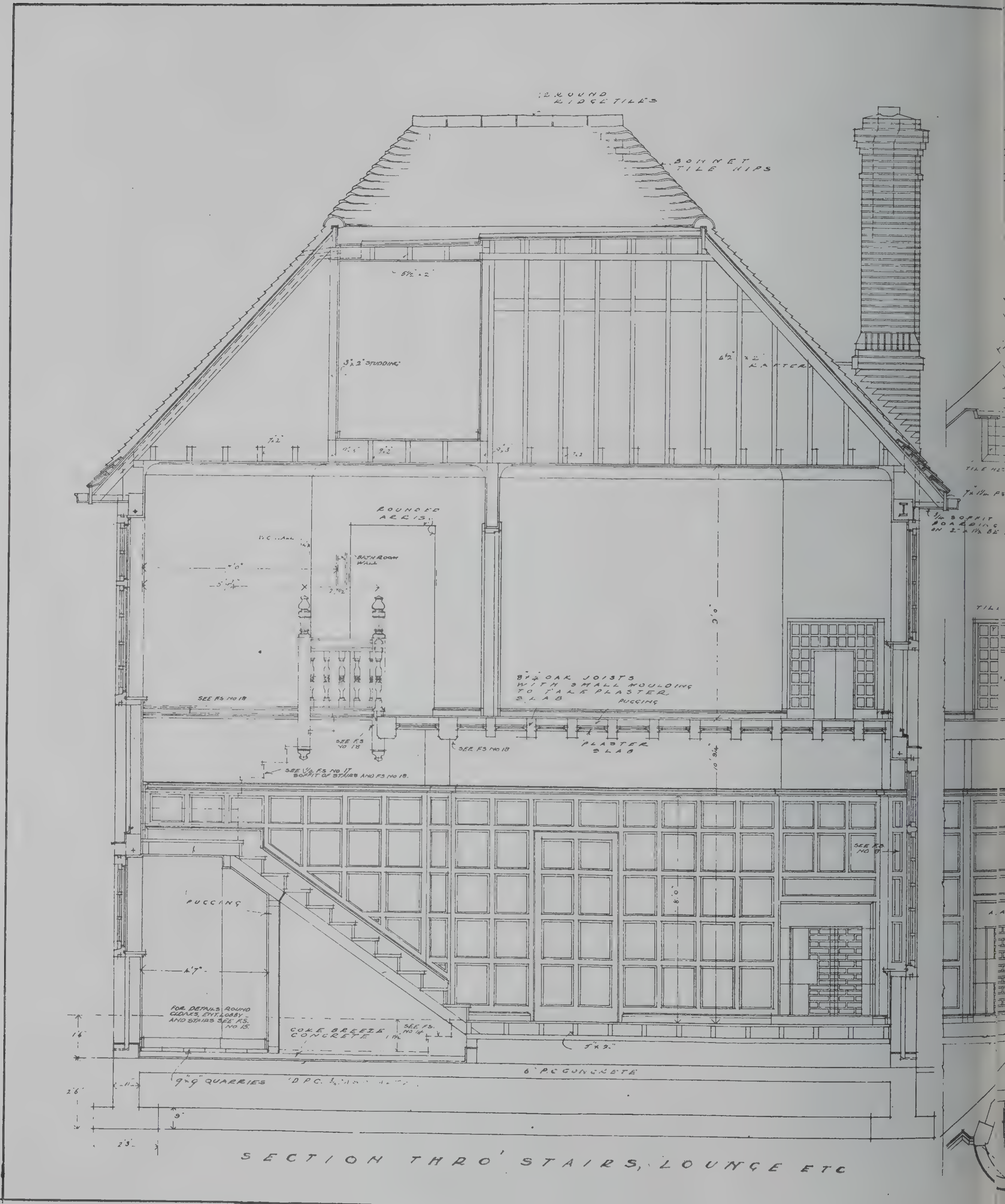
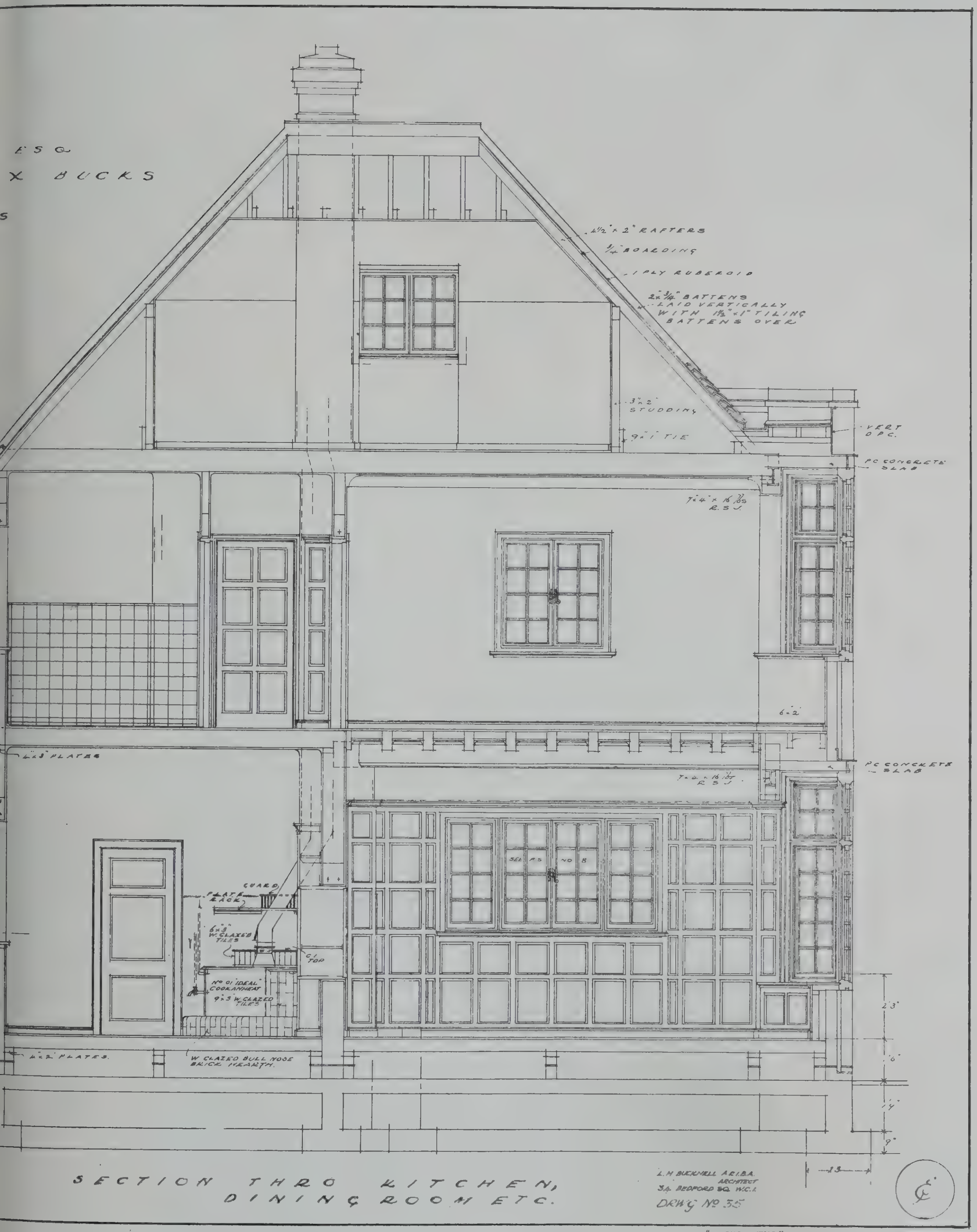

12 ROUND RIDGE TILES
BONNET TILE HIPS
5½" × 2"
3" × 2" STUDDING
6½" × 2" RAFTER
7 × 2"
9" × 3"
9" × 2"
9" × 3"
7 × 2
ROUNDED ARRIS
BATH ROOM WALL
4'0"
5'4"
2'7½"
9'0"
3/4 SOFFIT BOARDING ON 2" × 1½"
SEE F.S. NO 18
8" × 4" OAK JOISTS WITH SMALL MOULDING TO TAKE PLASTER SLAB
PUGGING
PLASTER SLAB
SEE F.S. NO 18
SEE F.S. NO 18
SEE 1/2 F.S. NO 17 SOFFIT OF STAIRS AND F.S. NO 18.
10'9¼"
SEE F.S. NO 18
8'0"
PUGGING
4'7"
FOR DETAILS ROUND CLOAKS, ENT. LOBBY AND STAIRS SEE F.S. NO 15.
COKE BREEZE CONCRETE
SEE F.S. NO 14
1½
5" × 2"
6" P.C. CONCRETE
9" × 9" QUARRIES
D.P.C.
1'6"
2'6"
11"
9"
2'3"
SECTION THRO' STAIRS, LOUNGE ETC

HOUSE AT

L. H. B



"PHOTO-LITHO." Wm BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3.

BUCKS.

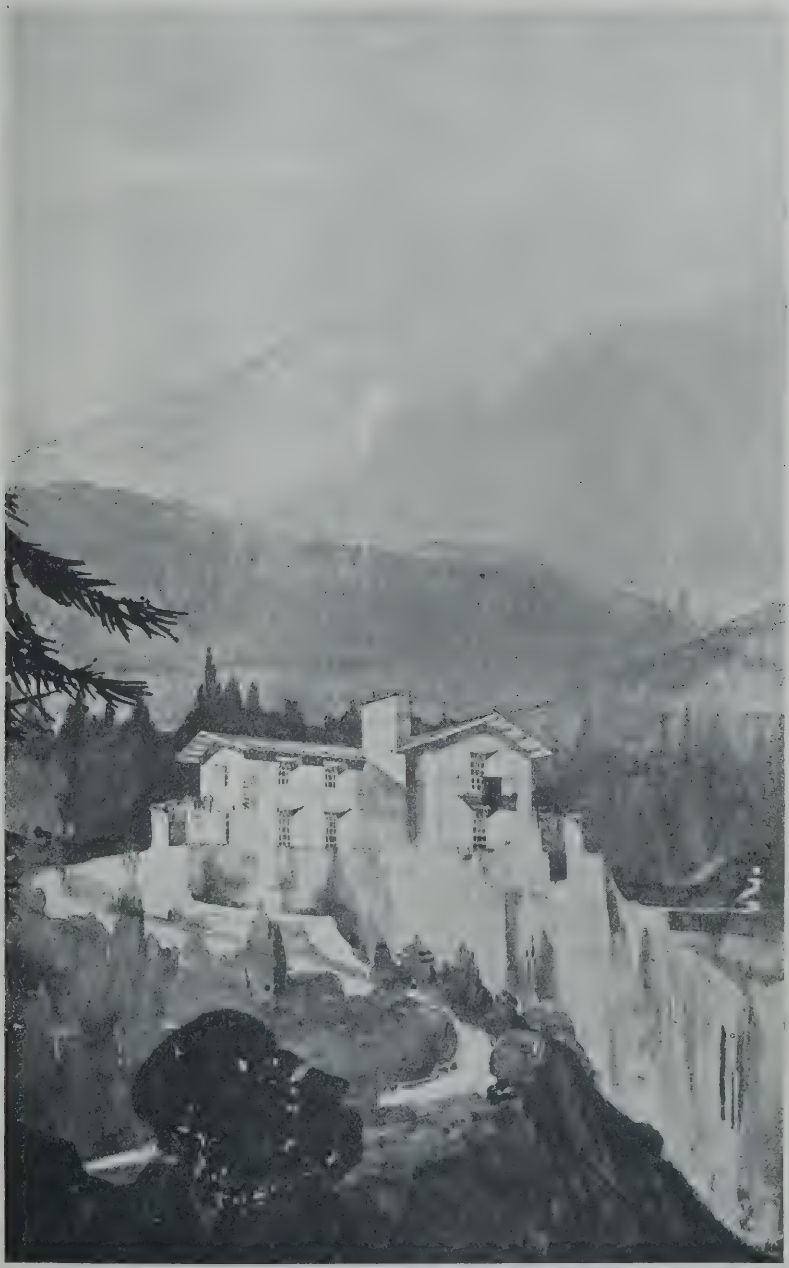
ands that we can preserve the best which has come to ; from past times.

We commented recently on the adopted method r preserving Clopton Bridge at Stratford-on-Avon by storing it to its original state and providing for traffic quirements by throwing a light ferro-concrete bridge carry vehicles chock-a-block with the old structure. his seems to us to be thoroughly unsound. The near cinity of a ferro-concrete bridge would make the iginal structure look like a toy. Each bridge will oil the effect of the other, and it would seem to be eferable seeing that this was the only feasible sition for a bridge to have demolished the older one, ilding in its place a fine stone bridge which would rve all purposes.

It is interesting to speculate as to what would have en the fate of Old London Bridge if it existed in r midst. Should we now have repaired it or altered it or restored it to its earlier state. Probably the London County Council would have met with cries of protest had they determined on the radical course of removal, compared with which the controversy over Waterloo Bridge is mere child's play. The pertinent questions seem to us to be to think first whether we can or not replace what is demolished and, above all, whether we can or cannot utilise what has come down to us from past times with a certain amount of alteration. By taking too strong a line about the preservation of ancient buildings without alteration, we are dividing building into two classes—museum pieces and the buildings of to-day, and the danger is that future generations may come to the conclusion that museum pieces cannot be retained. There is much to do in this country in adapting what belongs to the past to suit the requirements of the present, and this is and will be the best policy of preservation open to us.

Our Illustrations.

HOUSE AT GERRARD'S CROSS, BUCKS. L. H. Bucknell, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



VILLA IN NEW ZEALAND. Massey & Morgan, Architects.

The Art of Town Planning.*

Mr. Lanchester has written a good and interesting book on the subject of town planning, which has engaged much of his attention for many years, and forms a subject on which both architects and the public they serve have much to learn. Excepting where the laying out of a garden city is in question it is unfortunate in this country that town planning is very much hampered by actual conditions. We can see clearly the mistakes made in the past, but the remedy lies in many cases in schemes of change and reconstruction which are too costly to be entertained. The only way to proceed is by very gradual steps, but to make this method successful the steps must form part of a coordinated and unchangeable whole which is agreed upon and in accordance with which all future work is done. In this country the question is also complicated by the objection which the average man feels to submit to any deprivation of his individual right of action. Here the right policy would seem to be to secure his material interests by recognising his rights and the sacredness of private property, and at the same time compelling him to part with property where required in the interests of the community, compensating him fully for any deprivation of an income-producing site.

But what is most wanted here is that the public should be made to clearly understand that such control of future action is necessary in the interests of our towns, and further that even rural districts cannot with safety be allowed to develop in a haphazard or casual manner. This is the more difficult, for even architects frequently show an extraordinary inability to visualise the effects of lay-out schemes even if they consist of the very simple problem of placing a house in the best position on a free site. We have the added difficulty to-day that our public buildings are of relatively less importance to the life of the community than was the case formerly, and that, whereas in Greece the public buildings were a necessary part of civic life, they are to-day to many of us accidental and external features hardly touching our activities, which are for the most part directed towards personal and individualistic ends.

The book is divided into two parts, of which the first treats of the historical development of the subject in eight chapters, while the second deals with civic hygiene, preliminary studies, communications, allocation of areas, planning for commerce and industries, housing, education and recreation, civic and social centres, parks and open spaces, the furnishing of the city, scale and proportion, tradition, town planning in the Dominions, modern practice, social demands, technical methods and the æsthetic outlook.

The most difficult of all questions relating to the subject appears to be that of the nature and extent of probable future growth. Even a good and well thought out scheme is often worse than useless if it proves too large, and one of the dreariest of all sights is that of a large building estate which has " missed fire," leaving a large tract of country spoiled and in process of becoming a slum. We often feel that the imagination of enthusiasts leads them astray in these matters, and that it would be much better if they laid out smaller units, often contenting themselves with adding to an existing nucleus instead of spoiling virgin country by trying to create new centres. The creation of a comparatively small garden city is often an immense undertaking, and is not one which is satisfactorily completed by allocating sites for public buildings which remain unbuilt. There is too much building round centres which are never created except on paper. In larger matters we have cases like Birkenhead, where roads were laid out and paved in expectation of the town rivalling Liverpool, a condition which remained unfulfilled. We do not think we have reason to anticipate the geometrical increase which occurred during the nineteenth century, for commercial and social prospects do not appear t warrant such a conception.

The town planner should, therefore, devote his attenti to remedying defects in our towns slowly and in accorda with a comprehensive plan, and in our rural districts wi the inception of schemes on a modest scale, and where possible to form additions to existing centres rather th entirely new ones.

We want to stop the destruction of the country betwe centres of population, and at the same time to make the centres more attractive, and knowing how quickly conditions change and new ideals spring up we should, possible, try to solve these problems which can be complet in a reasonably short span of years.

We can confidently recommend Mr. Lanchester's wo, which is both comprehensive and clearly stated, to the interested in a most important study.

" Dalmatia." By Horatio F. Brown, LL.D., with colour illustrations by Walter Tyndale, R.I. Messrs. A. & Black, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

Dalmatia has for many years claimed the interest of t architectural profession and of all those who can apprecia beautiful buildings. Robert Adam (1764) published s book on Spalato and Diocletian's Palace. Much of Adam classic work undoubtedly was inspired by what he h studied in this country. Sir Gardner Wilkinson, in 18, produced a further record of the beauties of this strip f land on Adriatic, and A. A. Paton, in 1849, was follow in 1881 by Freeman with records on the country. The la Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., R.A., published works Dalmatia, the Quarnero and Istria (Oxford, 1887). The who intend to visit the Dalmatia for purposes of stu should, prior to starting, spend some time in examini Sir Thomas's volumes. The object of the present wo is to publish a book which can be taken with the stud or traveller. The volume seeks to incorporate in a sm compass some of the main facts which previous mast have brought to the public and professional notice, as well the personal observations of the author, who has paid vis to the country at different times.

The volume is illustrated by a number of colour-pla reproductions of paintings by Walter Tyndale, R.I. The paintings, it will be realised, serve two distinct purpos. They are sufficiently architectural in character to insp one with a wish to spend some time in a closer observati of the buildings. The illustrations also make a stro appeal to those who love colour, and have a desire to vi places where sunshine produces beautiful colour schem which are enriched by many local surroundings of spec interest: No. 1, " The Lion of St. Mark, Zara." T colours harmonise very pleasingly, the rendering is perha a trifle too pictorial. No. 2, " Porta Terraferma Zar Architecturally this gateway must be of considera interest, the artist has indicated slightly some details t many would delight in examining personally. As a pict the colouring is rather monatone and lacking in contrasti values. Yellow prevails everywhere, and though t picture is intended to convey glorious weather flooding t scene in one mass of sunshine, one knows that brillia light produces also contrasting shadows, and these miss in this composition. No. 3, " A Wellhead at Zar In this picture the artist has again chosen a brilliant da with the result that everything is bathed in light and are unable to realise the ornamental forms that are sligh indicated. The background is rather worried and mig effectively have been treated in a simpler manner. No. " High Street, Sebenico." This is a very successful illustration, the picture contains many beautiful tones and t shadows are well drawn. No. 5, " The Duomo of Sebenic is charming, the architecture is correctly suggested and f of interest; the touch of deep blue in the distance is ve happily introduced, lending a correct value to the sky a other details. No. 7, " The Market of Spalato," is als delightful painting, well reproduced. No. 9, " San Fra-

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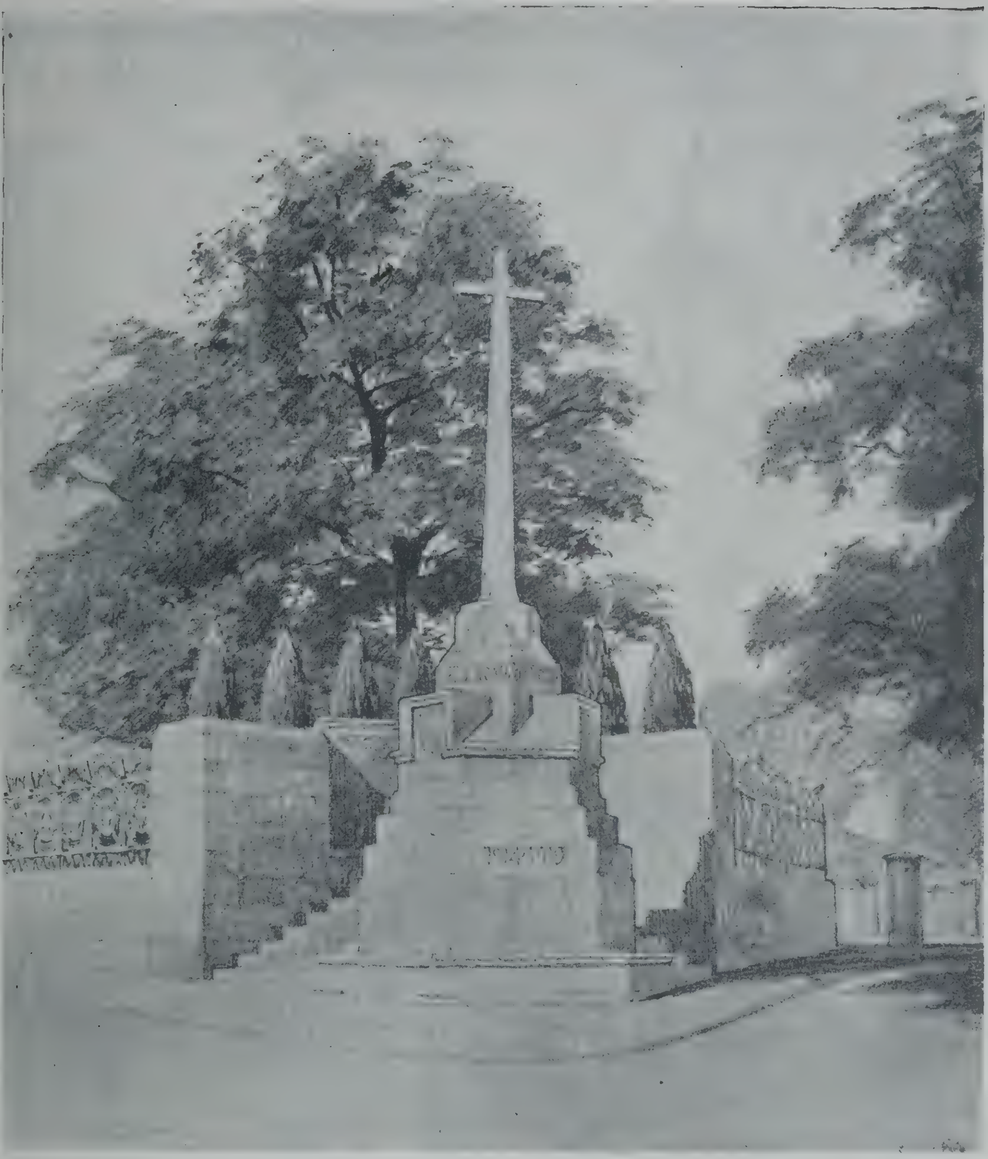
* " The Art of Town Planning." By Henry Vaughan Lanchester. Universal Art Series. London: Chapman & Hall. 21s. net.



MEMORIAL DESIGN. Temple Moore & Moore, Architects.

o, near Spalato," is another very good piece of colour
k, and the reproduction does credit to the block maker
printers. No. 10, "The Ruins of Saloma," have
n rendered in soft, delicate tones which do not add to
interest; after being rather spoilt by the previous
strations the effect is a trifle dull. No. 11, "Castel
nerlengo, Traü." This illustration, as a water-colour,
full of charm; as a subject of architectural interest one
uld have liked to see more of the detail. No. 12, "The
ch of the Duomo of Traü." Here we have a very
icult subject to treat successfully. Mr. Tyndale gives
a good idea of the beauties of this porch. The drawing
not laboured in any way, the detail is just sufficiently
icated to enable one to form a correct estimate of the
le design. No. 13, "One of the Gates of Traü," is
quite so happy. One would have liked to see
ater care in the drawing of the porch. The artist has
icated in a very delightful manner the detail in a distant
rch tower, but has apparently lost interest in the near
ail; the colouring, too, lacks contrasts. No. 14,
esina." This view and reproduction belongs to one
the best in the book. No. 15, "The Doorway of the
omo of Curzola," reveals another fine representation
architectural detail. No. 16, "Ragusa." This shows
leasant picture conveying nothing very exciting. No. 17,
he Upper Cloister at San Francisco, Ragusa." The
rtyard is good, under the vaulting of the cloisters the
ist seems to have lost the correct distances. This part
the picture is flat and, in consequence, disappointing.
. 18, "The Cloisters of San Domenico, Ragusa." One
ght be inclined to place this picture first in order of merit.
e detail has been well indicated and each feature of
interest takes its correct position in relation to its surroundings. The sense of perspective is very well depicted, the patch of blue sky at the top of the picture is a touch of genius in the composition. No. 19, "The Minceta Tower, Ragusa." This illustration seems to lack power; the tower is a massive piece of masonry and yet the picture does not overawe one in the proper way. No. 20, "Cavtat Ragusa Vecchia," is a piece of brilliant painting, full of sunshine and warmth. No. 22, "The Monastry at Savina," Here the point of view has been well chosen and the picture is a fine study in blues and greens. No. 23, "Cattaro," is another gem, the mountains have just sufficient detail to give them their proper place in the composition. The whole volume is wonderful value in every respect.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

April 10, 1875.

Mr. Gladstone's Paintings and Pottery.

We understand that Mr. Gladstone is about to follow up the sale of his house on Carlton House Terrace, by the disposal of the pictures which enriched its walls, together with the collection of pottery and porcelain which, it is well known, took Mr. Gladstone several years to collect, and which has recently been exhibited at the Brown Museum, in Liverpool. The sale is to take place at Messrs. Christie & Manson's rooms, in June next, and the pictures will include about one hundred specimens in the Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and English schools, together with engravings, bronzes, and marbles.

The pottery and porcelain consist of choice English and foreign specimens. The sale will also include a quantity of ornamental furniture, of the time of Louis XV, together with old German and Italian silver-gilt plate.

Devon and Exeter Architectural Society: Presidential Address.

Professional Education.

MR. J. LEIGHTON FOURACRE, F.R.I.B.A., MARCH 28, 1925.

Gentlemen,—Rightly or wrongly, I suspect that the majority of you regard a presidential address as a disagreeable necessity, tempered by the fact that by a merciful dispensation of Providence it only occurs once a year; and if these are your feelings, I am thoroughly in sympathy with them; in a reciprocal spirit, however, I trust that you will extend *your* sympathy to me, inasmuch as I not only am compelled to deliver it, but also to compile it; from my point of view, however, as President for the time being, a presidential address has one aspect that appeals to me. There is no opportunity for discussion, and the last word rests with myself. And now, gentlemen, to develop my offensive without further preamble, there is one theme that for some months past has been uppermost in my thoughts with regard to our profession, and that is the question of educational facilities for our students, and in what way these could be improved. Let us start by considering what happens, with special relation to the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society, when a young man decides to pursue the career of an architect.

There is one course open to him, and one only, if circumstances compel him, as is almost invariably the case, to obtain his architectural education in the district; he is articled to a practising architect for a term of three, four or five years at a premium, and he is then provided with a stool in the office, and starts his professional career. So far so good; but I think it will be abundantly clear to us all that unless an articled pupil has a genuine desire to succeed, and is prepared to work really hard, he would have been better employed in sweeping crossings or cracking stones. He has chosen for himself a hard and thorny path, and cannot hope to climb the long ladder without many years of hard grinding study, over and above the seven hours or so a day that he must put in on his office stool.

Before pursuing this any further, let us now for a moment or two examine the situation from the point of view of the principal. He has taken a youth into his office who for months and months will be of very little use to him; who may, in fact, be a considerable hindrance to him until he has begun to get some knowledge of routine work, and can make presentable tracings and ink in drawings and so forth. The principal has his own practice to attend to, with the result that most of the training of his pupil—I am speaking of what generally happens in such cases—must necessarily come from the staff assistants, or pupils who are in a more advanced stage.

Now I think it will be obvious to you all that this is not by any means an ideal procedure, or one calculated to produce the best results. The odds are far too heavy against the pupil. Of course, it may be argued that in a *small* office the principal is necessarily more in touch with his pupil, and therefore more likely to assist his education; but against this we must throw into the scales the limited experience obtainable in a small office, where the amount of work in hand is comparatively small.

Without going further into the pros and cons of the system, however, one plain fact emerges: that the office work of an articled pupil must be supplemented by further work and preparation for the R.I.B.A. examinations, mainly undertaken in the pupil's own time. And I am sure you will recognise the difficulties to be encountered here, from the point of view of the society and the district it serves. Naturally the educational facilities in the larger centres, such as Exeter and Plymouth, are superior to those of the smaller towns; but they leave much to be desired, and it is here, in my opinion, that the Society should take active steps to bring about a better state of things, and endeavour to come to serious grips with the all-important question of improved educational facilities for its younger members.

I do not propose to have anything to say with regard to the proposals of the Board of Architectural Education at this stage, except that as one of your representatives on the Allied Societies Conference, I am watching your interests with a jealous eye; but I have no reason to doubt that e scheme, when it matures, can be made to benefit our stude s to a remarkable extent. It seems to me that it is e imperative duty of the society to recognise immediaty the following facts:—

(*a*) The educational facilities for our young membersn the district are very scanty.

(*b*) The great distance from London is a further handic.

(*c*) With a few notable exceptions, Devon and Cornwl are remarkably deficient in first-class old work suitable r close study and measuring. Plymouth, in particular, s singularly unfortunate in her lack of really good relics of e great building eras.

(*d*) And very important—that students with all the ll in the world to work, and strengthen themselves in thr own time, need guidance and direction, or the probabily is that their efforts will be misdirected.

These four points are the first to occur to me, and I nw propose to indicate how in my opinion the society could asst in meeting them. Firstly, on the question of the lack of gd educational facilities for embryo architects, it appears to e that the soundest course for students where these are nonexistent would be to get into touch with one of the sevel Correspondence Schools. Where such facilities do exista a limited degree the correspondence schools could still e resorted to in such subjects as are not dealt with. I do it put this forward as an ideal, but as something definite, ad desirable in the absence of anything better. I feel tlt here, however, is useful sphere of work for the society, ad to this end I would suggest the formation of Architectul Education Committees within the society at Exeter ad Plymouth, whose duty it would be to advise and asst students in their studies and preparation for the R.I.B. examinations. I would also suggest that these committs should examine and report on the work of the various correspondence schools, so as to be in a position both to mae recommendations to the students and also, if necessary, o make suggestions for the guidance of such corresponde schools in their courses. I will not say that the correspondence schools are ideal, but I say emphatically that thy provide a definite curriculum, which is one of the fit essentials. Those of us who have given any thought to te training of young architects cannot fail to recognise the importance of organised and systematically corrected stu, as compared with the best-intentioned efforts made by a student on his lonesome. I am quite convinced that te committees I have suggested would be capable of renderig incalculable services.

As regards the distance from the capital you will e wondering how I propose to obviate this. Well, it is imperative that all of us should keep as closely in touch s possible with the work turned out by the greatest brains n our profession, and there is a medium which is of great vale in this respect—I refer to the use of lantern slides. If e cannot keep in constant touch with London and its buildings ourselves—and the distance makes it both costly ad difficult—let us employ the next best medium outsie that of the professional journals, and use it as extensivy as possible.

In this respect I would mention that at the last Allid Societies Conference I was successful in getting a resoluti passed for the formation of a large and comprehensive t of lantern slides of important buildings, both ancient al modern, to be used as a travelling collection for the benet of the various allied societies. By this means, if we cant take our students to London, we can at least keep first-clas work constantly before their eyes, in an interesting mann.

I intend to persevere with this idea, and bring it fruition; and I also intend to suggest that as importa buildings are erected, so a set of slides illustrating the buildings is added to the collection. I have found th Plymouth students are very interested in this particul form of presenting specimens of the best in architectu and a subsequent test of their memories has proved that features of interest are retained, in some cases to a surprising degree.

We now come to the third point, viz., the question of old buildings for measured work. Admittedly, we are ill-favoured in this respect; but here again is work for the Architectural Education Committee, or indeed the whole society, in the preparation of a comprehensive list of interesting old work suitable for measuring. I have seen some lamentable efforts by students, whose drawings were greatly in advance of their powers of selection. It seems a pity that young men should waste their time in measuring indifferent work for the want of a little guidance and suggestion on the part of the older members, whose judgment would be more matured.

I moved a resolution at Plymouth that a list should be prepared of suitable buildings for study; and as far as I recollect, it was carried unanimously, and voted a good idea; but it remains an idea, and so it will remain unless a committee becomes responsible for the execution of it.

Finally, we come to the question of guidance and direction to students for their studies. It will be argued that each principal should be responsible for assisting and controlling the home studies of his own pupil; but there are serious difficulties in the way of this. To begin with, a large percentage of practising architects are not members of the R.I.B.A. and are naturally not conversant with the examination requirements. They are therefore not in a position to exercise the necessary control over their pupil's outside work; but I find it hard to believe that they would not recommend them to take their examinations. Registration is coming, and perhaps sooner than we realise; and on this account alone it is the plain duty of every practising architect with pupils to do all in his power to insist upon the examination work.

In view, therefore, of the necessity and importance of guidance to students in respect of their preparation work, I would suggest that the Architectural Education Committee, if formed, should charge itself with such guidance, and be prepared to meet students, indicate desirable lines of study, and offer helpful and encouraging criticism of their drawings. I can promise that their task will be a pleasant one, and that they will find the younger members only too anxious to learn, and very appreciative of such assistance.

Well, Gentlemen, I have aired my views, and told you what I consider the Society ought to do. It seems to me that frankness at this stage will do nothing but good, and if we are quite frank with ourselves, we *must* admit that our training is capable of considerable improvement, but we can only effect this if our members will work together wholeheartedly and enthusiastically for the common good of the profession, and without any thoughts of self-aggrandisement. I assume that every one of us is anxious for the increased efficiency of the profession as a whole, and in my view the soundest way to effect this is to improve the training of the younger members, and exercise as much helpful and sympathetic control over their studies as possible.

There are only two more matters on which I propose to touch and the first of these is no novelty, but has been abundantly proved elsewhere. You may not all feel disposed to agree with me, but possibly at a later date I may have convincing proofs of the theory which I am about to develop.

It has been borne in upon me that if a young man, before entering an architect's office, could have a few months' training devoted purely to the study of ancient architecture and its delineation, he would enter on office work with an equipment which would benefit not only himself, but also his principal, and, in consequence, the profession generally. We know that it is not possible for every student to become a Wren or an Inigo Jones, but a careful and detailed training in the orders, and the principles of classic architecture, which, after all, are really built up on comparatively hard-and-fast rules, could not but have a far-reaching effect on a student's career, vastly different from endless soul-destroying tracings and office routine.

To take one instance: how deficient are most pupils, even when nearing the end of their time, in any kind of grip of mouldings and their significance! Probably all of us who have had articled pupils can bear witness to this fact—but I contend that a few months of training in a technical school, on sound and orthodox lines, would form a groundwork, a substantial foundation, in fact, on which a lasting superstructure could be reared. This is no surmise on my part, I have actually proved it, and have seen a few months of training bring forth amazing results from youths who have had no sort of previous experience of architecture at all. Moreover, they develop that love for their work which alone can lead them on to final success.

Of course, it is idle to contend that this suggestion will work miracles. If a student is half-hearted in his work, this method would probably make him more half-hearted than ever—and if it finally choked him off, well, so much the better for the profession. But I am convinced that the serious student would become both keen and efficient as the result of it.

Finally, Gentlemen,—and I can hear your sigh of relief, like that of the congregation when the sermon nears its close—there is one more aspect of education to which I should like to refer, and that is the education of the public.

Probably every architect in the room has met the client or candid friend who starts by informing you that he "knows nothing whatever about architecture," and two minutes later is telling you exactly what you ought to do, and how. That man represents the general public, and if we could do something to advance his education in architecture we should be assisting ourselves. Can we do anything? Well, I think so. In my view, we should be doing good work if we used our lantern slides to educate the public; if we invited them to look at reproductions of the best specimens of our art, accompanied by a few helpful remarks. There would be plenty of response, and this again would provide further spade work for our architectural committee.

Well, gentlemen, I have reached the end. I will conclude by telling you what was said to me by a former President, when you did me the honour of electing me your President. The words sank in deeply at the time. They were as follows:—"You will try to galvanize the Society into life, and you will fail, just as we all have done. You will never get enough support to effect anything."

I will end by saying that I sincerely hope he will prove a false prophet!

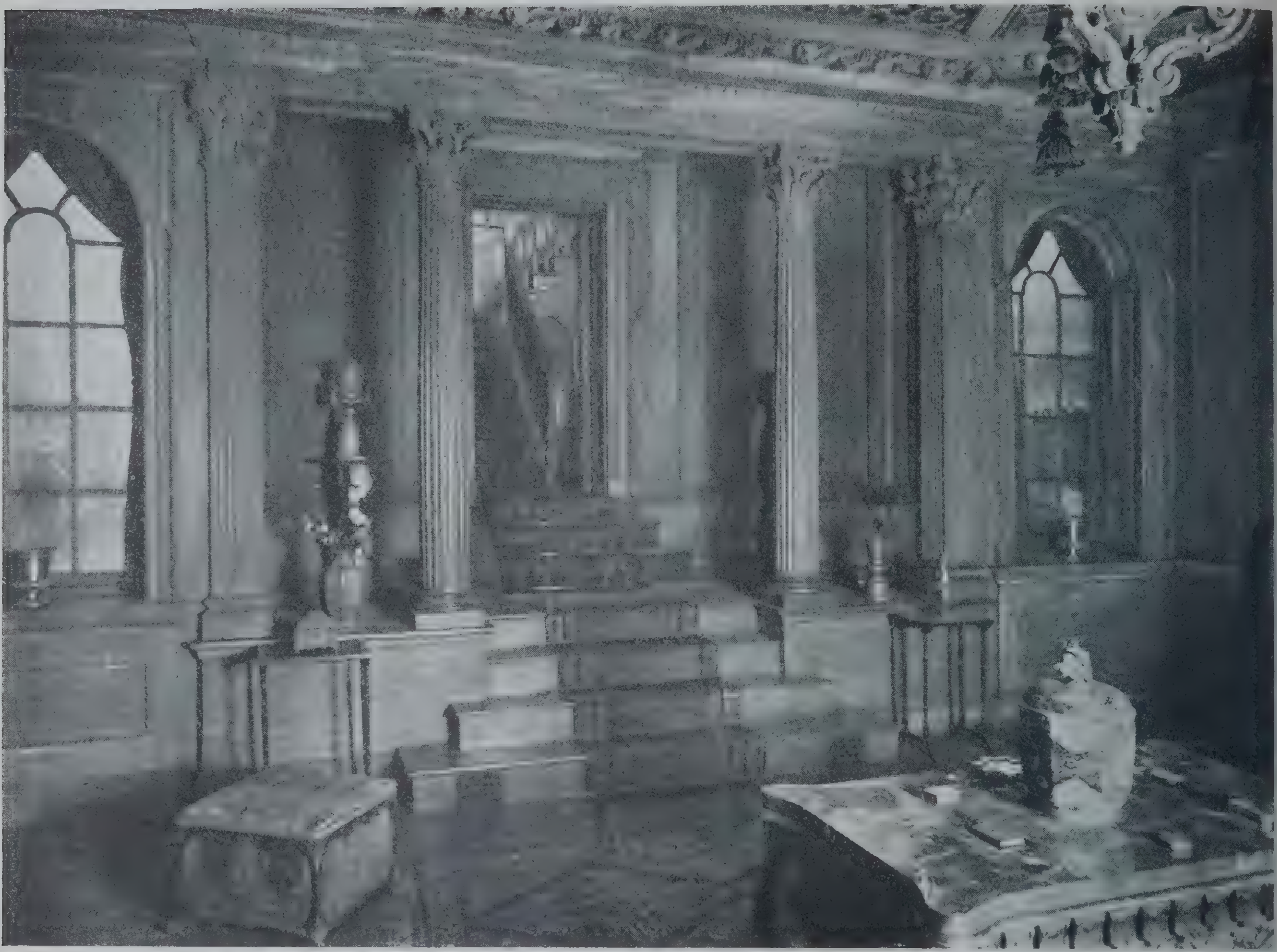
ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society, which is in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects, was held on Saturday last at the Rooms of the Society, 24 Southernhay West, Exeter.

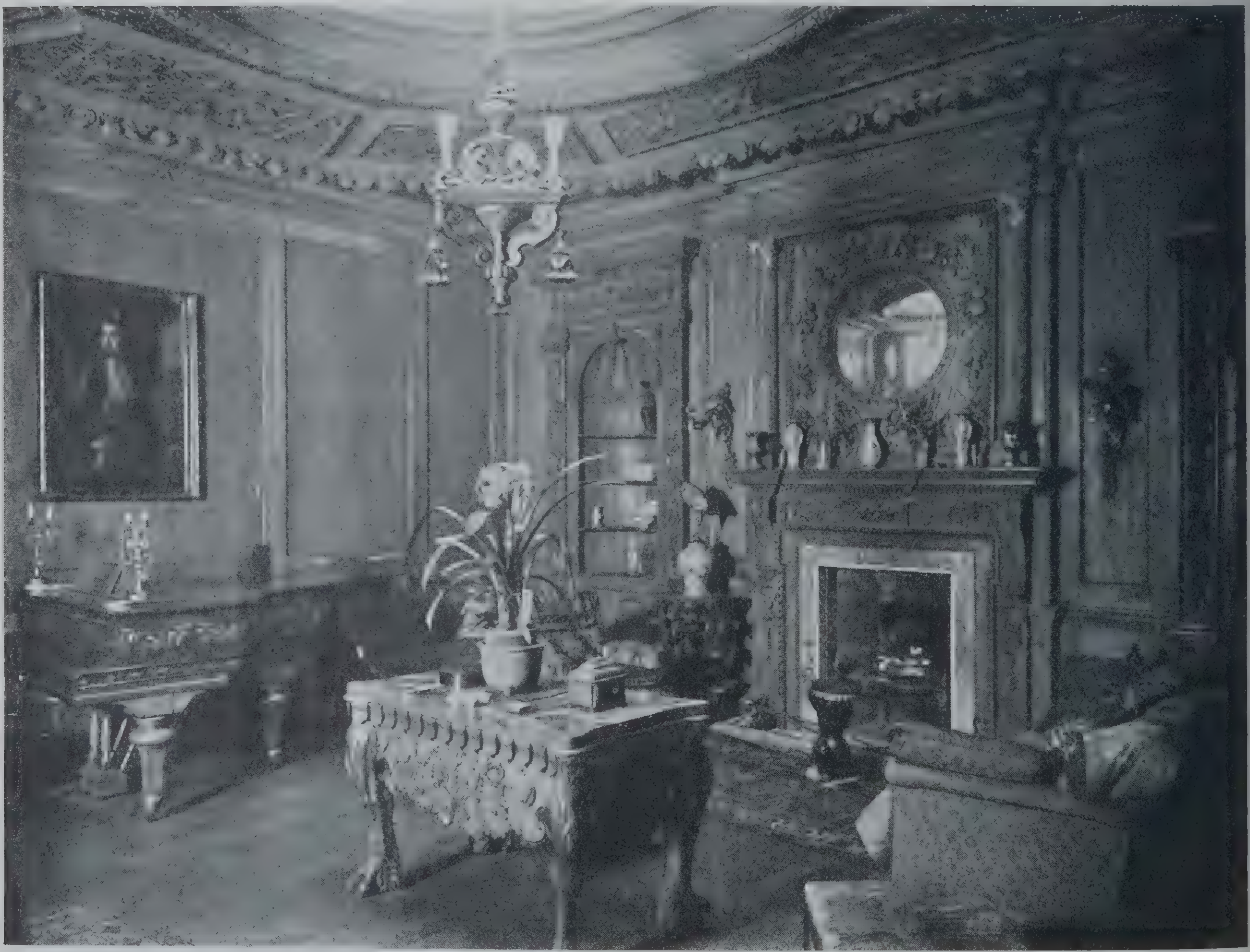
The President, Mr. J. L. Fouracre, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth), was in the chair, others present being Messrs. A. J. Pinn, A.R.I.B.A., T. A. Andrews, O. Ralling, L. F. Tonar, Lic.R.I.B.A., E. F. Hooper, Lic.R.I.B.A., R. M. Challice, E. Jenkin, M.S.A., John Bennett, Lic.R.I.B.A., W. J. M. Thomasson, A.R.I.B.A., James Jerman, F.R.I.B.A., A. H. Ough, F.R.I.B.A., E. L. R. Vining, F.S.I., A. Cunes, M.S.A., W. F. R. Ham, D. W. Cooper, C. C. Jackson, N. B. Irwin, and J. Challice, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Sec (Exeter). Messrs. A. C. A. Norman, F.R.I.B.A., B. Priestley Shires, F.R.I.B.A., A. Southcombe Parker, F.R.I.B.A., F. A. Vercoe, A.R.I.B.A., and P. O. G. Wakeham (Plymouth). Messrs. J. C. Beare, A.R.I.B.A., and B. H. Palmer, Lic.R.I.B.A. (Newton Abbott), Mr. J. C. Southcombe (Barnstaple) and Mr. E. A. L. Martyn, A.R.I.B.A. (Newquay). Apologies for absence were received from Mr. S. Dobell (Exeter) and Mr. F. S. Stillwell (Plymouth). The minutes of the preceeding annual meeting were read, confirmed and signed by the President. The annual report and balance sheet were presented and adopted unanimously.

The report and balance sheet of the Plymouth Branch were also presented and adopted unanimously.

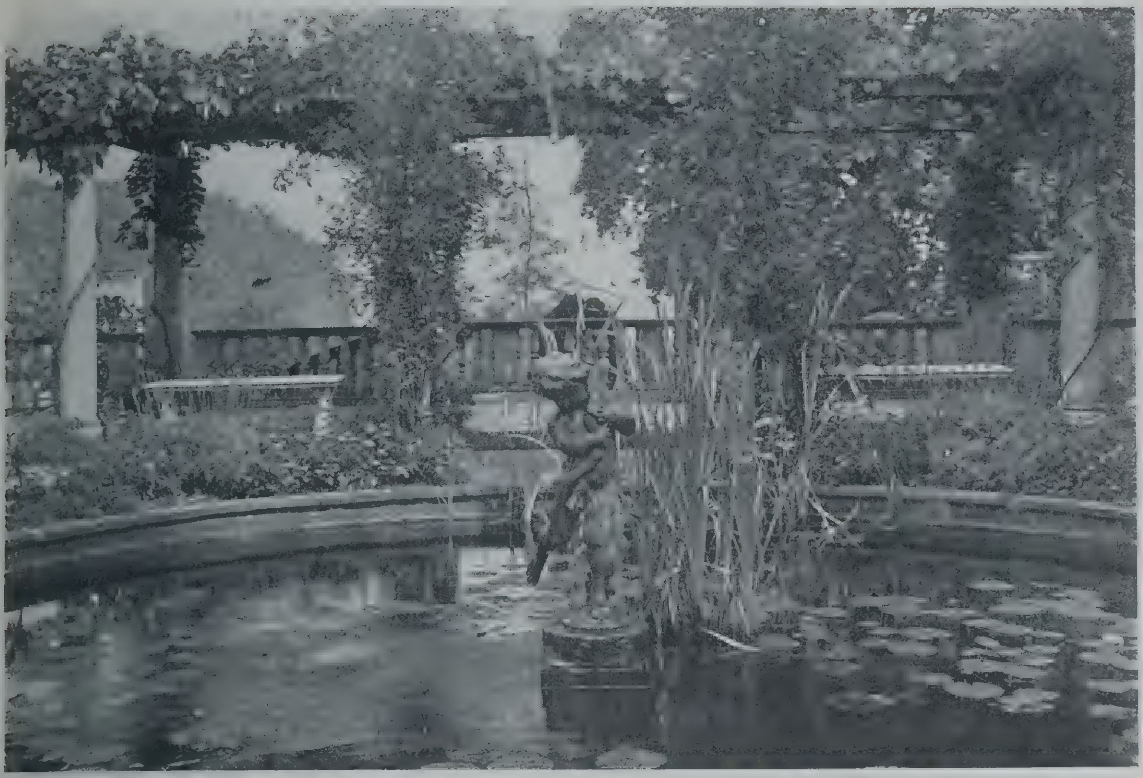
General business followed, the most important item of which was the presentation and adoption of Proposed



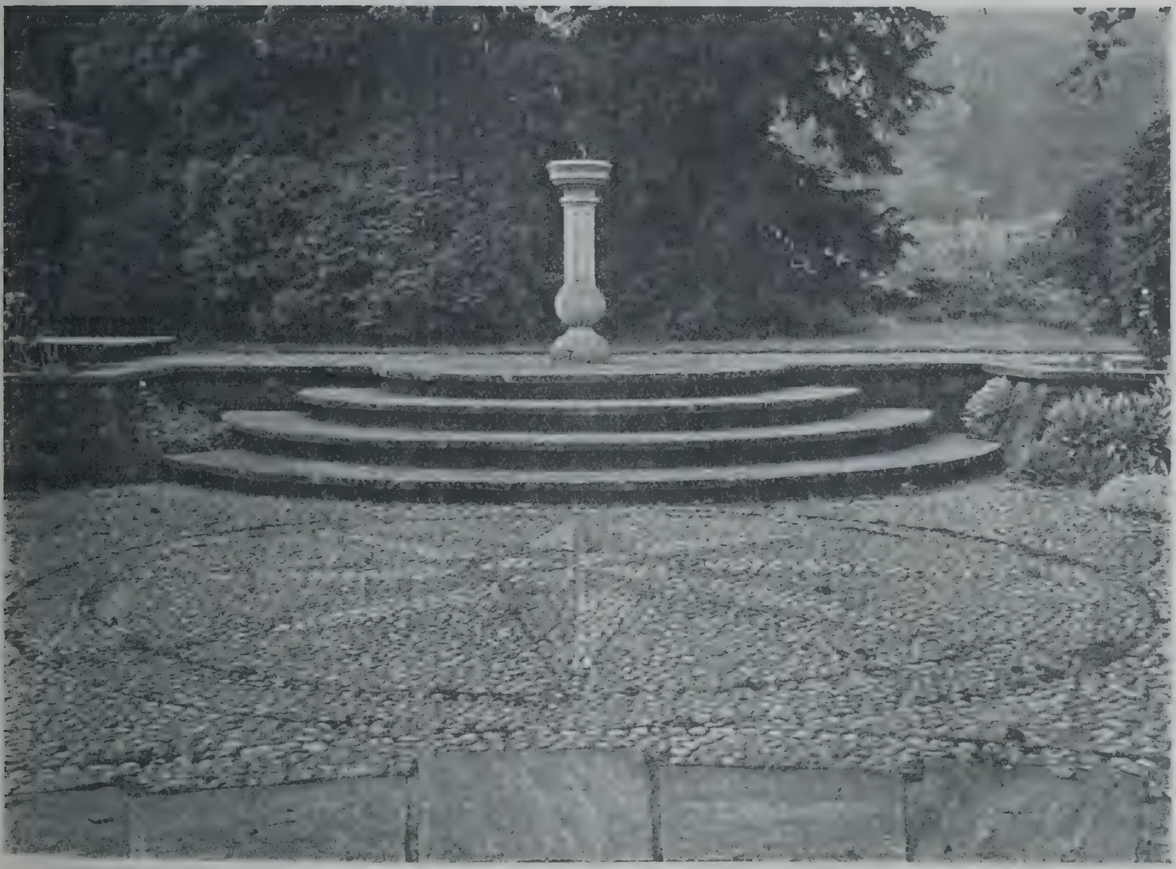
THE DRAWING ROOM, 8 BLOOMFIELD TERRACE.



THE DRAWING ROOM, 8 BLOOMFIELD TERRACE. H. H. JEWELL, Architect.



MOORE CLOSE: LILY POND. OLIVER HILL, Architect.



MOORE CLOSE: SUNDIAL. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

New Rules for the Society. These rules have been under consideration for some considerable time and are based on those of the South Wales Institute of Architects which were originally forwarded by the Allied Societies Conference, R.I.B.A., with the recommendation that they should be adopted by Allied Societies. The rules are to take effect from the annual meeting of next year, when the name of the Society will be changed to the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society. Mr. R. N. Jessop, of Exeter, were elected an Associate Member of the Society, and the transfer of Mr. C. C. Jackson from Associateship to Associate Membership was duly approved. The prizes awarded in connection with the Measured Drawing Competition of the Society were presented to Mr. F. S. Stilwell (Plymouth), who obtained first place, and Mr. P. O. G. Wakeham (Plymouth).

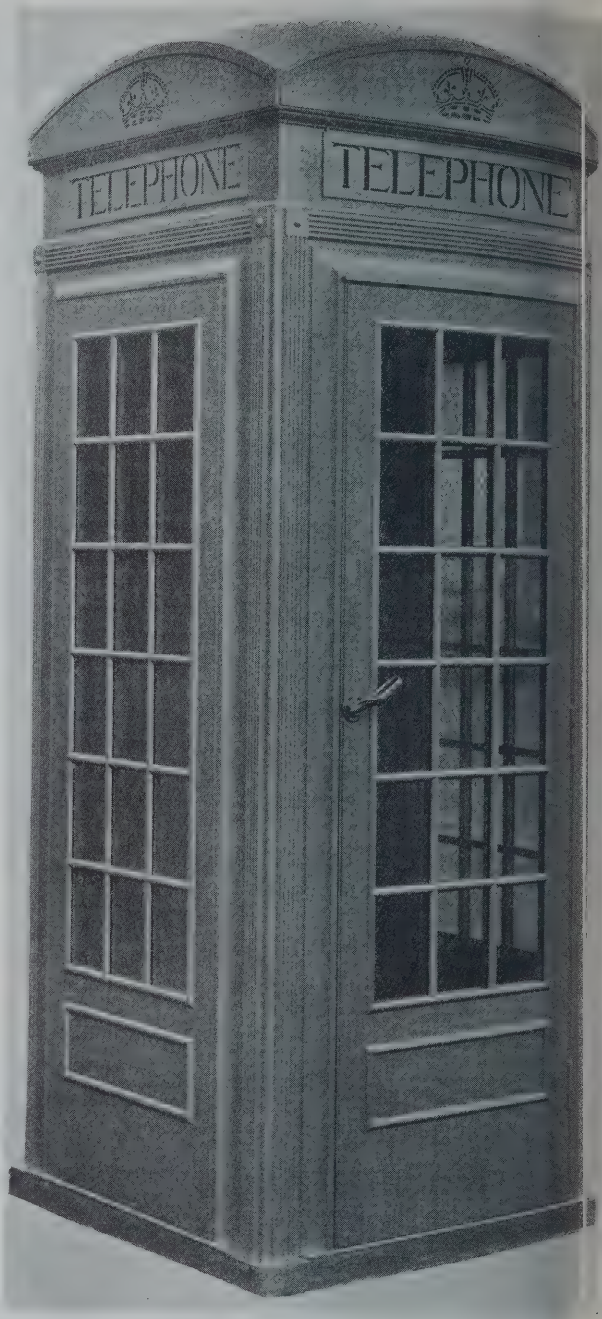
Mr. J. L. Fouracre, F.R.I.B.A., was re-elected President for the ensuing year and the following officers and Council were elected to fill the vacancies of those retiring:—Vice-Presidents: Mr. E. F. Hooper, Lic.R.I.B.A. (Exeter), Mr. H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E. (Plymouth). Members of Council: Mr. L. F. Tonar, Lic.R.I.B.A. (Exeter), Mr. F. A. Vercoe, A.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth), Mr. R. N. Challice (Exeter). Associate Member of Council: Mr. D. W. Cooper (Exeter). Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Samuel Dobell (Exeter). Hon. Auditor: Mr. L. F. Tonar, Lic.R.I.B.A. (Exeter). Hon. Librarian: Mr. W. J. M. Thomasson, A.R.I.B.A. (Exeter). Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Challice, A.R.I.B.A. (Exeter).

Architect's Fees Claim.

Mr. Justice Greer, in the King's Bench Division, on Thursday, delivered judgment in an action in which Mr. Irwin George Smith, member of the Society of Architects, of the Pantiles, Sudbury, Middlesex, claimed from Miss Violet Moxley, of 1, Greenhill Road, Harlesden, professional expenses and costs which he incurred as an architect in preparing plans on her instructions for the building of a kindergarten school.

Mr. R. P. Croom-Johnson was for plaintiff and Mr. F. C. Wynn Werninck for defendant.

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Greer said the defendant was about to lose the premises in which she carried on her school, and mutual friends made the plaintiff acquainted with her. He was a young man who had had some practice before the war and was beginning to get a little practice again in May, 1922. His Lordship was satisfied that in the optimistic state of mind frequently found in architects, and quite *bona fide*, when the cost was in question in a building scheme they were negotiating for a retainer, the plaintiff accepted instructions to prepare plans of a residence and school to cost about £1,500. Had the defendant been told that the cost would be £3,000 or £4,000 she would not have gone on. Besides being optimistic about the cost, plaintiff was more than optimistic as to how the money could be found, and his Lordship thought he promised the lady that he would find the money without requiring her to provide anything till she was in occupation. He also later agreed that no fees were to be paid him until after completion. He might have been thinking of conditions before the war, when one could get a first mortgage for two-thirds value through solicitors and a second mortgage for the balance which the builder or building owner would pay off by degrees. His Lordship had no doubt it would have been of advantage to this young man if he could have had put up the striking building he planned but finding the money for the defendant did not mean finding it on her security, and she told him she could give no security. She could only offer a life insurance policy. He prepared plans for what, he told her, would cost £3,000, and the lowest tender was £3,900. The lady gave up the scheme. She also realised that he could not find the whole of the money. Fresh drawings were prepared on the terms that the architect should find part and the client part security of the cost. When the second scheme failed it was through no fault of the architect. He was entitled to a *quantum meruit*. He was entitled, on the second scheme, to £49 on the basis of a lower scale and a fee of three guineas and there would be judgment for him with costs for those amounts.



Telephone Kiosk Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.

On the recommendation of the Royal Fine Art Commission, the Postmaster-General recently instituted a competition for a design of a telephone kiosk suitable for erection in busy thoroughfares of large towns. It has now been decided to adopt the design submitted by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., which was placed first in order of merit by the Commission, and an order has been given for a preliminary supply of kiosks to that design.

The kiosk will be made of cast-iron sections, to be assembled on the site. The internal measurements ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. clear inside by 8 ft. 6 in. overall, made up in sections and mounted on a concrete base 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 in.

The door will be made of teak, and the window openings in the two sides and door will each be divided into eighteen small panes, glazed with 32 ounce sheet glass.

The interior is designed with a flush surface; angles and projections being avoided as far as possible.

The floor will be of granolithic.

Ventilation is provided by means of the pierced crowns at the top; but the air passes in through a pierced inner ceiling.

A light will be fixed in the centre of the inner ceiling to light the interior of the kiosk, and also to illuminate the word "Telephone," which appears on the four sides in dark blue letters on an opal background.

INTERIOR OF SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. Barry Pitter, Artist.
Exhibited at the R.B.A. Spring Exhibition, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.

Goupil Gallery Spring Exhibition.

Surveying the large gallery one is delighted to find that n the collection of forty-seven pictures almost every taste s represented.

Beatrice Bland charms our fancy by her well chosen subect, No. 53, "Street in Venice." The colouring is delicately endered, many soft tints are introduced, and the whole is leasing and makes us feel more charitable towards many f the other exhibits. Nos. 54, 55, 56, 61 and 62 are by he same artist and each one maintains the quality of No. 53. No. 57 is a portrait of the artist's mother by Mark Gertler. Whilst the picture is well painted, it is open to onsiderable doubt whether Mrs. Gertler was pleased with er son's work. Many members of the art world have laced Mr. Walter Sickert, A.R.A., in the front rank. Some still profess to be surprised and others admit that hey cannot understand his election. No. 65, entitled "The Blue Corset," is, as far as the corset goes, a picture of a very poor specimen. Whilst not claiming to be experts on hese garments, common sense tells us that under no rdinary circumstance could the front busk be the shape depicted by the artist. The tone values of the picture re well painted and selected, but the whole is so utterly uninteresting and poorly drawn as to make one wonder what merit these paintings can find. No. 66 and No. 67 re dreadful paintings. Year after year many have sent heir paintings to the R.A. and have had them rejected, nd yet pictures such as "Jeanne," No. 67, is hung on the ine in a gallery. If the painter were a futurist or a modernst it would be more understandable, but the style is Victorian. No. 72, "The Scottish Girl," is just an impression of a girl in very poor circumstances. Why call her the Scottish Girl and not the Doss House Girl is difficult o realise. We have yet to see Mr. Sickert's rendering of a human being that can claim to be beautiful, and we have still to see his painting of such a being in pleasing surroundings. The world is full of unfortunate people. They constantly appeal to our sympathies but surely a painter should sometimes idealise, and give to the world a rendering of something beautiful. Architects always, under the most adverse circumstances, try to incorporate into building the spirit of architecture. No architect sets out to design something truly ugly. Because the neighbourhood is unclean and the so-called "seamy side" of life lives there, does not animate the architect to design a building which is in keeping with these unfortunate circumstances. And so it should be in the other arts. Whilst a correct record of certain types is very desirable, it seems a pity to exhibit such pictures on every occasion. One does not wish to feel that Mr. Sickert has never been moved by the beauties of life. Surely he is not an exception to every other artist. Surely no human being was ever created who was devoid of being able to appreciate the lovely things that surround us in our daily lives. No. 92, "The Storm," by William Rothenstein. This artist truly surprises those who frequently visit exhibitions. Not long ago he exhibited some paintings at the Colnagi Gallery, Bond Street. Those pictures did not impress one very favourably; in fact, the impression was very disappointing. Here in this exhibition we have a truly fine painting full of realism, This effect has not been obtained by an indulgence in fantastic effects of a wild atmospheric magnitude, but by beautiful tones of colour. The storm is about to break, the houses are lit with just that mysterious colouring that precedes a storm, and we can congratulate the artist most heartily upon what in our opinion is the best picture we have ever seen by his brush.

Correspondence.

The Small House.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—In your excellent leader on above subject, in the last number of your journal, you have dealt in a most convincing and lucid manner with objections to be found in most modern designs for small houses.

We are in danger of falling into the perpetuation of these errors unless we try to find some sane and reasonable solution. It has often occurred to the writer that in the case of a house for a family of small children of both sexes, two small bedrooms, say, about 10 feet by 8 feet, fitted up with bunks might be introduced as a crude solution of the bedroom problem. These bunk bedrooms might have two bunks, with spring bottoms, fitted on opposite walls. This would give sleeping accommodation for eight children in the two rooms.

Children would love it, and anyone with much experience of travelling on liners know that six people may be confined for weeks in a much less space, with no ventilation but a small port hole, which in Northern seas is usually closed. This cabin has also to be used as a dressing room.

A bunk bedroom would have to be properly ventilated, but this is a very simple matter.

Attached to the bunk bedrooms a small dressing room might be placed, which, in the daytime, might be used, on wet days, as a nursery. An arrangement like this would occupy much less area than that usually provided for six or eight children, The housing authorities would do well to consider such a possible alternative to the silly little 60 to 80 super feet single bedrooms we see so often in competition designs.

Even for adults, such an arrangement would be much better than much of the accommodation we see provided at the present time. A greater and more crying evil, however, is the slum problem. If the slum problem could be solved, the drink, crime and insanity records would soon be greatly lowered.

Freud shows us clearly that the seeds of crime and insanity are largely sown in childhood.

The writer remembers once having to survey a condemned slum tenement. It was a double tenement entering off one common stair. The houses were mostly of the one roomed class. Fifty-two families lived in the block. The most vivid imagination can hardly conceive the moral possibilities of such a situation. True, some of the rooms were occupied by single women. Each flat had a common w.c. on the landing. At the lowest computation, 150 souls must have been herded together in this vile abode.

In one room, the writer found a young woman, dead drunk, lying half naked on a bed without blankets, and two little children, a boy and a girl, crouching naked, in a corner.

Such was the evil reputation of this property that it was locally known as "The Celestial Mansion."

There must be some solution for such problems, economic or otherwise.

The existence of such places lead to increased taxation for the support of law courts, prisons, asylums, reformatories, and the police force, which have their existence largely owing to the existence of such loathsome slums.

What we need is the advent of some social Mussolini, who will send the cry throughout the land, compelling the Government to crush all vested interests, so that the race may have an opportunity of rising to a higher plane, untrammelled by falsely created economic conditions.

The highest medical and eugenic authorities maintain that children of opposite sexes should never under any circumstances be allowed to sleep together after attaining the age of four, and such a system as the bunk room system suggested, might prove a partial solution for the planning of small houses for the working classes.

Space forbids dealing with other urgent and obvious defects in our present systems of house planning, but your stimulating and suggestive leader breaks new ground, and it is to be hoped will lead to housing authorities and architects taking longer views in tackling such problems.

Britain should pause before breaking entirely with its honourable traditions in domestic design, and the use of sound materials and replacing such by standardised designs.

No architect wishes to perpetuate this state of affairs, but where stands the Government and the Church to-day? Without purity there can be no real joy.

Edinburgh, April 4, 1925. William Davidson.

The Professional Position of Architects.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—Mr. O'Mahony's excellent article on this subject, in your issue of April 3, shews that this question is engrossing the attention of the profession over a large part of Europe.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that it should have attained such prominence at a time when Governments and Corporations are urging on the country, and assisting, all kinds of cheap and shoddy methods of house building in steel and concrete.

The architect can hardly be blamed for the present state of affairs. For the most part he has patiently waited, hoping that the economic balance would be readjusted.

In America a bricklayer can lay two thousand bricks a day without spraining his wrist, for which he receives the sum of 70 dollars a week. Contrast this with the state of affairs here and we have no difficulty in apportioning part of the blame.

Architecture is commonly spoken of as the Mistress Art, but it is rapidly becoming more a matter of speculative business.

Architectural education has made a great advance in this country during the last twenty-five years, largely owing to the fine work and influence of the Royal Institute of British Architects with the administration of its scholarships and prize schemes and the great encouragement it has given to the founding of fully equipped and staffed schools of architecture in our educational and industrial centres. Yet with all this advance we see on every hand more and more untrained and unqualified persons entering the profession. Such persons find it a paying business. They have no scholastic qualifications and thus no reputation to lose. They do not worry about half-inch details and fullsized drawings. Questions of material, texture, balance, composition and colour are unknown to them, and most of their work would pay at 2 per cent. because there is neither time nor thought given to create a work of art.

The danger is, that even the cultured highly trained architect may be tempted to follow a policy which pays, and sacrifice ideals to meet what is only a temporary need, and we as a profession will have difficulty in explaining to our children and grandchildren the meaning of the present chaotic productions.

One would naturally assume that the status of a man was determined by the quality of his work.

One very unfortunate feature is, that the client of to-day has no traditional intuition of the duties and functions of an architect.

The aristocracy bulk less and less as our clients.

The new rich, the profiteer and the small capitalist have no understanding of the wonderful history and traditions of architecture and cannot tolerate the artist architect's concern for thoroughness and scholarship.

From historians we learn how the great men of the past were treated. Brunelleschi was carried from a meeting of the building committee of the cathedral at Florence by four Gendarmes because he insisted that he knew more about graphic statics than the committee, and Michael Angelo had to listen to the babblings of a committee about the nose of a statue of a cardinal he was carving being too big.

We forget that while these men were alive they were treated as very ordinary fellows, and had even less status, probably, than the average successful provincial architect of to-day. There was no Royal Institute in these days to confer degrees which to-day enable a man to secure the respect of his fellow citizens. The Guilds may have been powerful, but the two cases mentioned have been placed on record, and shew that even the very greatest men of the past were treated ignominously by their contemporaries, and yet their work was wonderfully good.

In medicine we have M.D.'s, F.R.C.P.'s, bone setters, herbalists and psycho-analysists and others more or less reputable.

In law we have barristers, S.S.C.'s, W.S.'s, solicitors and others who seem to practice and thrive on various forms of law practice. These are all supposed to be closed and protected professions. If architecture had not been primarily an art the solution would be simply a matter of closing the door, as in the case of the law and medicine, and although there must be necessarily cases of real hardship, the passing of a generation would right everything. But the fact that architecture is firstly an art makes the matter somewhat involved. In art we have many cases of men who have followed some other occupation until they have reached the age of thirty or more, taking up art and ultimately becoming leaders in various branches of art. Are these men to be debarred from practising?

It is certainly unfortunate that so many, architects with half the alphabet after their names in the way of honours, titles and so-called degrees, are so entirely ignorant of the most elementary principles of the evolution of the history of architecture.

No solution of the problem will meet all needs, but any measure which would exclude the obviously unqualified person from the profession would be welcomed by the great body of trained and fully qualified architects.

William Davidson.

Edinburgh, April 4, 1925.

Overcrowding.

1
We may talk, and even grumble,
And many folk may say
That the architectural epoch
Has seen its brightest day.

2
And yet from schools and colleges
Our numbers are increased,
And every district in the land
Adds to our craft's increase.

3
From John o' Groat's to Cornwall,
From Wales to Norfolk's shore
Some architectural body
Exists and gathers more.

4
The Client in perplexity
May scratch his head and frown,
He knows so many architects
He cannot write them down.

5
His father knew but Pecksniff,
His sons know many men
Whose talent and whose knowledge
Were never dreamed of then.

6
Where few burgled in their efforts
In Victoria's golden reign
Young architects see visions
From Florida to Spain.

7
Our papers praise the architect
And talk with skilful care
Of columns and pilasters
If they, in truth, are there.

8
If not, they prate of axial lines,
Or hold Olympia's show.
Who would not rush to fill the breach
Or try to soothe the woe

9
Of a world which loves fine buildings
And praises them in print ?
Who would not be an architect ?
We ask you what you think.

10
Alas there is a cogwheel
Without which we must stop.
We all must find the client
Without whom we must drop.

11
There is one small essential
We may mention with a sigh,
Unless they can get money
Even architects must die.

12
But surely little details
Like these should not dismay
Those willing to build palaces
To house our wants to-day.

13
If all were as it should be
We should not want for fees.
The public with keen pleasure
Would be humble at our knees.

14
It would pay us quick and gladly,
Applauding all we do,
A golden age would quickly dawn
Alike for me and you.

15
'Tis true the British workman
Makes building very dear,
But we must count the price of food
And what he pays for beer.

16
'Tis true we pay in taxes
A very heavy sum
Which presses on the public
From whom commissions come.

17
'Tis true that British commerce
May stagger 'neath the load
Piled up by adverse circumstance
The war has partly sowed.

18
Yet we act as if the flowing tide
Were bound to sweep our boat
Where seas of plenty gently break
Upon the shores of hope.

19
Mayhap in our many travels,
El Dorado's golden shore
May be reached by those who wander
And will leave it nevermore.

20
We have the training needed,
We have great numbers now,
Where few with trouble forced their way
We have our legions now.

21
Yet Wisdom might induce us
To follow Labour's lead
And stay the entrance to our ranks
Till greater is the need.

22
We may educate the client,
We cannot fill his purse.
Failing the last essential
We may incline to curse.

23
None will help us in our trouble
If we fail to add the sum.
From neglect of simple balance sheets
Our ruin sure may come.

[We recently found a number of old architectural works at a noted publisher's shop and when examining these the above verses, written on a scrap of paper, fell out.—Ed.]

General News.

ACCRINGTON.—The Victoria Hospital House Committee have in view a scheme for the extension to their institution, estimated to cost £40,000, and the erection of a Nurses' home to cost between £10,000 to £12,000. The plans are being prepared by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. W. J. Newton, F.R.I.B.A., which are only in the preliminary stage.

AYLESBURY.—The Corporation have accepted the tender (£12,178) of Messrs. Webster & Cannon for the erection of 26 three-bedroomed non-parlour houses.

BALHAM.—Plans passed by Borough Council: 11 houses, Fishponds Road, for Mr. A. G. Jenkins; 3 shops between 35 & 45 Upper Tooting Road, for Messrs. Swain & Selly.

BASINGSTOKE.—The Corporation propose the erection of houses on land now used for allotments.—A retaining wall is to be erected in Worting Road at a cost of £3,865.

BATTERSEA.—The Works Committee are to provide fittings and furniture at the new reference library in Alterburg Gardens at a cost of £1,359.—Additional office accommodation is to be provided on the frontage of the Council's land in Lavender Hill.—Plans passed: milk depot, Silverthorne Road, for Nestlé Condensed Milk Co.; four houses in grounds of Ye Tyle House, Upper Tooting Road, for Messrs. Jas. Potterton & Sons.

BIRKENHEAD.—A motor ambulance garage is to be erected at the hospital at a cost of £1,645.—Premises in Grange Road West are being purchased for £5,000 for an electricity showroom, and the cost of adaptation and equipment is estimated at £1,000.—A Baptistry is to be erected in connection with St. Lawrence Church, Beckwith Street.—A further 200 houses are to be subsidised.—The Corporation are negotiating with the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board for the acquisition of Queen's Buildings for part demolition and part reconditioning for housing purposes.—The Borough Surveyor has been instructed to prepare plans for tenements and cottages for poor people on land in the vicinity of Ilchester Road.—Hamilton Estate, Ltd., propose the erection of 40 houses in Iris Avenue and Snowdrop Avenue, and the Dawson Birkenhead Houses, Ltd., are to erect 124 houses in the vicinity of Price Street.—Sanction is being sought for a loan of £2,393 for the furnishing and equipment of Park Hill School.

BOLTON-UPON-DEANE.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. E. E. Dickinson, contractor, Bolton-upon-Deane, for the erection of 74 houses at Barnborough Lane, Goldthorpe. Sanction of the Ministry of Health has been obtained for a loan of £36,000 to defray the cost.

CLAPHAM.—Messrs. R. H. Miller & Son, Ltd., are to erect 15 houses and 6 garages in Atkins Road.

GUILDFORD.—The Borough Surveyor is to report as to the cost of purification and softening plant for the baths.—Plans passed: Additions, Midland Bank, High Street, for Messrs. Whiney, Son & Austin Hall; conversion of 3 and 4 Wellington Place into a maternity home, for Messrs. Clemence & Co.

HACKNEY.—Plans passed: factory on site of 203 to 213 Mare Street, for Mr. E. L. Haynes; post-mortem room, German Hospital, Dalston Lane, for Messrs. Durbin & Katesmark; factory on site of 45 Wallis Road, for Mr. W. Abbott; 10 houses, Craven Walk, for Mr. G. H. Burghes.

HILLINGDON.—In view of the impending closure of the Church of England School, the Middlesex County Council are acquiring the site for a erection of a Council school.

ISLINGTON.—The L.C.C. Education Committee are to enlarge the Montem Street elementary school by 160 places.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. propose the widening of Southend Lane at a cost of £94,000.—Plans passed by Borough Council: four houses, Coniston Road, for Messrs. W. Reynolds & Co.; seven houses, Agnew Road, for Messrs. Dunsmore Bros.; ten houses, Adamsrill Road, for Messrs. Dorrell Bros.; eight houses, Penberth Road, for Mr. T. A. Boughton; nine houses, Como Road, for Messrs. Engram & Co., Ltd.; twelve houses, Bellingham Road, for Mr. E. A. Stone.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. A. E. Cuddy, architect, 20 Hackens Hey, is preparing plans for the erection of good class houses at Springwood Estate, Aughton.—Mr. E. B. Bailey, M.S.A., architect, of No. 9 Cook Street, has prepared plans for the construction of a new sanitary block and structural alterations to five lower blocks at Walton Institution for the West Derby Board of Guardians. The contract has been placed with Messrs. William Griffiths, Son & Cromwell, Ltd., contractors, Liverpool.—Messrs. R. Owen & Sons, architects, 3 Cross Hall Street, have prepared plans for the erection of 10 houses at Whitedge Road for Mr. Hugh Jones, builder, and for 12 houses to be erected in St. Mary's Road for Messrs. Williams & Jones.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—The borough architect has been instructed to prepare plans for 60 non-parlour houses at Dowlais and Cyfarthfa to rehouse displaced tenants in insanitary areas.

MORECAMBE.—New offices and stores are to be erected at th Corporation gas works.—The Borough Surveyor has been aske to prepare an estimate of the cost of improvements at the sanatorium.—Permission has been given to the trustees of th Morecambe Parish Church Parochial Hall to proceed with th development of the site in Church Street for the war memorial—Plans passed: 4 houses, Albert Road, for Messrs. W. Gardne & Co.; 4 houses, Morecambe Road, for Messrs. Pratt & Eccles 4 houses, Lunesdale Avenue, for Messrs T. Hillman & Sons garage and cattle shed, Acre Moss Lane, for Mr. J. T. Akeroyd

SALFORD.—The purchase of a site at the corner of Langworth Road and Liverpool Street is recommended for the purpose o erecting a library to serve the Weaste and Seedley districts.—The purchase of the workhouse site is proposed for purpose o street widening, the erection of a school and a recreation ground—Mr. George Westcott has been appointed architect in connection with the erection of 30 additional houses on the Weast estate.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation Markets Committee has prepared a scheme for the erection of abattoirs at a cost of £260,00 on the Cricket Inn Road site.—The Housing Committee recommends the tenders of Mr. C. W. Alflat for the erection of 22 houses at Norwood estate for £10,758 and Messrs. James Laver & Sons, Ltd., for erecting 150 at Manor estate for £63,095.—Plans passed: four houses, Montrose Road, for Mr. Fred Vasey; six houses, Parkhead Crescent, for Mr. A. J. Belton; four houses, Huntingtower Road, for Mr. E. Davey; vicarage, Castor Road, for Church Burgesses; four houses, Glenorchy Road, for Mr. B. Eagers; five houses, Dovedale Road, for Mr. Edwin Cooper; six bungalows, Moorview Road, for Messrs. S. Higton & Sons; six houses, Milden Road, for Mr. J. N. Read.

SHREWSBURY.—The Corporation propose the acquisition of the racecourse estate of 50 acres at a cost of £8,500. The land is needed for new schools and for housing.—The Housing Committee recommend the tender, £25,737, of Mr. William Higley, of Pontesbury, for the erection of 62 houses on the Coton Hill site.

SOUTHFIELDS.—Plans passed by Wandsworth Borough Council: 36 houses, Sutherland Grove, for Messrs. Belfridge, Saville & Hooper.

SOUTHWARK.—Plans passed by Borough Council: Rebuilding 245 Walworth Road, for Messrs. Leighton & Higgs, F.R.I.B.A. boiler shed at Hope Yeast factory, Orange Street and Momar Street, for Mr. P. M. Fraser, F.R.I.B.A.; garage on site of 203, Union Street, for Sir Chas. T. Ruthen, architect, on behalf o Messrs. R. E. Jones, Ltd.

SPRINGFIELD.—Wandsworth Borough Council have passed plans for a sports pavilion in Highfields Grounds for Messrs. G. H. King & Sons.

STREATHAM.—Plans passed by Borough Council: dairy, Back Lane, for Messrs. Bethell, Swannell & Durnford; 32 houses, Downton Avenue, 16 in Nuthurst Avenue and 48 in Wavertree Road, for Messrs. F. T. Wooding & Sons.—A scheme for a tennis pavilion in Hillside Road by Mr. A. Watson is under consideration.

UXBRIDGE.—The Urban District Council suggest the installation of a fire alarm call system at a cost of £1,000.—A scheme is being revived for the establishment of a maternity hostel and convalescent home.—It is proposed that the undeveloped portion of Austin Waye be offered to firms as a site for the erection of experimental houses available for inspection by local authorities and the public.—Fresh tenders for the construction of a reservoir are to be invited.—Plans passed: 12 shops, Cowley Road, for Mr. A. H. Treby.

WILLESDEN.—The Church Army Housing, Ltd., have now put forward a scheme for erecting 8 houses in Melville Road, with a view to subsidy and a loan from the Council.—Plans passed; 4 houses, Melrose Avenue, for Mr. Jesse Catton; 12 houses and garages, Mount Pleasant Road, for Messrs. C. W. B. Simmonds, Ltd.; concrete shed, Cumberland Avenue, for Fellows Magneto Co., Ltd.; 17 garages, Purves Road, for Mr. H. Shaw; 8 houses, The Avenue, Brondesbury, for Mr. William Glanville; 6 houses, Hanover Road, for Messrs. F. Hilborn & Sons; 4 houses and garages, Aylestone Avenue, for Mr. F. Stanley Allen; factory, Oaklands Road, for Industrial Engineering, Ltd.

Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, the proprietors of the well-known Air Pump Ventilator, request us to announce that their number has been altered from 64 to 65 Holborn Viaduct; the change of number has been made by the L.C.C. Messrs. Boyle's address is the same as before, the alteration being in number only.

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Contract Time.

One of the ways by which contractors could make he architect's position—and it may be added their wn—a good deal easier would be to refuse as a body o undertake to carry out contracts in the customary eriod of time. Admittedly, building operations for any reasons, which need not be specified, take longer han they used to do, but, in spite of this fact, contracts re entered into with time clauses which are only ustified by a spirit of optimism. Whatever the lauses of a contract are, it is assumed by the contractor hat everything will go favourably, that necessary oods will be delivered with promptitude, that weather onditions will be favourable, and that he will not be eld up by changes of intention, by shortage of labour different trades, or by any of the hundred and one rcumstances which often delay building. It is true at strikes and lock-outs are excepted, that allowance as to be made for inclement weather conditions, but is equally true that the proving of these contingent asons for delay is often difficult, and that the average ient will usually look upon the date fixed for completion as being as certain as that of sunrise at the me date.

It is true also that though a limit of time is fixed ithin which, if called upon, the architect must give ecessary drawings and instructions to the contractor, any occasions arise in which the contractor would most unwilling to base a claim for delay.

Would it not be far better if, instead of basing the ntract time on optimistic assumptions, contractors sed it on moderately pessimistic ones, such as the currence of labour friction, shortage of labour, layed instructions, together with a reasonable lowance for bad weather, and having done this, agreed a heavy penalty for non-completion, coupled with bonus for completion before contract time? We ink it would simplify things if the clause dealing with clement weather were omitted, the contractor making ple allowance for this to protect himself.

A very large proportion of building contracts might carried through with little or no friction if the client ere not buoyed up to the hope of seeing his building mpleted in a time which, under the circumstances, not a reasonable one. It is natural for him to believe at the contractor who knows his business would not willing to promise what there is considerable doubt his being able to perform, while he is always liable be told that any delay in the completion of a ilding is putting his employer to monetary loss, ether this is the case or not.

With a large proportion of buildings a longer conct time would matter very little to the client, but ere time is really money it is as reasonable for the ployer to pay a bonus for early completion as to im damages for exceeding the contract time, while e inclusion of a bonus as well as agreed damages delay makes the penalty clause an easier one to force.

Architects would find their position very greatly sed if contractors would agree to take the position indicate, for the architect in a majority of cases is blamed for delays for the occurrence of which he is seldom in any way responsible. As the employer's agent he frequently is forced to ask the contractor to agree to short contract periods, while the contractor may be swayed by the belief that if he is not as supple as wax in this particular the contract will be placed in other hands. But if the different bodies of builders would agree among themselves to a time scale for various classes of buildings in different localities, which should be binding upon their members, this difficulty would be obviated.

Nor would the fact that 18 months instead of 12 months became the customary and agreed period for a contract for a certain class of building diminish the number of such buildings, it would simply obviate the probability of what is now an almost inevitable dispute or reason for dissatisfaction at completion.

If, as we believe, a considerable majority of the buildings now erected are not completed within the time allotted for them, the reason must be either that the time fixed is too short or that contractors as a whole are incapable of conducting their business on right lines. If the last assumption is true, which we think is not the case, it is the contractor's business to make allowance for his own inefficiency.

We recently heard it stated that the delays which take place in the completion of buildings in London were creating an unfavourable impression of the manner in which architects dealt with business, and we remarked that the speed of building operations did not depend on the architect but on the contractor, an obvious truth; but the fact that such assertions are made shows the necessity of checking the undue optimism of those who sign contracts.

The architect has worries enough of his own without being involved in others over which he can have no real control. All he can do is to supply the contractor with details and instructions promptly, to eliminate changes and alterations as far as he can, and not to delay the issue of certificates when money is due. If the contractor is willing to undertake to carry out work which on a reasonable computation is likely to take 18 months in 12 he cannot, as the agent of an employer who is anxious for early completion, ask him to name a longer time. Equally, if he is asked, as he often is, to ascertain in what time a number of contractors are willing to bind themselves to complete a building he cannot keep back any offer any more than he can refuse to disclose a low tender of cost. The unreasonably low price and unreasonably short time must be looked upon as business offers and all the architect can do in his client's interest is to be as certain as he can be that his client is dealing with a contractor who can stand the loss that a failure to complete in time may bring with it. From another point of view the undue shortening of the time often leads at the end of a contract to hastily completed and even scamped work, to trades getting into each other's way, and these and other difficulties the contractor can save us from by behaving with more circumspection about fixing the contract time for any building.

Our Illustrations.

SIBTON PARK, LYMINGE, KENT. HAROLD BAILEY & GUILFORD DUDLEY, Architects.

COTTAGE, BRITON HILL, AND THE RIDGEWAY, SANDERSTEAD. NICHOLLS & HUGHES, Architects.

THE STREET OF THE CAMEL AND THE STREET OF THE RED SEA. From etchings by H. GORDON WARLOW, A.R.I.B.A

Notes and Comments.

"The Villager" Once More.

"The Villager," to whose original views on the subject of modern architecture we recently referred, has once more entered the fray. It is indignant with the suggestion that it would be a good thing if a paper were to add an architectural critic to its staff in order that the public should have intelligent criticism. This "The Villager" says is the way to kill the movement which apparently, in its estimation, can only live if the unlearned are employed to talk about the subject. Remembering our contemporary's former utterances in praise of attempts to make every public building an advertisement by its incongruity with its surroundings, we are not inclined to think it has discovered the final truth in these matters, or to believe that the cause of modern architecture will be greatly aided by its vigorous efforts. We even doubt whether "The Villager" represents the views of the countryman whom it nominally stands for, as an underlying spirit of restfulness rather than of delight in vivid contrasts and restless change usually distinguishes the villager—at least in this country.

Steel Houses.

It is a little difficult to understand why the whole labour controversy in connection with Lord Weir's houses is not settled by facts. Municipal bodies may or may not wish to bind Lord Weir to accept clauses forcing his firm to pay building union rates. The firm in question, if given a contract, can either deal with the contingent labour difficulties or not, if they can, there is no more to be said; if not, one of the conditions which Lord Weir depends on in estimating cost is wanting. But it would seem that there is no power to prevent the individual working when and how he chooses for any pay he is satisfied with, and we hardly see under the circumstances why any attempt should be made to come to terms with the unions concerned. They will either control the actions of men who are necessary to the success of the scheme or fail to do so, and only actual facts can solve the question.

Liverpool Cathedral.

Excavations for the foundations of the central portion of Liverpool Cathedral are to be commenced in July, and it will take from nine to twelve months to complete this section of the work. The cost of the central section, without the tower, is estimated at £300,000, and the added space will provide accommodation for from 3,000 to 4,000 people.

The total subscribed towards this section of the work is £68,925, so that more than £231,000 is yet required. This data gives some idea of the magnitude of the work, of which this is only a section, and which all will wish may be carried out to completion in the lifetime of the architect.

The Elgin Marbles.

We are not in agreement with Mr. Edward Bell, who, in his letter to "The Times," suggests that because Lord Elgin acted with the consent of the Turkish authorities then in possession of Athens, we should refuse to return the "marbles" to Greece. They are parts of the Parthenon, and modern Greece seems to stand more nearly than we can as the inheritor of the ancient Greece. We doubt whether the expenses incurred by Lord Elgin enter into the question. They, at least, could be repaid by the Greek Government if the question were ever raised. Mr. Edward Bell says that the sculptures are safer here than they would be if built into the Parthenon, which is to be partially restored, but this does not seem to be a very strong point. The Greek climate is not likely to very prejudicially affect mark but if so, there is always the alternative of a museum Athens. The suggestion is made that we should keep originals and send casts to Greece, but it would seem the reverse process is a fairer solution. Perfect casts wou be as valuable as the originals for purposes of the Brit Museum, and art education, while very country having civilised government should possess what has a dir connection with its past and traditions. The remains the art of ancient empires seem to us to have no legitima place in our museums if their return were to be demand by people of the same historical traditions who could aff them safe keeping. The collector of antiques may oft serve a useful rôle where he saves the treasures of the p from destruction, but he diminishes the interest and as ciations if he takes away from a locality what intrinsica belongs to it to gratify the wish to collect. Lord Elg performed a useful work in his day, but conditions ha changed, and the changed conditions should govern actions.

Mr. Beresford Pite on Ferro-Concrete.

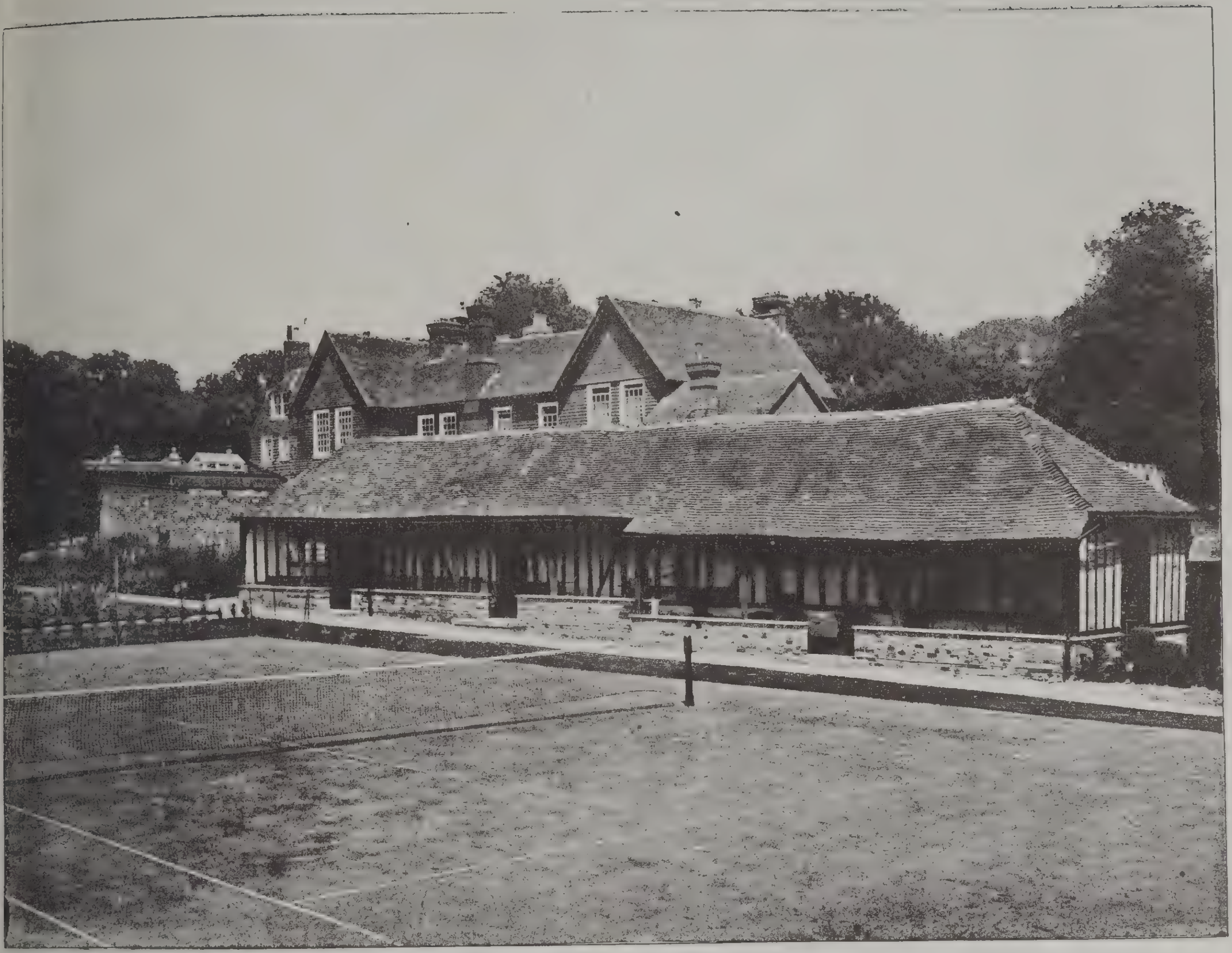
Mr. Beresford Pite, the greater part of whose paper the R.I.B.A. we gave recently, is a pleasing and convinci exponent of architectural theory. We agree with h that the extended use of ferro-concrete must produce gre and radical changes in design, but we are inclined to thi there is a little too much inclination to insist on a logi treatment of materials in architecture. A great part of t architectural design of even the greatest buildings can be explained by the strict application of logical theori, and we admit to a belief that the Baroque archite were on sound ground when they held themselves ligh bound by any but æsthetic canons. A building must fi of all give the accommodation required in a convenie and well arranged manner, whether these requireme and the construction they involve are clearly expressed form seems to us to matter little. At some point or ot a building which departs too widely from the logi expression of its plan or accommodation may beco awkward or expensive, but it is the last fact and not t first which renders it open to criticism.

"The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder."

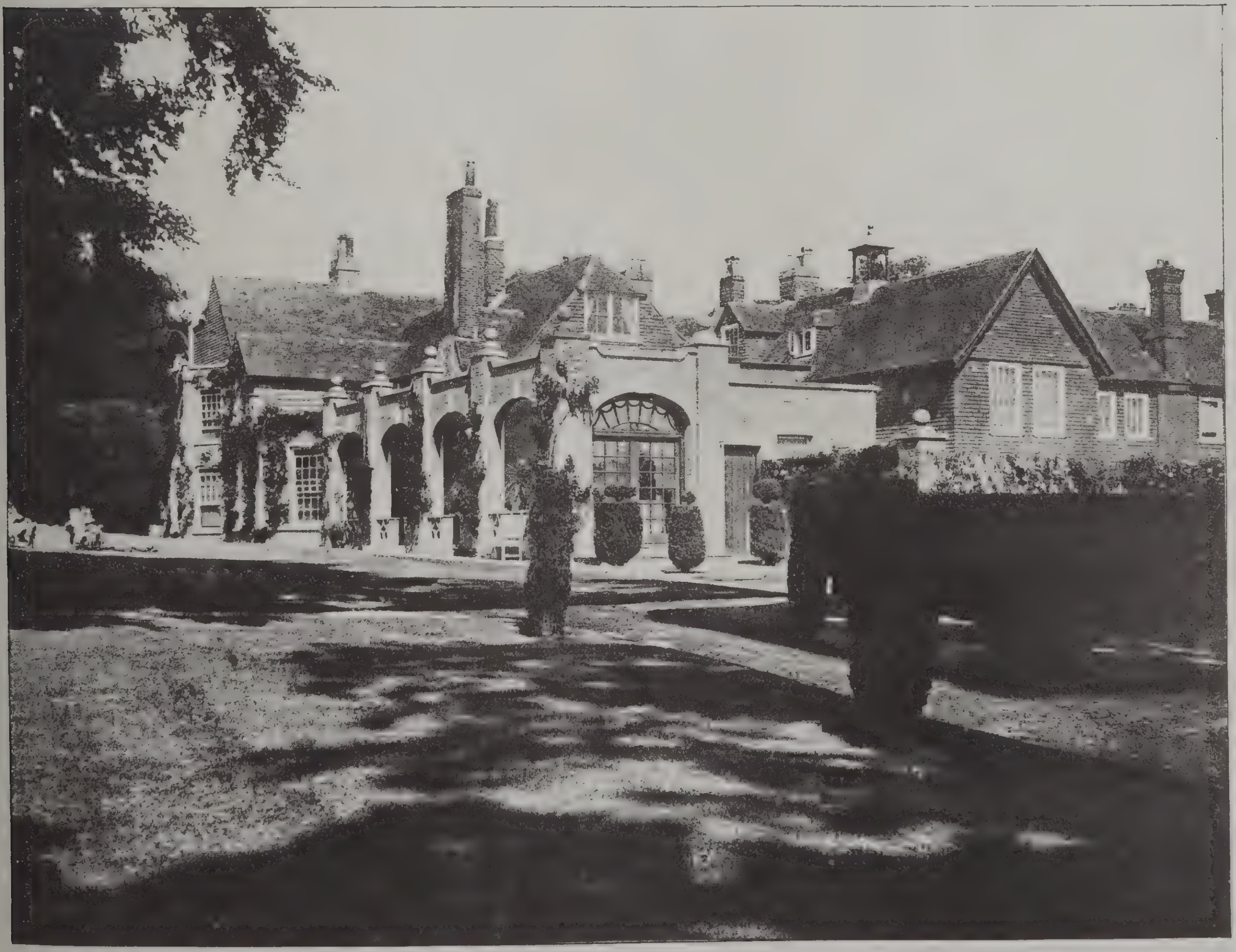
"The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder" in the iss published on Friday, April 10th, have included so illustrations of Liverpool Cathedral. An article on t subject is also given, which gives a clear and concise accou of the great work, which will be appreciated by our co temporary's numerous readers. A few scale drawings details are given, which have not been previously publishe The number is in other respects an interesting and usef one.

Competition Results.

Architects were, we learn, invited by an advertiseme to send in names for inclusion in a limited competiti for the Royal Hospital Schools, which are to be remov to Holbrook, near Ipswich. The following firms we selected :—Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon, Spain; M Vincent Harris, London; Messrs. Buckland & Haywar of Birmingham; Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Forrest, Manchester; Messrs. Milburn, of Sunderland; and Mess Marshall Mackenzie & Son, of London and Aberdee Sir Aston Webb acted as advisor to the Admiralty, th selected design being that of Messrs. Buckland & Haywar of Birmingham. We understand the new buildings wi cost approximately £700,000.



GARDEN HOUSE AND TENNIS COURT.



"INK-PHOTO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3.

GARDEN LOGGIA.
SIBTON PARK, LYMINGE, KENT.
HAROLD BAILEY & GUILFORD DUDLEY, ARCHITECTS.

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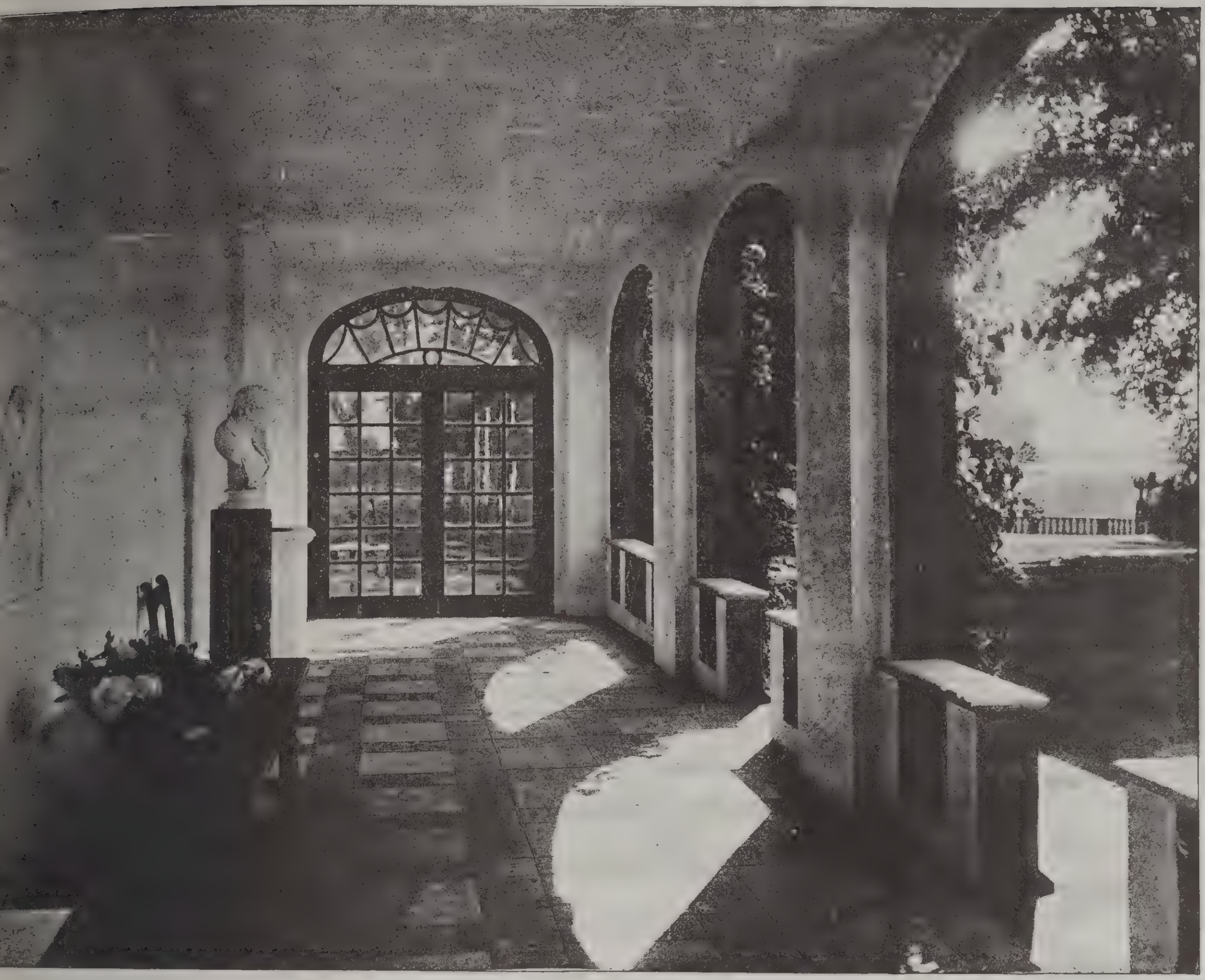
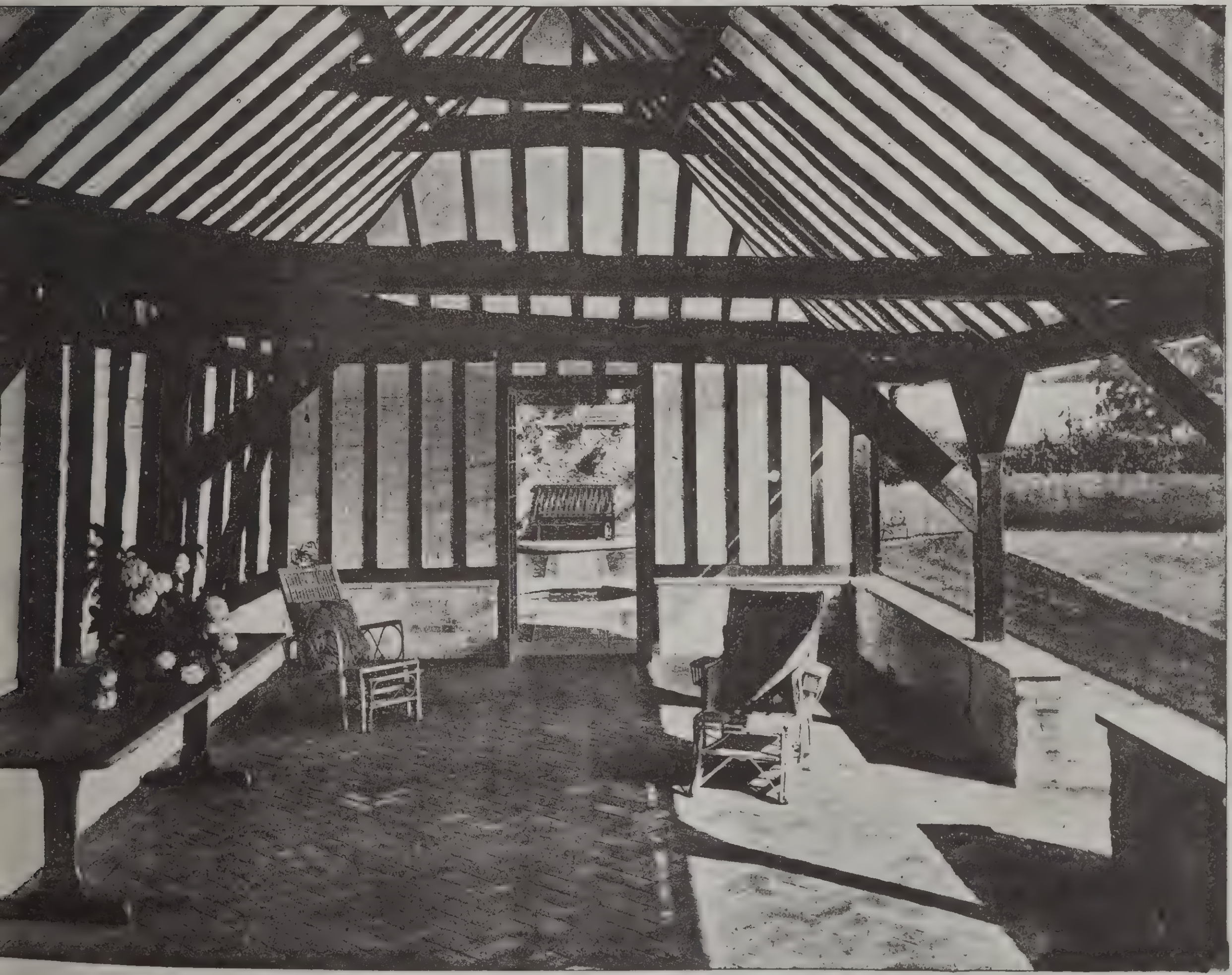


INTERIOR OF GARDEN LOGGIA.



"INK-PHOTO." WM BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON.E.C.3

INTERIOR OF GARDEN HOUSE.
SIBTON PARK, LYMINGE, KENT
HAROLD BAILEY & GUILFORD DUDLEY, ARCHITECTS.

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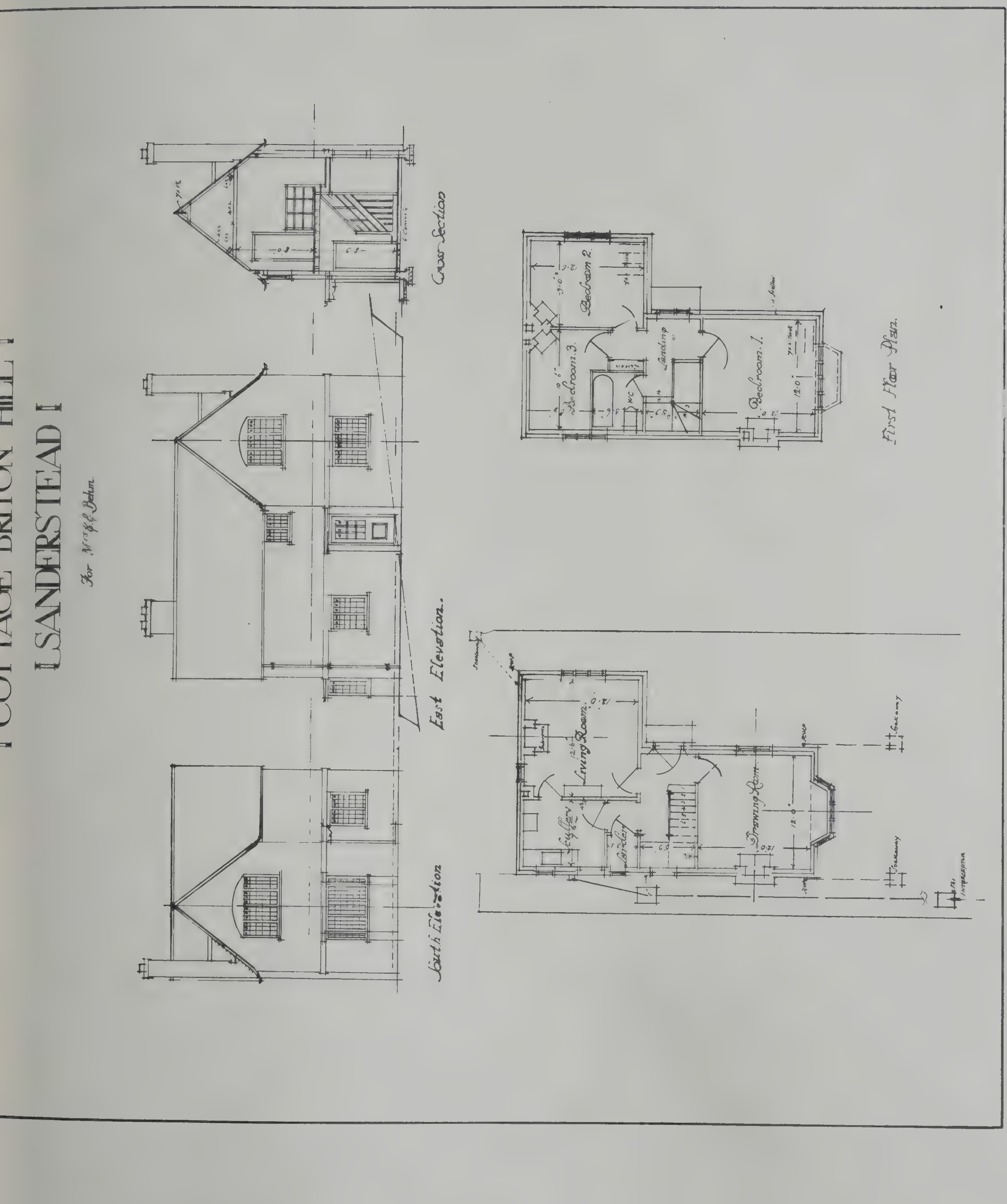

"PHOTO-LITHO" Wm BROWN & CO LTD LONDON, E.C.3

COTTAGE, BRITON HILL, SANDERSTEAD.

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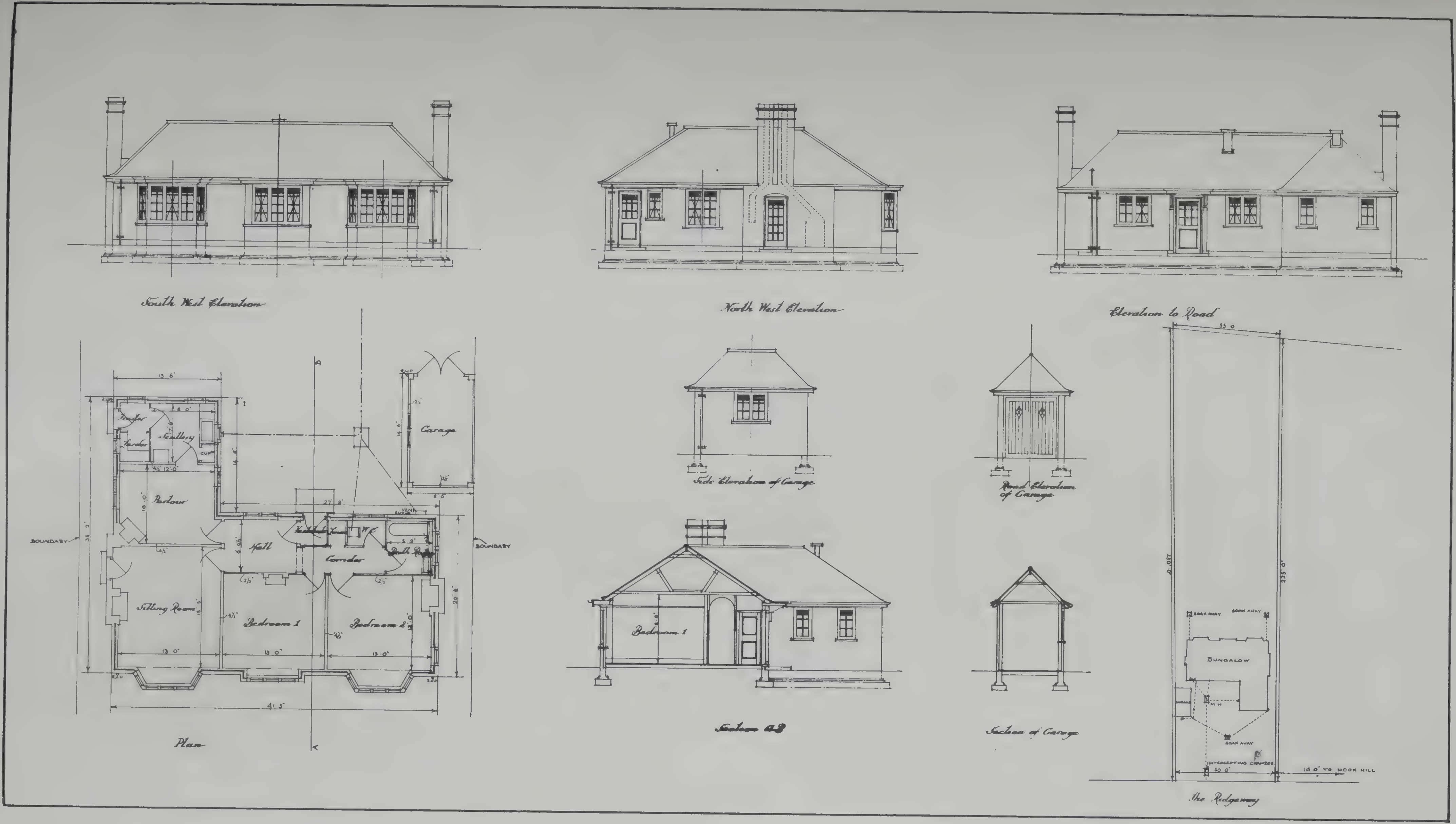

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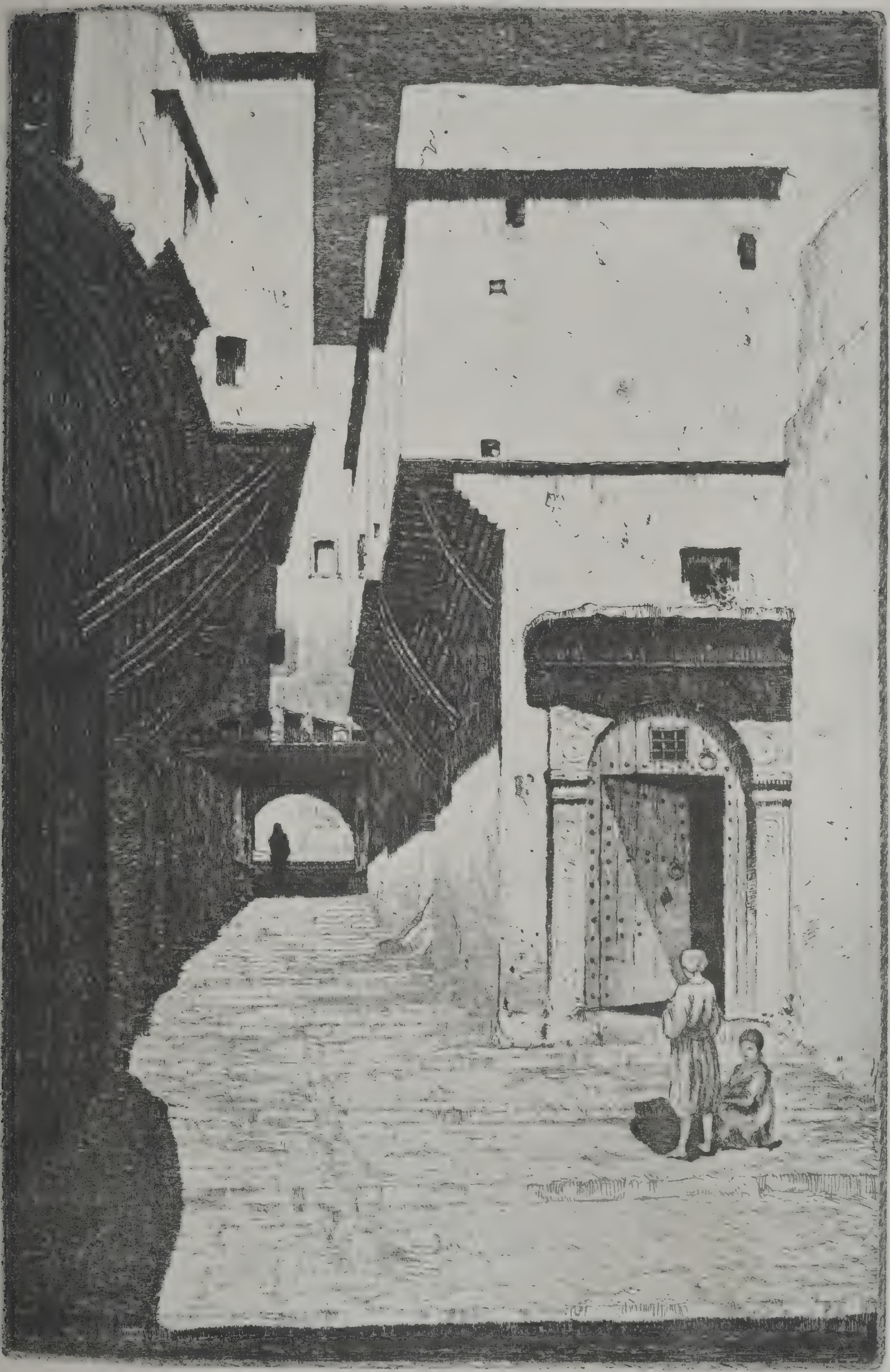
THE RIDGEWAY, SANDERSTEAD.
NICHOLLS & HUGHES, ARCHITECTS.



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THE STREET OF THE CAMEL.

FROM ETCHING BY H. GORDON WARLOW, A.R.I.B.A.,
EXHIBITED AT THE GREATOREX GALLERIES, GRAFTON STREET, LONDON. W.

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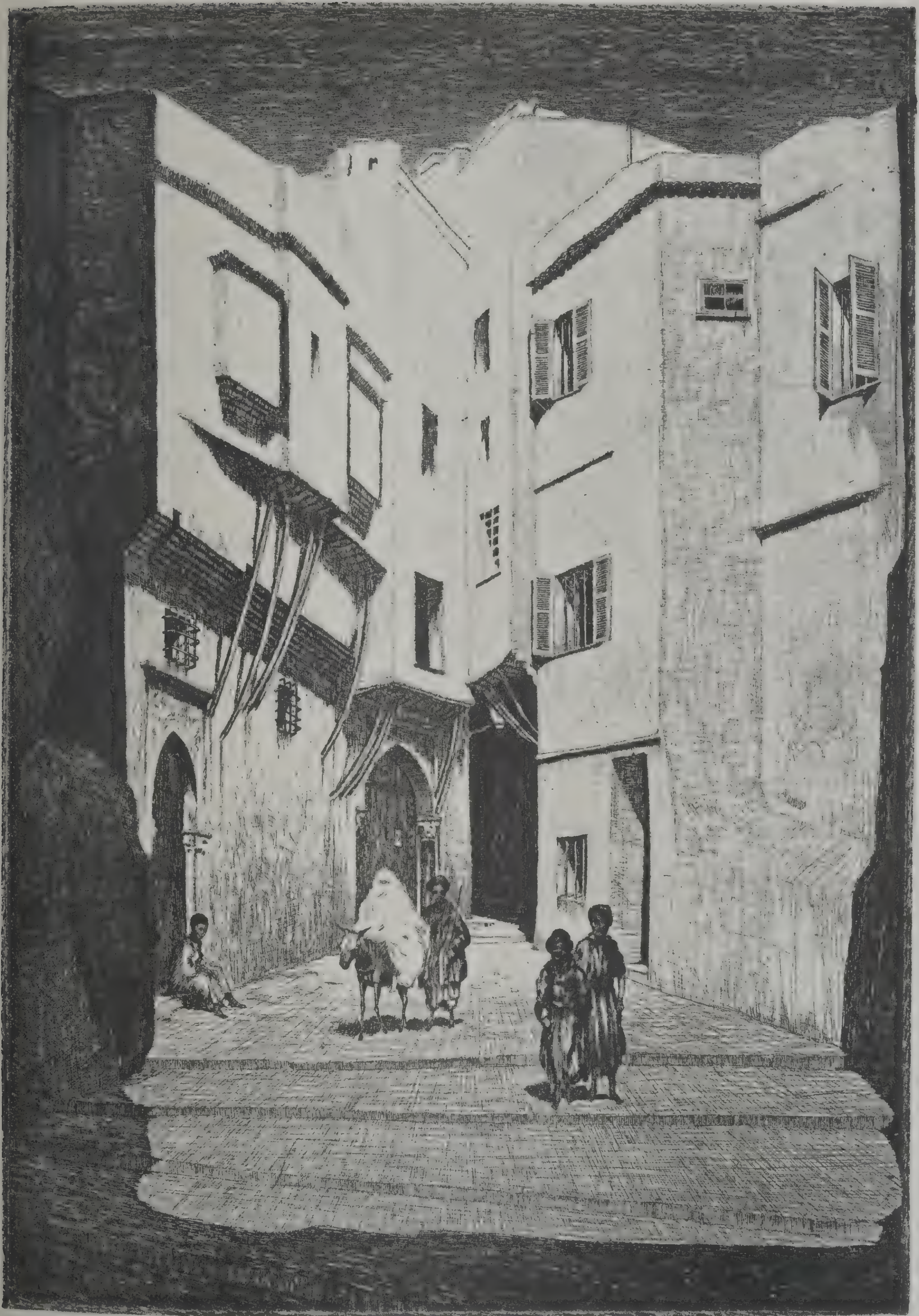


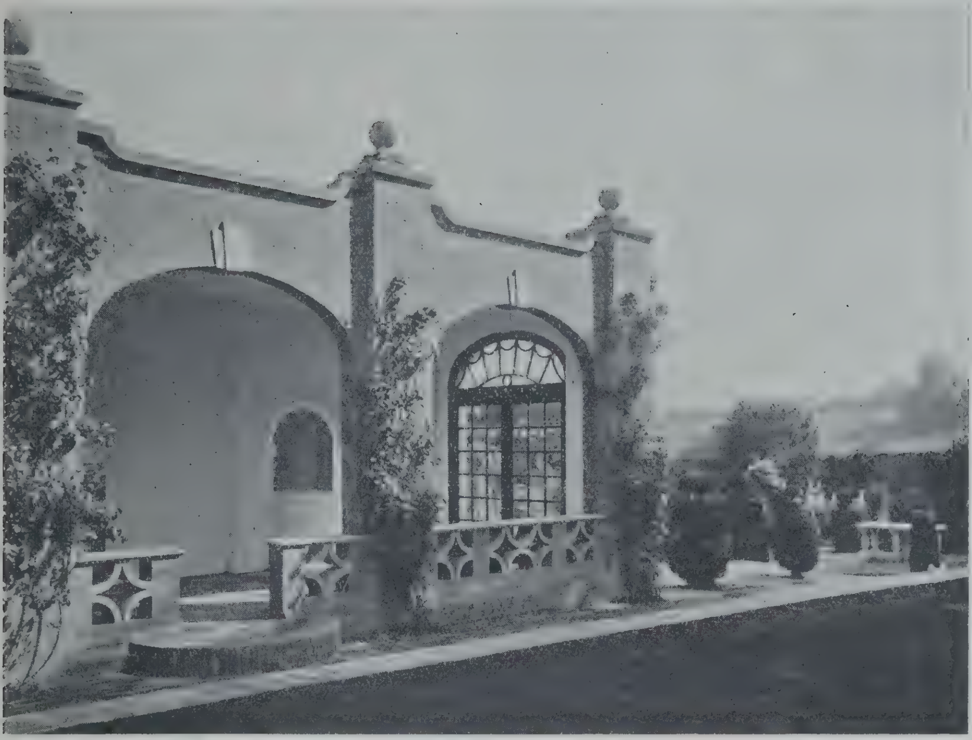
"INK-PHOTO." Wm BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON, E.C.3.

THE STREET OF THE RED SEA.

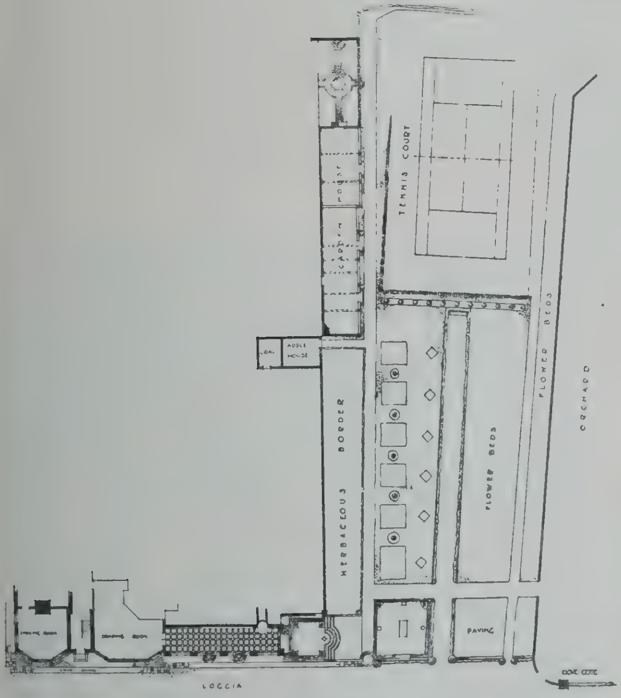
FROM ETCHING BY H. GORDON WARLOW, A.R.I.B.A.,
EXHIBITED AT THE GREATOREX GALLERIES, GRAFTON STREET, LONDON. W.

Sibton Park, Lyminge, Kent.

The Seat of Robert Howard, Esq.



DETAIL VIEW SHOWING CORNER OF THE LOGGIA, THE CIRCULAR FOUNTAIN AND BALUSTRADE AND THE ITALIAN GARDEN.



SIBTON PARK, LYMINGE, KENT.

THE LOGGIA.

Built as a winter garden, 45 feet by 9 feet 9 inches, with a glass roof and large plate glass sash windows in the bays and at the end. The walls are of common brick with a struck joint, and whitewashed. Cement floor and heated by pipes running in two ducts. A small " villa " type door connected it with drawing room. A door in an archway on the back wall opened into the kitchen yard. The place was of no use, what with the flowering shrubs trailing up the walls and the plants on stands, there was hardly any room in which to walk about.

THE ALTERATIONS.

The removal of the sash windows and the glass roof. A new flat roof of wood joists covered with asphalte and plastered underneath. The coping between the piers lowered to line with the drawing room, and elliptical arches in brick (in place of the sash windows) between the piers, and at the end supported on $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch brick nibs built into the piers. A low balustrade, 2 feet 3 inches high, built of brick piers and purpose made quadrant-shaped

THE FORMAL GARDEN AND LILY POND, WHICH WAS ONCE THE YARD FOR GARDEN REFUSE.

A PEEP FROM THE KITCHEN GARDEN, SHOWING THE LOGGIA AND HOUSE IN DISTANCE.

buff tiles, 2 inches thick, with a 2-inch Portland stone capping, the whole forming a seat. The balustrade in the two middle arches have the centre portions left open, as entrances, with semi-circular brick and stone steps. A new pier was built to form the end arch, abutting on to the existing wall, similar to those on the side elevation. This arch is filled in with 2½ inch oak French windows with fanlight above. The capping was carried round to line with the remainder.

New French windows and elliptical design fanlight in oak were built on the centre line into the drawing room in place of the "villa" type door. A new floor was laid composed of Portland stone slabs 18 inches square, bands of red brick laid flat, and 9 inch by 9 inch quarry tiles on 6 inches of concrete.

The walls and ceiling are plastered throughout and left with a rough face, and finished in white distemper mixed with fine sand and stippled. The oak joinery scraped with steel sharings, treated with lime and cleaned off.

In place of the door leading into the kitchen yard, the archway has been bricked up and a circular fountain with a Portland stone top and base, with brick and plaster filling, has been built, with a domed roof.

Our inset plates include two further views of this very effective conversion. One illustrates the new French windows and the elliptical fanlight, which, it will be seen, harmonise very well with the general character of the whole design.

THE GARDEN HOUSE.

Built of oak timbers throughout on a low, rough-built brick plinth and covered with tiles; 82 feet long, by 13 feet 6 inches, and 15 feet wide. Used as a shed for storing house coals, wood, garden implements and potting shed. A yard at the end used for garden refuse. The roof, covered with creepers which had found their way into the interior in many places.

The alterations included the removal of all the partitions and the side facing the tennis court with the exception of the seven main posts which support the roof principals. The posts (three were found to be in very bad repair, and so have been replaced by new ones in new positions) rest on a dwarf wall 2 feet high, which has been rebuilt of old 2-inch bricks found on the site, with a coping of 1½-inch Portland stone. Three openings have been left as entrances. Oak angle braces have been framed to the main posts and wall plate and tie beams and pinned with oak pins. The end walls were found to be in a very bad state of repair, and new oak framing (old oak beams have been re-used) built with a three-light window at the west end looking down the herbaceous border, 110 feet long by 15 feet broad, with an old red brick wall separating it from the kitchen yard.

French casements on the east end open on to a new formal garden with octagonal-shaped lily pond in the centre, paved paths and grass plots in place of the refuse yard. The openings on the sides to the kitchen yard have been filled in with old oak beams with the exception of one opening, which is left for the service of tea, and a new oak door provided.

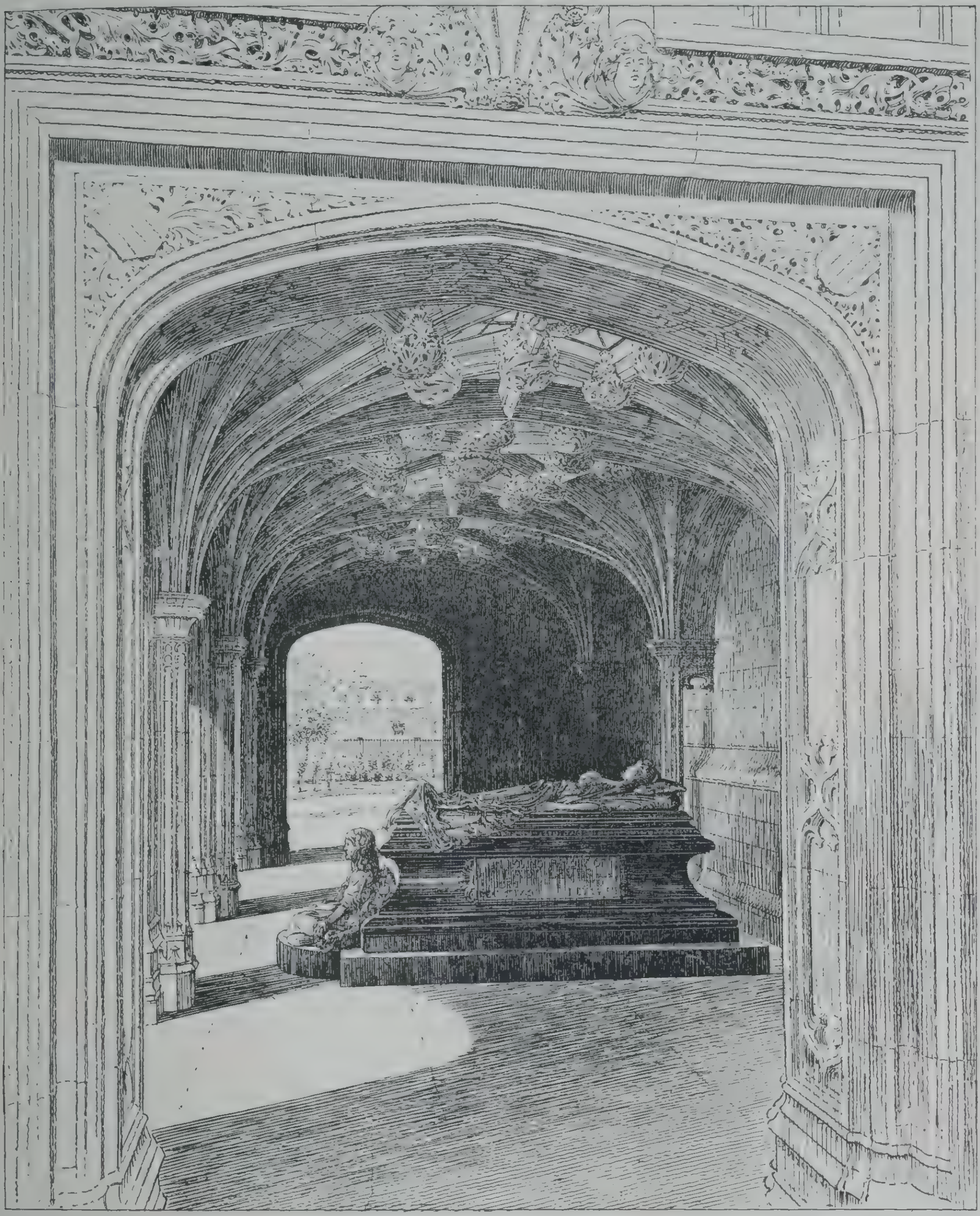
A new floor has been laid of red bricks laid flat, herring-bone pattern, on 6-inch concrete. The space between the roof and wall timbers have been plastered, finished with a rough face and whitewashed, and all the timbers inside and out treated with solignum. The roof timbers and tie beams were found to be in a good state of preservation, but one or two new tie beams had to be added to strengthen the roof. Owing to the creepers on the roof a great many tiles had become misplaced and also had fallen off. The creepers have been cut down and parts of the roof re-tiled with old tiles.

Another less important but quite picturesque addition to the garden was the erection of the dovecote as a terminal at the end of the existing garden wall, as will be seen from our illustration and also by the plan. The nesting boxes and the over-sailing courses under were constructed of old 2-inch bricks and the ledges and the roof of old tiles.

Architects: Messrs. Harold Bailey & Guilford Dudley, F/L.R.I.B.A., 74 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. *Quantity Surveyor:* Mr. W. S. Walder, F.S.I., 74 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. The work was carried out by the following:—Contractors—Messrs. C. Jenner & Sons, 53 Broadmead Road, Folkestone; asphalte work—Messrs. Permanite, Ltd., Salisbury House, E.C.2; locks and door furniture—Messrs. A. Jones Lock Co., Ltd., 10 Dyers Buildings, Holborn Bars, E.C.1.

THE DOVECOTE AT END OF GARDEN WALL.

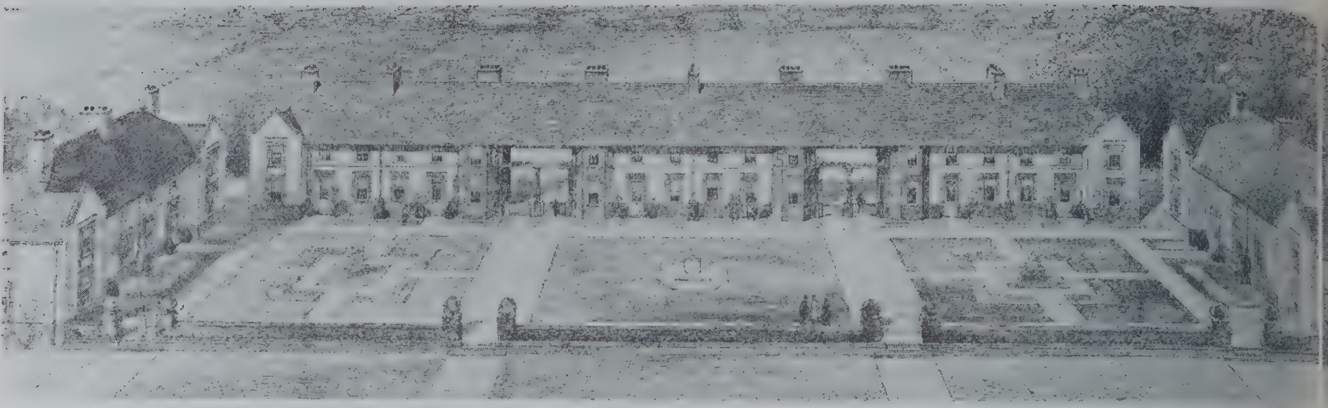
Exhibition of Sketches and Studies by T. Raffles Davison at the R.I.B.A.



LADY LEVER MEMORIAL, CHRIST CHURCH, PORT SUNLIGHT. WM. & SEGAR OWEN, Architects.
Whilst the above illustration bears no signature, the whole style indicates it to be one of Mr. Davison's very best efforts.

t is somewhat difficult to understand how such a very ver artist as Mr. Davison—who has been connected with press for so many years—should have arranged that press view of his exhibition should be at 10.30 a.m. the same day as the show is opened to the public. Most the journals which publish on Fridays go to press on dnesday, and whilst many journals have a big staff of ters, it is hardly the best day upon which to arrange a ss invitation. Those who might care to give an illusted review of the exhibition would be unable to do so, ess they were prepared to give space to such a review er the exhibition is ten days old. The whole art of cessful exhibition organisation rests upon a proper nsideration of the press. Artists who do not desire to nd money on advertising their exhibitions cannot be considerate towards the press, who, under favourable nditions, will give quite a generous amount of free publicity. riting from our knowledge of Mr. Davison's work, we ow him to be a first-rate pen and ink draughtsman. Like true artists, he has his good days and those days in ich work is not done easily. When executing a technically rrect pen drawing, Mr. Davison has no equals in his ecial characteristic style.

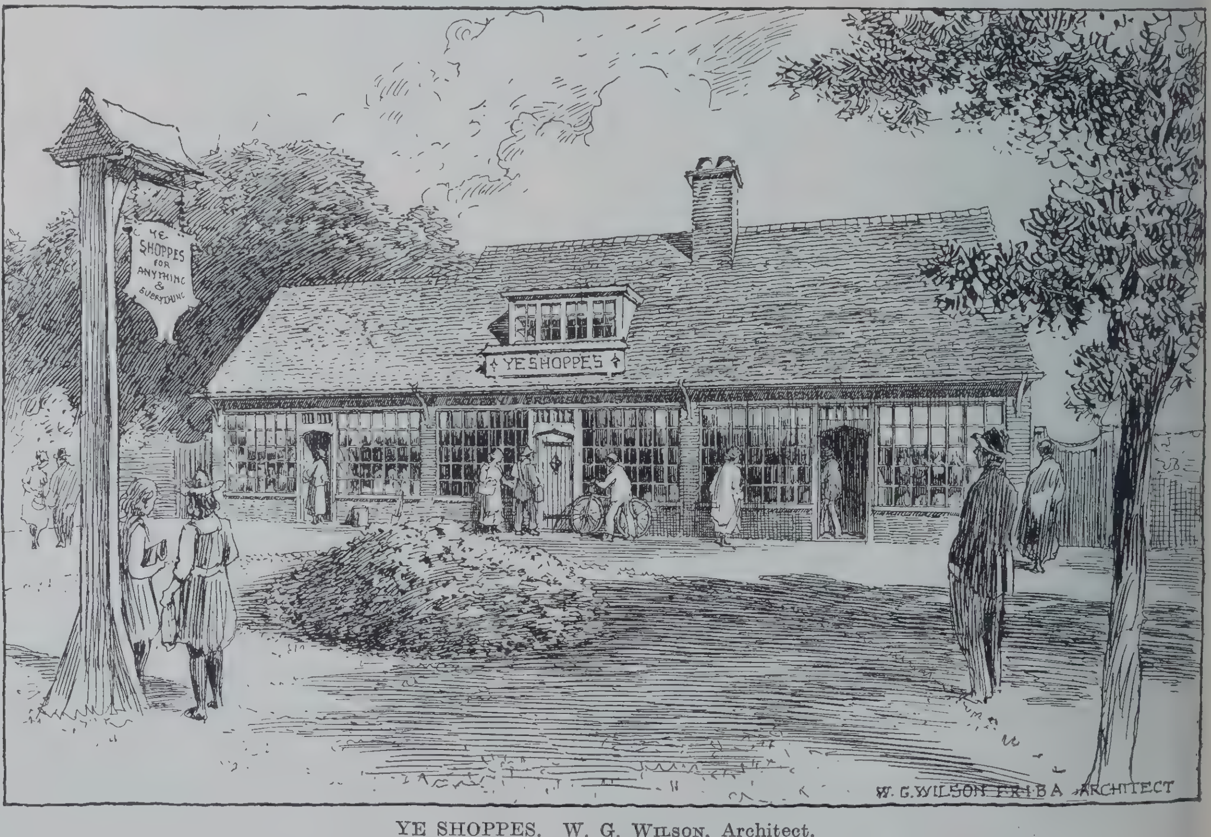
The drawings illustrating the Archiepiscopal Palace, Canterbury, designed by W. D. Caröe, architect, exhibited the same year, are truly good pen drawings. In these the artist introduces a mannerism which year by year has developed, so much so that nearly every later drawing contains some details rendered in this way. With this mannered rendering of trees, shrubs and grassy banks no complaint can be made; it has always, in our opinion, been light in character and has in most cases acted in happy combination with the architectural features. Towards the end of the period in which black and white drawings found whole-hearted favour in the R.A., we find Mr. Davison holding his own very successfully against such clever artists as Geoffry Lucas, Winton Newman, F. S. Watson, F. Griggs and Wontner Smith. In 1909 a drawing of great quality appeared, executed for Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., who then had his office in Bloomsbury Square. The drawing is titled Garden Front of Heathcote, Ilkley. Mr. Davison produced many drawings at this time and in many cases his treatment was very varied. A vigorous drawing for Wantage Hall University College, Reading, for C. S. Smith, architect, is in sharp contrast with a rather laboured effort for Frank L. Pearson, illustrating a Memorial Fountain, Hospital for Sick Children Great Ormond Street. Most of his best work has undoubtedly



GROUP OF COTTAGES AT BRANSTON FOR MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL. SIR ASTON WEBB & SON, Architects.
This drawing is executed in coloured chalks, assisted by some light penwork, the combination creating a very happy effect.

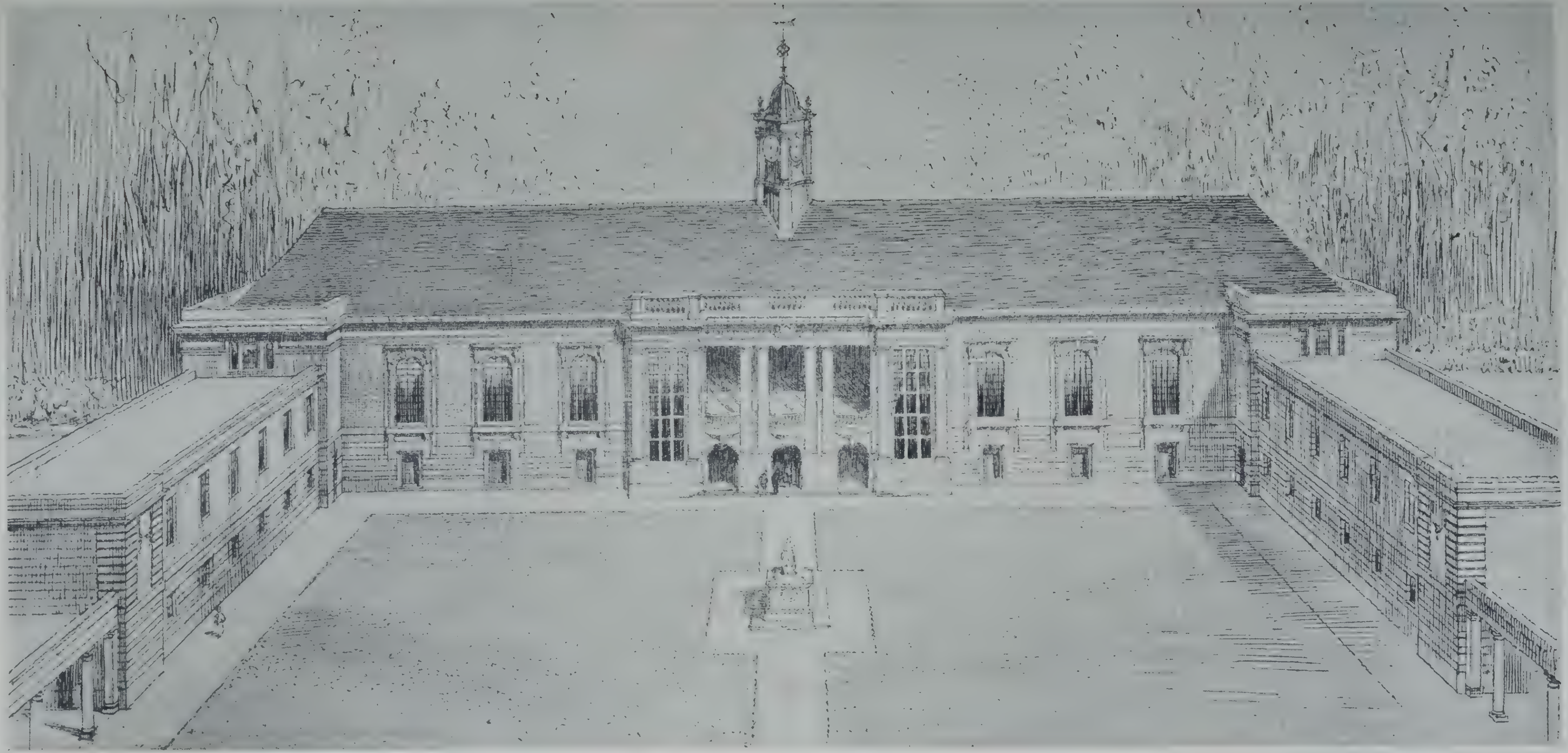
been done when illustrating Sir Aston Webb's architectural designs, and many fine drawings decorate the walls of Sir Aston Webb's offices.

One recalls a very good drawing executed for Mr. G. Washington Brown, titled Miss Cranston's Tea Rooms, exhibited at Edinburgh in 1896, at that time C. E. Mallows was producing some delightful work. In contrast to Mallows' freedom, Mr. Davison's architectural work contained a serious quality which paid great respect to architectural detail. The drawings for Henry T. Hare, illustrating the Stafford County Council Buildings, are very sound, full of charming quality; also the drawings of the interior of the Chapel, House of Retreat, Lloyd Square, Clerkenwell, for Mr. Ernest Newton, whilst a trifle on the hard side, have a fine appreciation for colour values as rendered in black and white. A number of drawings of first class quality and representative of Mr. Davison's work in the later nineties can be seen in the office of Mr. Edward J. May, architect, in Hart Street, Bloomsbury. They illustrate Jardine Hall, Dumfriesshire; whilst the characteristic style that is very pronounced in later work is to be seen in these drawings of Jardine Hall, they possess a charm quite their own. The architectural detail is correctly rendered. With a light touch so difficult produce, the perspective of the grand staircase is partic-larly successful. At about the same time Mr. Davis made a drawing for Mr. J. W. Simpson entitled T Roedean School; this is entirely different in character a great mass of detail is very effectively rendered. 1899 the Royal Academy exhibited Sir Aston Web Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, drawings, which w prepared by Mr. Davison; one would say that the art was then in the full expression of his talents. The subj was most difficult to render effectively, but the st adopted in the foreground assured success. Inste of technically correct, it would perhaps be better write pure pen work. At times the artist has int-duced a tone which seemed to lie between the individ strokes of the pen, specially noticeable is this tone in later sepia work, and whilst from an artistic point of vi this effect might give pleasure to many, it does at tim seem to spoil the wonderful penmanship. Mr. Davis has, as all the architectural profession well knows, dra a great many perspectives which have been hung regula for a number of years at the Royal Academy. When col came into fashion, Mr. Davison turned to pastels, and ma


YE SHOPPES FOR ANYTHING & EVERYTHING
YE SHOPPES
W. G. WILSON F.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT

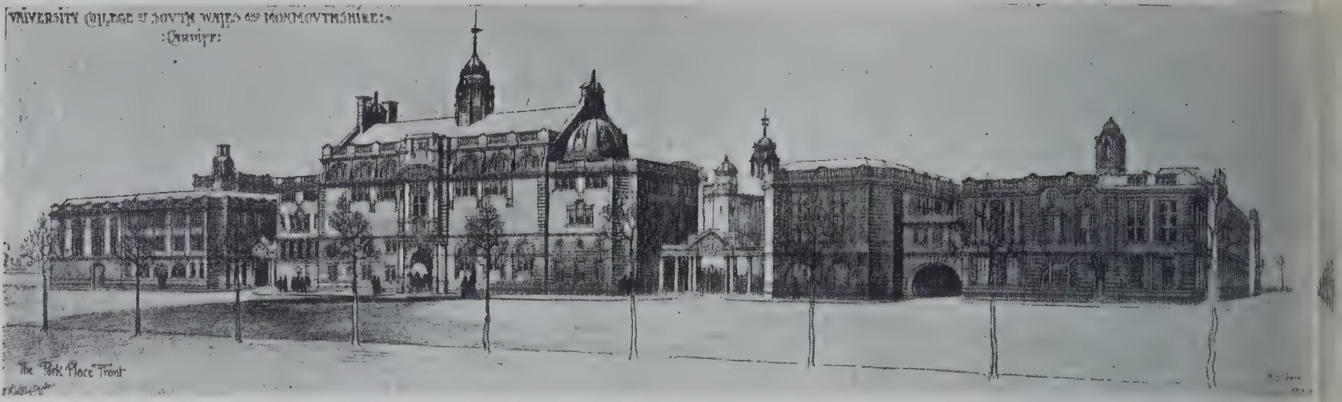
YE SHOPPES. W. G. WILSON, Architect.

The above drawing is of comparatively recent date. It illustrates the artist in one of his free-and-easy moods. Examination will disclose a great variety of tones and values obtained by him in an almost effortless way, but not at all easy to acquire. The tree in the foreground is very ably suggested and lends considerable strength to the composition.



THE TEXTILE TRADES WAR MEMORIAL. Sir Aston Webb & Son, Architects.

The above illustration by Raffles Davison is a very good example of his more recent work; the light treatment of the background is most happy, the drawing also demonstrates the artist's appreciation for creating a focal centre of interest and concentrating his powers upon this point, letting other details play a minor part in the composition.


UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE: CARDIFF:
The Park Place Front

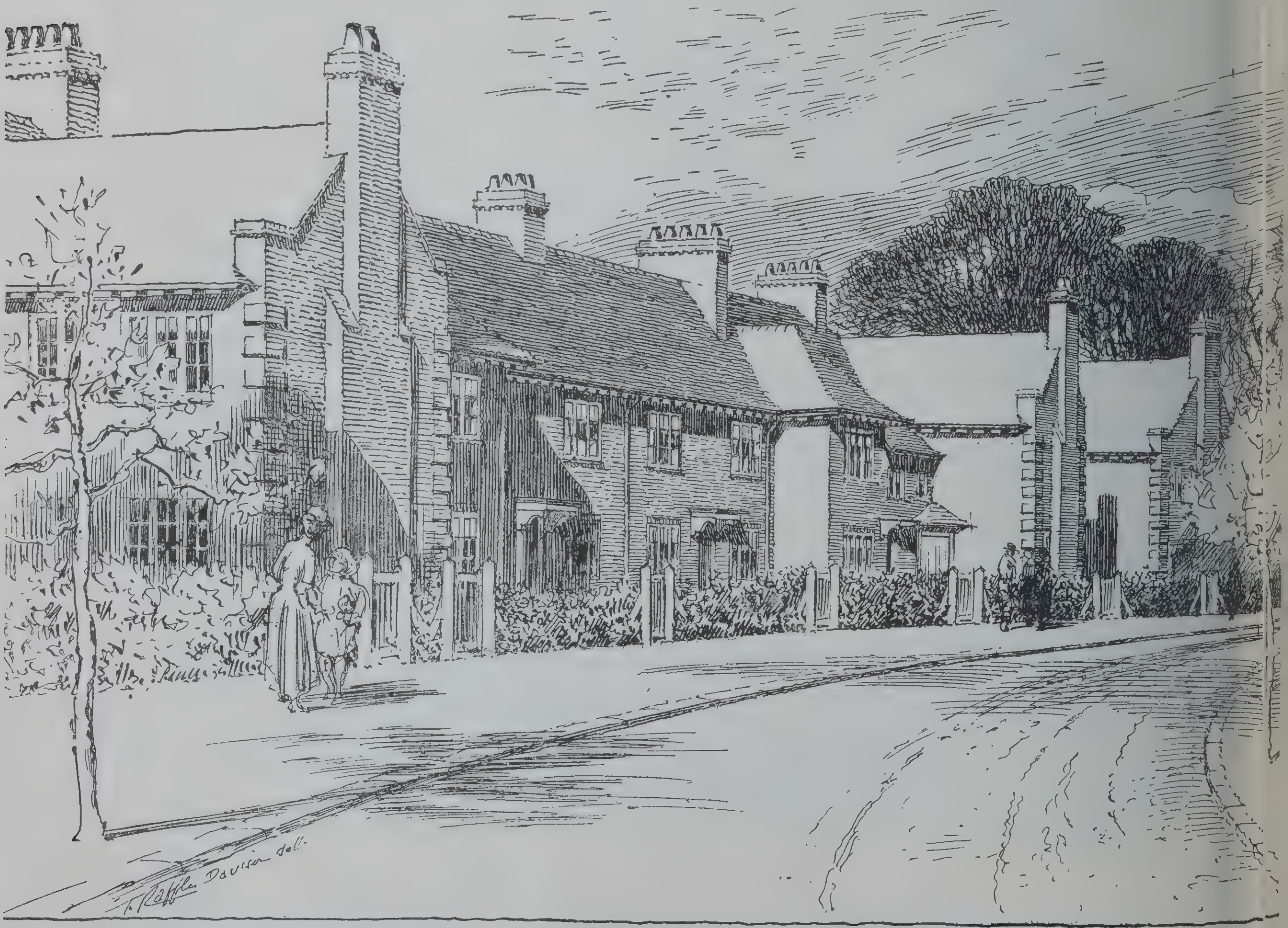
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, CARDIFF. W. D. CAROE, Architect.

The reduction is unfortunately very great, but even under these adverse circumstances it may be seen that Mr. Davison has realised the value of a main feature and has subjected all other interests.

will recall some of the fine drawings he has produced in this media.

We have been able to see the exhibition before the works were completely hung. Many hundreds of sketches have been pasted on brown paper sheets without any attempt at arrangement. This method rather adds to their attractiveness. Many charming sketches will, if disassociated from their immediate surroundings, lend themselves admirably for framing. It is apparent from this collection of sketches that Mr. Davison drew anything which appealed to him, so that his sketches, apart from his perspectives, form an epitome of his tastes. Apart from their interest as pictures and records of architectural details they frequently exhibit a masterly command of technique, which many would be well advised to study. No. 22, a sheet containing four sketches, all of which fascinate and compel admiration. The style is so free and expressive. Sketches of London are also of interest. Two, perhaps, will stand out and be judged by many as being the most successful. One represents Somerset House, the Thames Embankment elevation, as seen from under the arch of Waterloo Brid The light and shade values have been most successful arranged. The other is a pleasing composition illustrati the Victoria Tower, Westminster. In the further galle Mr. Davison is exhibiting some delightful pastel drawin full of charm and delicate colourings. One's chief regr is that the artist has not shown more of these pictur

Raffles Davison has always excelled in his appreciati of the effects of curves in building and in the compositi of bird's-eye views of large buildings and tracts of count surrounding them. What is not so generally known that he is at his best in planning and arranging the lin of a garden. Many architects have employed him to mal drawings of projected houses and have been delighted find that he has suggested a garden plan instructivel which has given full value to their work, a faculty which uncommon. We have sometimes regretted that he h not devoted more time to the illustration of books, as it is pity that much of his best work may share the ephemer lifetime of the architectural perspective.


T. Raffles Davison del.

SHORTSTOWN, HARROWDEN, BEDFORD. CACKETT & BURNS DICK, Architects.

The above drawing is a good example of Mr. Davison's later work.

Producing Shakespeare.

By Claude Bragdon.

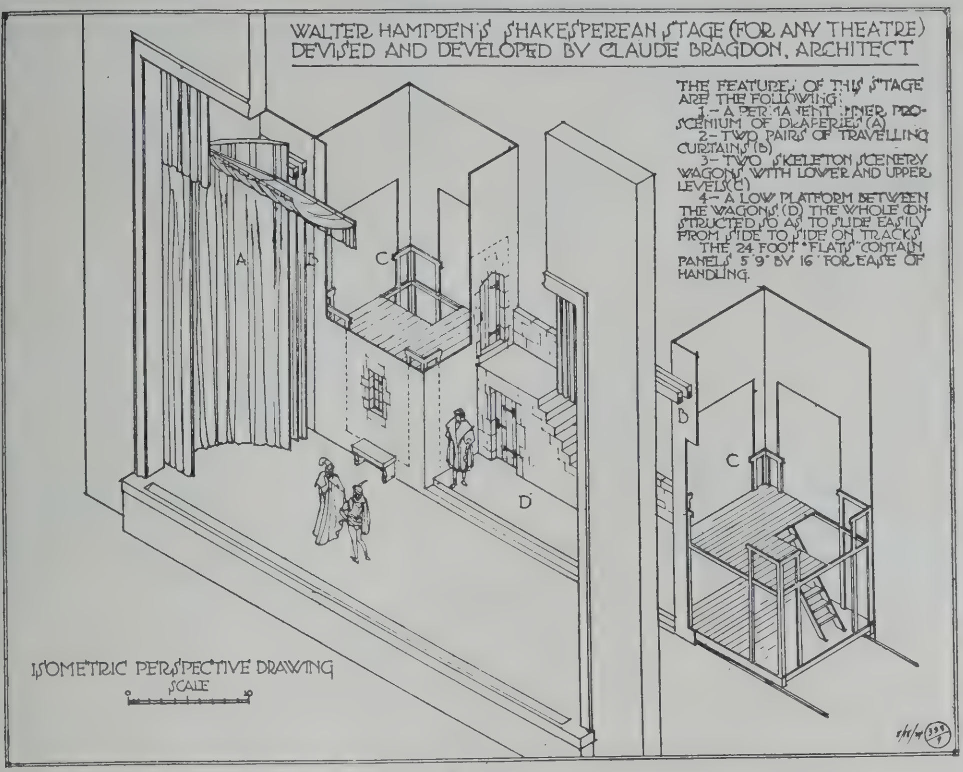

WALTER HAMPDEN'S SHAKESPEREAN STAGE (FOR ANY THEATRE)
DEVISED AND DEVELOPED BY CLAUDE BRAGDON, ARCHITECT
THE FEATURES OF THIS STAGE ARE THE FOLLOWING:
1.—A PERMANENT INNER PROSCENIUM OF DRAPERIES (A)
2—TWO PAIRS OF TRAVELLING CURTAINS (B)
3—TWO SKELETON SCENERY WAGONS WITH LOWER AND UPPER LEVELS (C)
4—A LOW PLATFORM BETWEEN THE WAGONS (D) THE WHOLE CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO SLIDE EASILY FROM SIDE TO SIDE ON TRACKS
THE 24 FOOT "FLATS" CONTAIN PANELS 5' 9" BY 16' FOR EASE OF HANDLING.
A
B
C
C
D
ISOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE DRAWING
SCALE

FIG. 1.

Shakespeare's plays were written to be performed in the Elizabethan theatre, the characteristic features of which were developed from the raised platform built out into an inn yard, the inn galleries and stairways being made use of by the performers. The spectator was required to create the scenes from his imagination, aided only by descriptions and scant suggestions of a highly conventional sort.

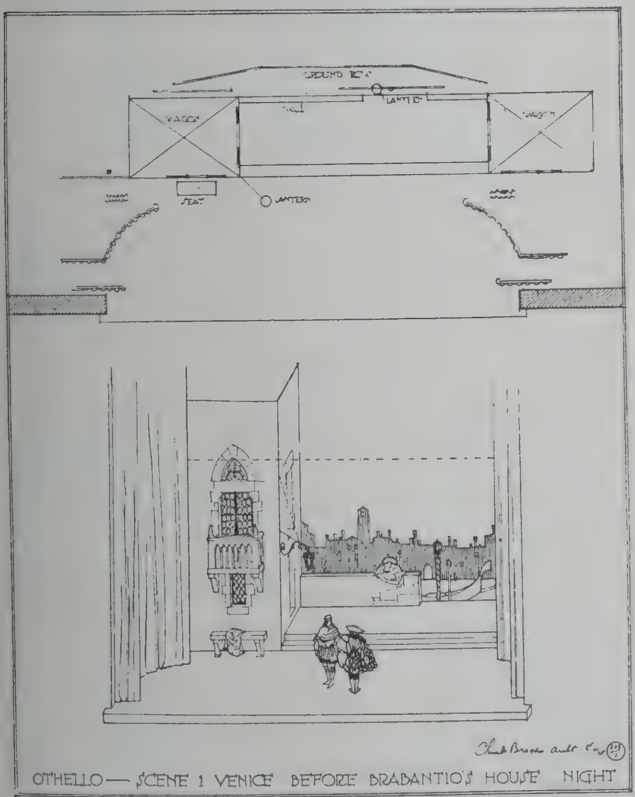


FIG. 2.

Modern plays are written to be performed in the proscenium or "picture frame" theatre, in which the illusion of reality as regards the scene is created for the eye without the aid of the imagination.

It is clear that when Shakespeare's plays are presented in the modern way, in the modern theatre—that is, under conditions alien to their origin—whatever they may gain in verisimilitude, their sweep and continuity must be broken up by frequent waits made necessary by scene and costume changes, during which the interest necessarily flags and the illusion fades—there is an inevitable slowing down of pace and lowering of temperature. The modern dramatist, when he writes a play, usually provides against this by having few scenes, and by making the enforced waits conform to corresponding intervals in the action. One way out of the difficulty as regards the production of Shakespeare is to combine and re-arrange the scenes according to some such formula, but whenever this is attempted something of the clarity, the stir of life, the cosmic quality of Shakespeare leaks away.

This is so fully recognised that the other alternative is sometimes chosen—that of reproducing, in one form or another, the essential elements of the Elizabethan stage and therein giving the plays in their integrity, more or less after the manner in which they were originally produced. The objection to this is that the imagination of the average theatregoer, fed so long from the optic nerve, cannot comfortably dispense with the aids afforded by modern stage-craft, so he is apt to succumb to a disillusioned boredom, leaving the modernised Elizabethan theatre to a small band of Bardolaters.

There is a third alternative which is really a compromise between the other two; that is, between the fixity of the Elizabethan stage, which presented at all times the same features, and the flexibility afforded by the modern theatre, wherein each scene can be made to appear entirely unlike every other. If the English language lent itself with any grace to the German polysyllabic form of expression, this third alternative might be described as the modern one-set-slightly-changed-for-each-scene school, for it is the mould into which most of the more recent Shakespearean revivals have been cast. The success of this kind of solution depends of course upon the adroitness of the stage designer in the turning of his kaleidoscope, in which the same elements are made to form a variety of different patterns, each one suggestive of a given place and adapted to the performance of a given action. The outstanding advantages of this scheme or method are unity, economy, speed and directness, but in achieving unity by these means it is difficult to escape monotony; and in effecting economy, by a shade too much of thrift the idea of poverty will be suggested.

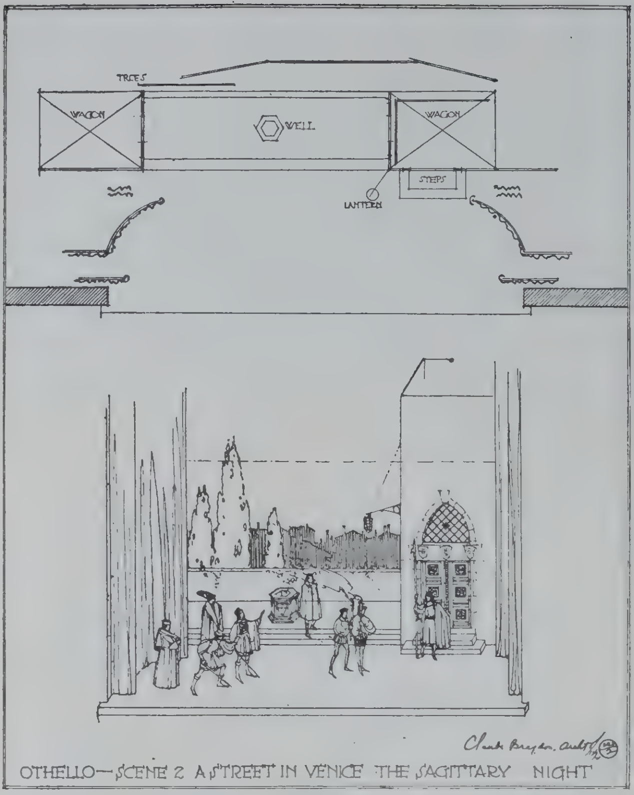


FIG. 3.

In the production of " Othello " for Mr. Walter Hampden I had really no choice between these three alternatives. To do the play " in curtains " after the Elizabethan manner, for a Belasco-fed New York audience, would be to invite disaster, because people simply wouldn't come to such a performance. To make a regular " scenic " production *à la* Irving or Beerbohm Tree would be no less perilous on account of the enormous initial cost. Moreover, as before stated, such a procedure would involve distortions, curtailments and arrestments in the play to which Mr. Hampden, with his deep love of Shakespeare, would never consent. These were my instructions : " The play is to be given as it is written ; it must go forward without a pause, almost as rapidly as a moving picture—but we must have a real production for all that." The third alternative—some " permanent set " or unit system—was therefore not so much chosen as imposed.

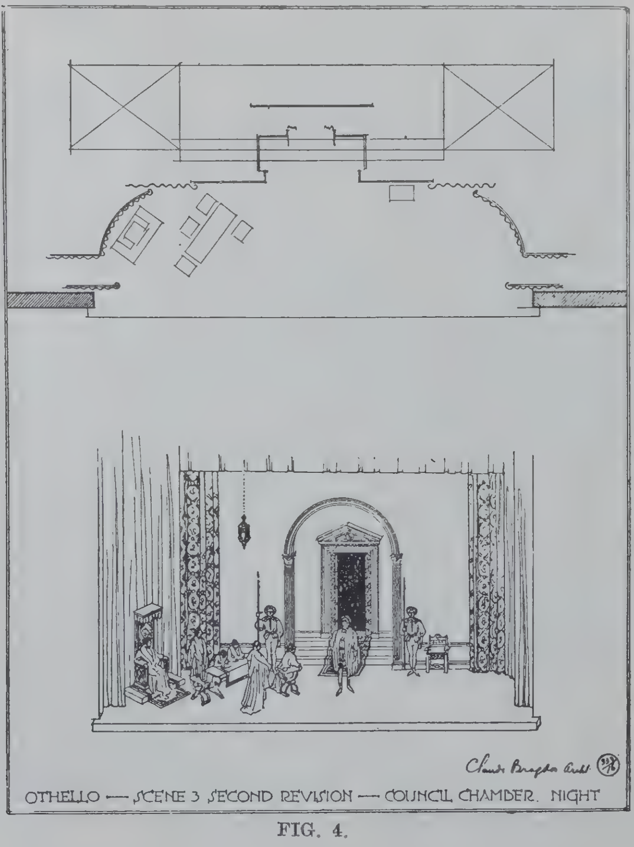


FIG. 4.

Moreover, the production of " Othello," with its swift changes and many scenes, was only part of a larger and still more complicated problem—that of providing suitable scenery and accessories for a number of Shakespearean plays, so that they could be presented on successive evenings in any theatre in any city in the land—for unless Mr. Hampden was free to go on tour to supplement his New York season and to recoup possible losses, his ambition to re-create the great parts in more beautiful and more powerful projections of the great plays would be impossible of realisation. To carry about the country separate and complete productions of several Shakespearean plays is now impracticable, on account of the high cost of transportation and labour and the constricted storage and stage space in the modern theatres ; therefore the thing to do would be to devise some scheme or system whereby a minimum amount of material, differently combined and arranged, could be made to do service, with the admixture of other things, in several plays, without the makeshift (to call it by its basest name) being too apparent to the audiences before whom they are presented.

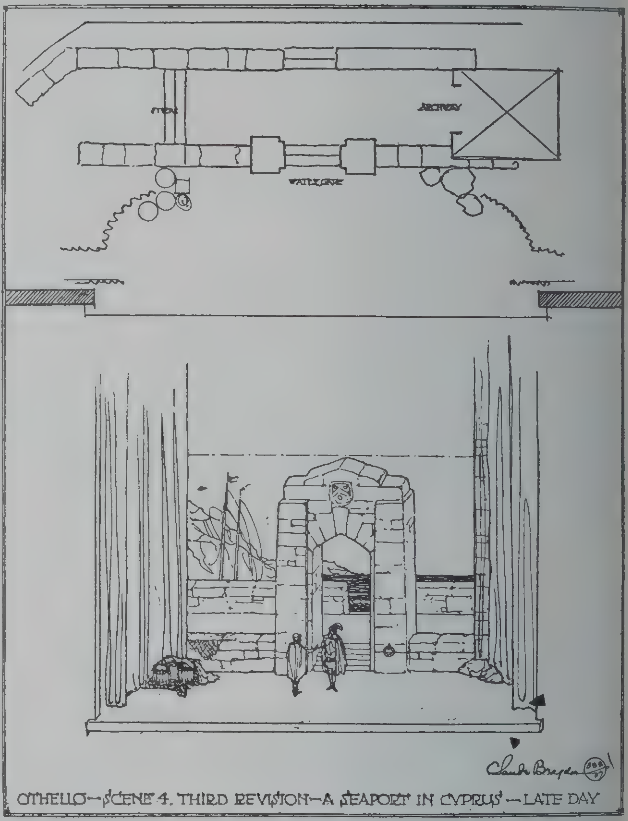
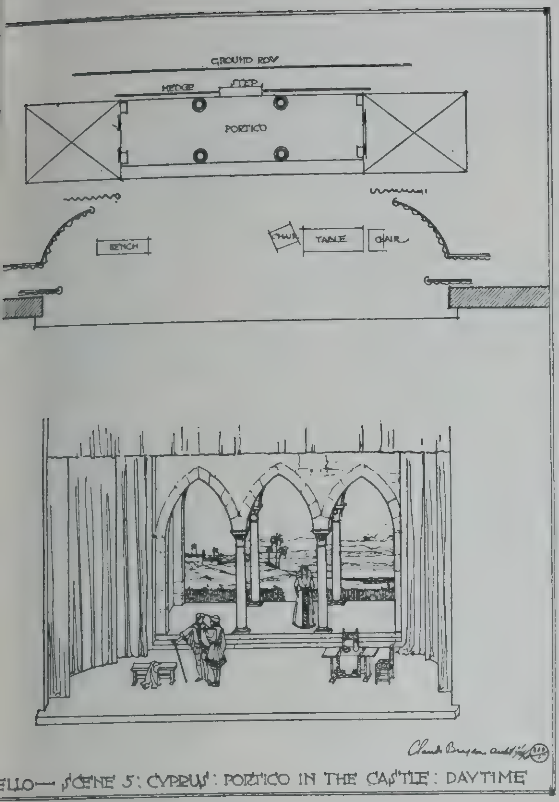

STEPS
ARCHWAY
WATERGATE
OTHELLO—SCENE 4. THIRD REVISION—A SEAPORT IN CYPRUS—LATE DAY

FIG. 5.

This was my problem, stated thus at length in order that the solution here presented may be better understood. The effort to fulfil these various stern conditions resulted in the permanent stage setting illustrated in Fig. 1—an arrangement of curtains, borders, steps, platforms and movable wagons equipped with what might be termed " synthetic " scenery consisting of 24-foot flats with 16-foot interchangeable panels containing doors and windows of different types to be used as required.

More specifically, there is a permanent inner proscenium consisting of concave vertical members covered with dark coloured drapery hanging in folds, connected at the top with a gathered and draped border of the same material. If the theatre proscenium be thought of as a picture frame, this inner proscenium would correspond in a sense to its shadow box—something which isolates the picture and gives it depth. Next behind this are two pair of travelling curtains which can be drawn wholly or partially, or looped back in the centre, making an opening of any desired width. Figs. 7 and 8 show the function which these curtains perform in the " Othello " production. Between the curtains and the platform and wagons there is a space sufficient for flats to be

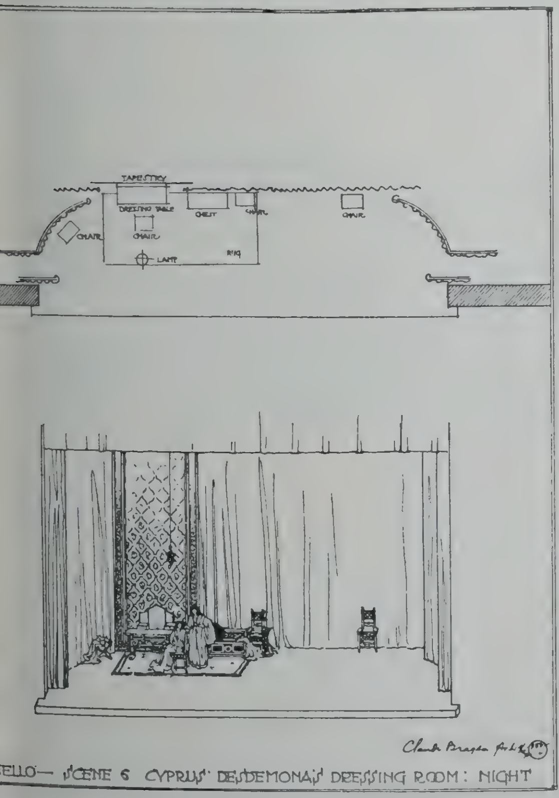


ELLO— SCENE 5: CYPRUS: PORTICO IN THE CASTLE: DAYTIME

FIG. 6.

d, which, extending completely across the stage, s the setting of one scene while another is in progress. and 9 illustrate two such scenes from "Othello," ing of a row of flats with a single aperture to give a tion of mystery and depth to the theme.

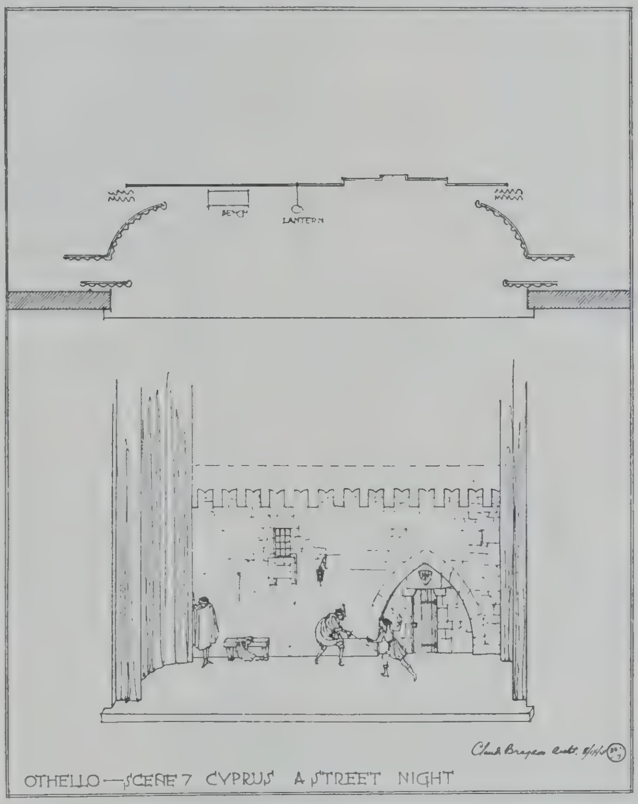
t comes the movable platform, 18 inches high, 8 feet and 24 feet long, with steps the entire length. It is l at either end by the skeleton scenery wagons before oned, which are 8 feet by 12, with floors at two different the first even with the top of the platform, and the 7 feet above this, or 8 feet 6 inches from the stage These wagons act as a supporting framework for epresenting the walls of buildings; they have panels can be taken out and others substituted, thus effecting ge of scene. Back of the platform and wagons is a ama or skycloth of the usual type, with just enough space between it and the platform for ground rows and water rows which, while suggesting distant landscapes, serve also to conceal the pan-lights which illuminate the cyclorama from below.



ELLO— SCENE 6 CYPRUS: DESDEMONA'S DRESSING ROOM: NIGHT

FIG. 7.

With these elements a great variety of scenes can be built up. By bridging the space between the wagons with flats let down from above, continuous walls or variously shaped enclosures can be formed; also, arcades or colonnades, as shown in Fig. 6. By withdrawing one of the wagons out of sight and pushing the other on stage just far enough so that its end will be masked by the curtains of the inner proscenium, the effect is obtained of the angle of a great building jutting out into a street or square, as in Figs. 2 and 3. Indeed, with the addition of other elements—walls, steps, etc.—many different architectural environments may be presented, or at least suggested, while a floor cloth thrown over the stage and platform, and a ground row or two in front of the cyclorama gives the effect of a field, a heath, a sea-coast—almost any kind of an open place. Cut drops, "leg" drops, or painted and perforated curtains interposed between the cyclorama and the inner proscenium can easily be made to represent a forest.



OTHELLO—SCENE 7 CYPRUS A STREET NIGHT

FIG. 8.

The important thing about a Shakespearean stage scene is not its literal realism or its pictorial quality—there need be only enough of these things to suggest a place or to create a mood—it is its *suitability to the dramatic action* involved; a scene is good only to the extent that it provides a proper platform and background for the actors, affording them effective entrances and exits and ample room to move about. In the Elizabethan theatre there were three levels always available, the stage floor, a first gallery and a second gallery. In this modern version there are also at all times three available levels: the stage floor, the platform (which is also the first floor wagon level) and the second floor level of the wagons. This makes balcony scenes, of which there are so many in Shakespeare, a matter of no difficulty, and in ensemble scenes the actors can be arranged or grouped on different levels, composing vertically as well as horizontally. A scene does not *live* until it is peopled; it should be considered less as a picture than as a picture *frame.* Its success will depend more than anything else upon how it displays the actors and the action; ideally, it should have no existence independent of these things, for it should never attract attention away from them. Stanislavsky says, in "My Life in Art": "The only king and ruler of the stage is the talented actor, but alas, I cannot find for him a true

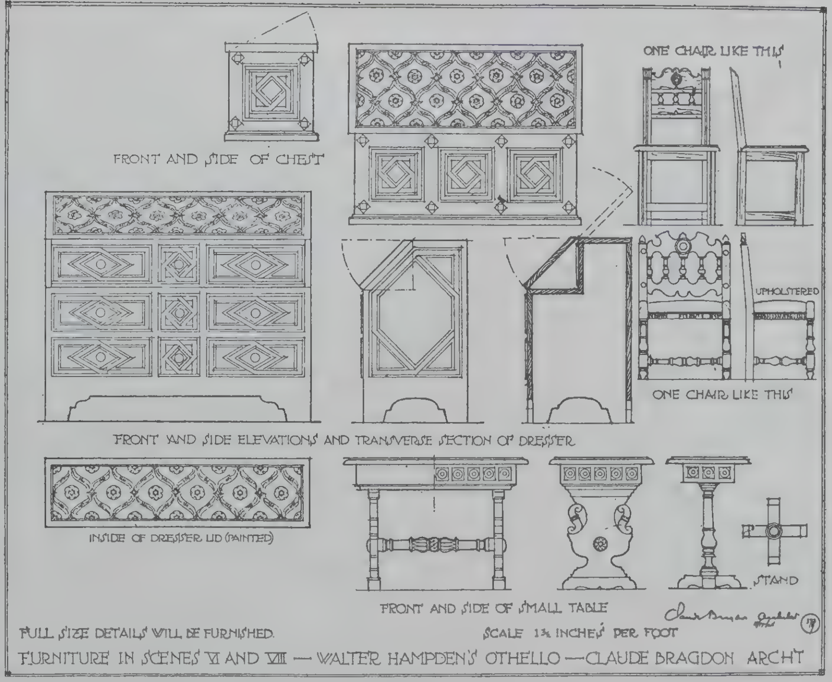
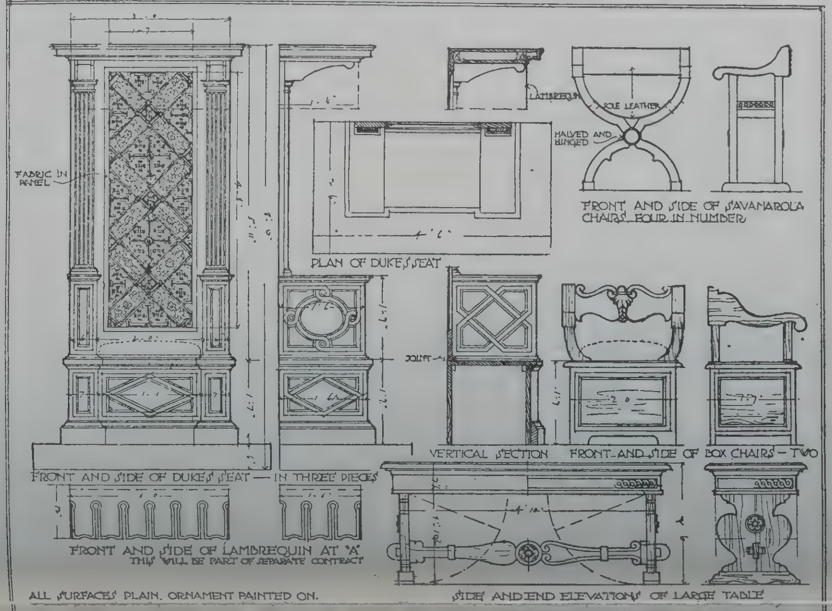

FRONT AND SIDE OF CHEST
ONE CHAIR LIKE THIS
UPHOLSTERED
ONE CHAIR LIKE THIS
FRONT AND SIDE ELEVATIONS AND TRANSVERSE SECTION OF DRESSER
INSIDE OF DRESSER LID (PAINTED)
STAND
FRONT AND SIDE OF SMALL TABLE
FULL SIZE DETAILS WILL BE FURNISHED
SCALE 1½ INCHES PER FOOT
Claude Bragdon
FURNITURE IN SCENES VI AND VIII — WALTER HAMPDEN'S OTHELLO — CLAUDE BRAGDON ARCHT

FIGURE 10.


FABRIC IN PANEL
LATTICE
SOLE LEATHER
HALVED AND HINGED
FRONT AND SIDE OF SAVANAROLA CHAIRS FOUR IN NUMBER
PLAN OF DUKE'S SEAT
JOINT
VERTICAL SECTION
FRONT AND SIDE OF BOX CHAIRS — TWO
FRONT AND SIDE OF DUKE'S SEAT — IN THREE PIECES
FRONT AND SIDE OF LAMBREQUIN AT "A"
THIS WILL BE PART OF SEPARATE CONTRACT
ALL SURFACES PLAIN. ORNAMENT PAINTED ON.
SIDE AND END ELEVATIONS OF LARGE TABLE

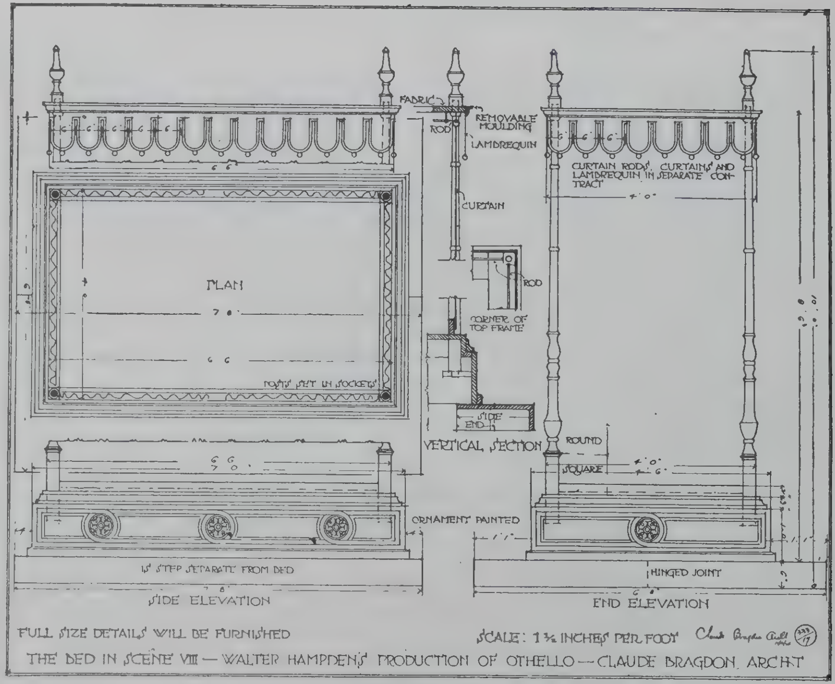
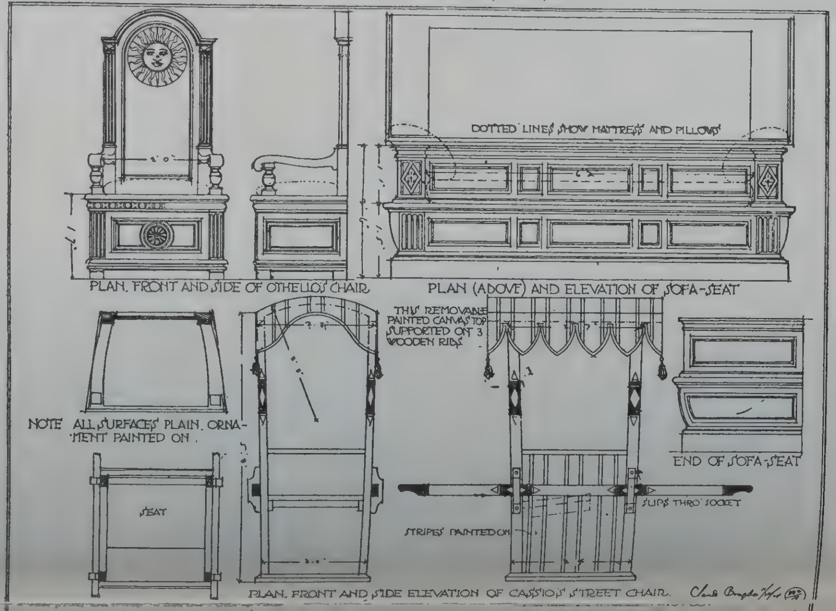

FABRIC
REMOVABLE MOULDING
ROD
LAMBREQUIN
CURTAIN RODS, CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUIN IN SEPARATE CONTRACT
CURTAIN
PLAN
ROD
CORNER OF TOP FRAME
POSTS SET IN SOCKETS
SIDE END
VERTICAL SECTION
ROUND
SQUARE
ORNAMENT PAINTED
1ST STEP SEPARATE FROM BED
HINGED JOINT
SIDE ELEVATION
END ELEVATION
FULL SIZE DETAILS WILL BE FURNISHED
SCALE: 1½ INCHES PER FOOT
Claude Bragdon
THE BED IN SCENE VIII — WALTER HAMPDEN'S PRODUCTION OF OTHELLO — CLAUDE BRAGDON, ARCHT

FIGURE 12.


DOTTED LINES SHOW MATTRESS AND PILLOWS
PLAN, FRONT AND SIDE OF OTHELLO'S CHAIR
PLAN (ABOVE) AND ELEVATION OF SOFA-SEAT
THIS REMOVABLE PAINTED CANVAS TOP SUPPORTED ON 3 WOODEN RIBS
NOTE ALL SURFACES PLAIN. ORNAMENT PAINTED ON.
END OF SOFA-SEAT
SEAT
SLIPS THRO SOCKET
STRIPES PAINTED ON
PLAN, FRONT AND SIDE ELEVATION OF CASSIO'S STREET CHAIR.
Claude Bragdon

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THE GLORY PAPER MILLS,
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Architect: E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

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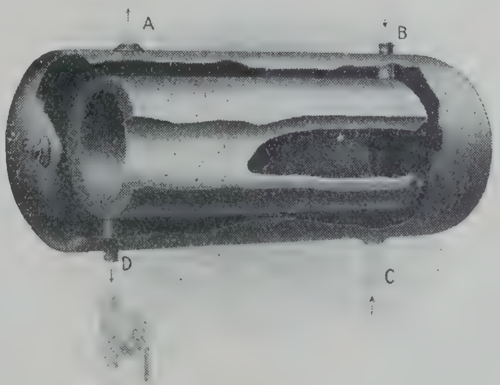

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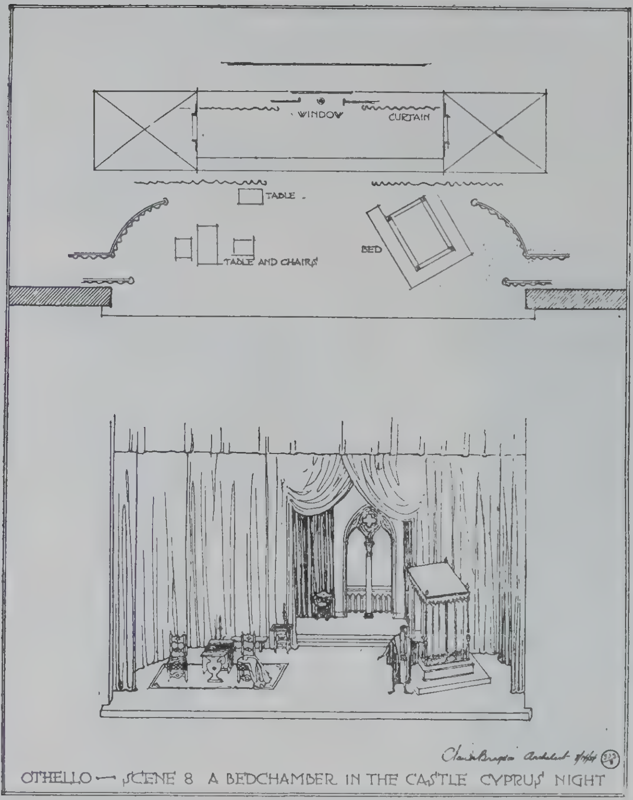

FIG. 9.

scenic background which would not interfere with, but would help his complex spiritual work. What is needed is a simple background, but simplicity is the result either of a poor imagination or of a very rich one. I don't know how to keep the simplicity that is the result of rich imagination from forcing itself to the front of the stage even more than exaggerated and rich theatricality."

These words, embodying the ultimate conclusions arrived at by the greatest producer in the world, after he had tried, as he says, "all artistic tendencies, realistic, naturalistic, impressionistic, futuristic, statuary, schematised, exaggeratedly simple," were taken deeply to heart by Mr. Hampden and myself in the preparation of the "Othello" production, and while the results are not always exactly what we had imagined them, that production represents a sincere effort to give the play according to its true values, with everything—actors, costumes, properties, scenery, lighting—in just relation, so as to create a single ultimate impression, that of the essential human and spiritual truth of the tragedy of "Othello."—From "The Architectural Record," U.S.A.

Yetta Polowski.

By F. C. Montague, at the Fortune Theatre, April 2, 1925.

If one waits until the end of the play before forming an opinion, the verdict is that the author has endeavoured to intermingle two nearly impossible elements into one story. The high idealistic and the sordid commonplace do not mix well, more especially if the curtain is made to play the dividing line. Act one gives the impression that the audience has come to witness the progress of a propaganda play, in which the blood ties of the Jewish people are interwoven with the Zionistic movement. "Yetta," the principal character in the play, is intended to portray a mystic and noble girl. In the first act this theme is well maintained, and even those who see thousands of efforts feel the hope that something original and ennobling is going to be presented. But, alas! the author cannot maintain the ideal, and the second act sweeps away every illusion. The plot becomes commonplace. Still, one lingers in the hope of hearing and seeing the old time-worn details evolved into an interesting and effective finish. But the third act is a resurrection of the idealistic. The audience has been let down and disillusioned in the second act, and is now expected to listen with patience to ideals of an utterly impossible character, built upon a foundation that could never outlast a single lifetime without retribution overwhelming the persons involved.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

April 17, 1875.

The Charing Cross Approach to the Embankment.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Messrs. Horne, Eversfield & Co were engaged, in accordance with instructions from the Metropolitan Board of Works, in disposing of the materials of th houses and property adjoining Northumberland House in Charin Cross, as well as in Northumberland Street, on the site require for the intended approach to the Embankment. The propert consisted of twenty-six houses, shops, warehouses, and stablin in Charing Cross and Northumberland Street, of which seve were houses and shops on either side of Northumberland House extending in an easterly direction as far as Northumberlan Street, Strand, and on the west side bounded by the Nationa Bank, the entire frontage of the land intended to be taken for th approaches and new street to be laid out, extending from th bank buildings just named at the commencement of Whiteha to the east boundary at Northumberland Street. No less than twenty houses on both sides of Northumberland Street (which to a great extent will be practically absorbed in the improvement) were included in the sale, including the whole of those on the west side, between the grounds of Northumberland House and Scotland Yard, and also those on the east side of the street from Northumberland Passage to the bottom of the street. The materials consisted of 283 lots, the first day's sale being confined to the property in Charing Cross, whilst the materials of the houses in Northumberland Street were sold on Wednesday. The sum produced by the two days' sale was not quite £2,000. The total area of the land between Charing Cross and the Embankment, which the Metropolitan Board will have at their disposal when the ground is cleared, is between three and four acres. The width of the Charing Cross frontage between the National Bank and Northumberland Street is about 450 feet, and the land to be cleared extends about 500 feet in depth in the direction of the Embankment. According to the conditions of the sale, the purchasers of the materials are under an engagement to have the whole removed and cleared away in thirty days, and it is expected that the works in connection with laying out the new street and approaches, together with allotting the land on either side for building purposes, will be commenced not later than June next.

Birkenhead.—Mr. H. M. Lloyd, builder, Church Road, Bebington, is erecting a number of houses at a site on Church Road, of brick construction, pebble dashed with tiled roofs, containing six rooms, bathroom, etc., electric light installations. —Messrs. R. T. Jeffs & Son, builders, 91 Woodchurch Road, Birkenhead, have a scheme in hand for the erection of four bedrooms villas on a site at Oxton, of brick construction, tiled roofs, electric light, etc.

Blackpool.—The members of the Independent Methodist Church are proposing to erect a new edifice on a site in Central Drive, South Shore, Blackpool. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Thornley, architect, of Blackpool and Wigan, and the contract has been placed with Messrs. Leech & Unsworth, contractors, Blackpool.—The Committee of the Golf Club are proposing to make extensions to their club premises. The plans for the alterations are being prepared by Mr. F. H. Gorst, M.S.A., architect, 7 Birley Street, Blackpool.

Mexborough.—In connection with the extensions to the Montague Hospital it is expected that these will be completed during this year, the following subsidiary contracts have been placed: Heating, Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield; laundry, Messrs. Thomas Bradford & Co., Salford; X-ray, etc., Messrs. Watson & Sons, Ltd., London. The general contractors are Messrs. G. H. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Mexborough. The architect is Mr. W. Carruthers Laidlaw, 13 George Street, Edinburgh.

Oxford.—The city engineer has prepared plans for houses on the Meadow Lane site and these are to be submitted to the Ministry of Health with an application for sanction to borrow £112,000 for the scheme.—It is proposed to erect two demonstration Wilde steel-framed houses at Meadow Lane.

Fulham.—Mr. G. H. Lespie, of 13 South Square, W.C., has a proposal for the erection of a billiard hall on a site in Fulham Palace Road.

Eastbourne.—A special committee of the Corporation have approved the principle of the provision of medical baths and development is recommended on the lines of the Torquay medical baths.

The Ministry of Health are holding an inquiry at Dodworth to consider the Council's application to borrow £8,000 to bring their sewage disposal up to date. Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham, are the Council's engineers.

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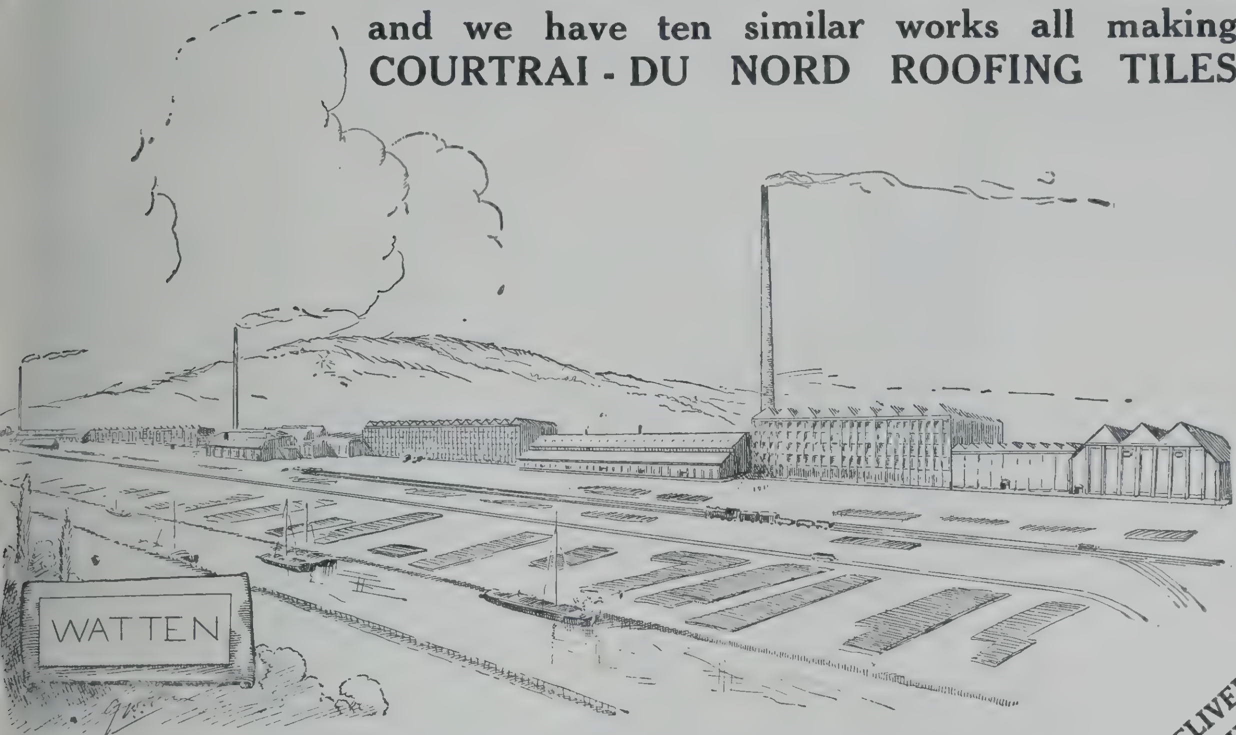

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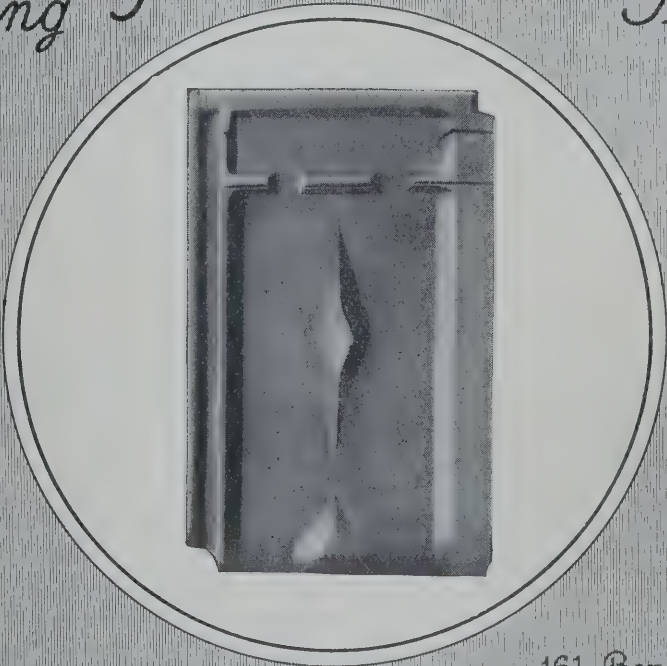

LANGLEY LONDON

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SOLE IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF BEAUVAIS ROOFING TILES.

General News.

Barnsley.—A scheme is under consideration for the extension of the Kendray Hospital, which is estimated to cost £30,000. The plans are being prepared by the borough engineer and surveyor, Mr. Harold Taylor, A.M.I.C.E., Fairfield House, Barnsley.—The Board of Management of the Beckett Hospital and Dispensary are proposing to make extensions to their institution by the erection of an additional wing estimated to cost £40,000. The plans are being prepared by Mr. C. F. Moxon, architect, Regent Chambers, Regent Street, Barnsley. No contracts are placed.

Leyland.—Mr. Fred Howarth, architect, of Leyland, has designed the proposed Public War Memorial, which is to take the form of a monument to be erected on public ground in Church Road, and is estimated to cost £1,100. The tender of Messrs. L. Fairclough, Ltd., contractors, of Adlington, Lancs, has been recommended for acceptance.

Manchester.—Plans passed by the Manchester Corporation include the following: G. & E. Chough, ten houses, Burnage Lane, Burnage. Architect: J. Maybury & Son, 19 Chapel Walks.—J. Whittle, eight houses and shops, High Street and Clarendon Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock. Architect: S. Burkett, 25 Clyde Road.—Threlfall's Brewery Co., garage at rear of bank, Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Own architects.—Manchester Brewery Co., Ltd., alterations to premises, Nos. 61 and 63 Lloyd Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. Architect: G. Westcott, 13 Bridge Street.—Mrs. L. L. Whitehead, alterations to No. 16 Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Architect: C. A. Whitelead, Barlow Moor Road.—J. Leech & Son, addition to workshop, Warwick Street, Hulme. Architect: T. H. Patching, 161 Hill Lane, Blackley.—Libraries Committee, public library, Wilmslow Road and Wellington Road, Withington. City architect.—Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society, alterations and additions to premises Slade Lane and Slade Grove, Rusholme. Architect: C.W.S., 1 Balloon Street.—H. H. Pealberg, alterations to café, shops and offices, Oxford Street and Hall Street. Architect: W. C. Higginsbottom, 94 Market Street.—Roger Bros., six houses, Alexandra Road South and School Road, Withington. Architect: E. A. Tindale.—S. Siller, four houses, revised plan of drains to four houses, St. Brannocks Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Architect: A. Whitelegg, 196 Deansgate.—J. T. Scott, ten houses, St. Werburghs Road North, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Architect: E. W. Taylor, 143 Barlow Moor Road.—Armitage & Rigby, alterations and additions to warehouse, Portland Street, Abington Road and Silver Street. Architect: H. S. Fairhurst, 14 Chancery Lane.—Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society, plans of branch stores and three houses, Mount Road, East Road and Exham Street, Gorton. Own architects.—A. Hartley, revised drain plan of 86 houses, Mauldeth Road, Amhers Road, Lathom Road, Shireoaks. Architect: Mellor, Speakman & Hall, 1 Cooper Street.—The trustees, alterations and additions to United Methodist Chapel, Boston Street and Dorset Street, Hulme. Architect: F. H. Skelhorne.—Hales, Ltd., additions to warehouse, Mercer Street and Fenwick Street, Hulme. Architect: W. Johnson & Son, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting. Palatine Brewery, alterations to brewery, Denmark Road, Moss Side. Architect: G. A. Brown, Brewery Offices.—Aerowater Direct Supply Co., details of steelwork to premises, Warwick Street and Bristol Street, Hulme. Architects: J. W. Beaumont & Sons, 24 Brazennose Street.—J. C. Booth, conversion of house into flats, 7 St. Clement's Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Architect: G. Westcott, 13 Bridge Street.—J. T. Scott, ten houses in lieu of nine houses, St. Werburgh's Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Architect: E. W. Taylor, 143 Barlow Moor Road.—Manchester Dairy Co., alterations to premises, Higher Ardwick. Architect: A. Rangeley & Co., 4 Cathedral Gates.—Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society, branch stores, Hyde Road, Gorton. Architect: C.W.S., 1 Balloon Street. N. Roberts & Son, additions to premises, Dunn Street, Ancoats. Architects: W. Major & Son, Rochdale Road.—J. H. Squires, Ltd., alterations to Ashton Old Road, Openshaw. Architects: Thorpe & Collier, 66a, Deansgate.—W. White, alterations to premises, No. 1 Albert Square, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury. Architects: Railton & Knowles, 86 Cross Street.—Capt. W. C. Bacon, additions to Shaw Brook Lodge, Burnage Lane, Burnage. Architect: H. S. Fairhurst, 14 Chancery Lane.—F. S. Hundleby, garage to house, 22 Pine Road, Didsbury. Architects: Thorpe & Collier, 66a Deansgate.—Failsworth Industrial Co-operative Society, details of steelwork to roof of shop, etc., Almos Avenue, Newton Heath. Architect: J. B. Thornley, Market Street, Darwen.—T. Walters, revised block plan of houses, Goodman Street, Blackley. Architect: A. Walters.—W. Barnett & Co., alterations to 1 Oldham Street. Architect: E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., 84 Oldham Street.—S. Unger, slaughter-house, Bishop Street, Cheetham. Architect R. Stone.—F. Pickup, mineral water works, Lightbourne Road Moston. Architect: H. B. Brown.—Marks & Spencer, Ltd. revised plan of alterations to premises, Nos. 48-50 Oldham Stree and Spear Street. Architect: N. Jones, Lord Street, Southport.—J. Preger, revised plan and section of alterations an additions to No. 241 Waterloo Road, and Percival Street Cheetham. Architect: W. H. Sutton & Son, 60 Spring Gardens —Empress Brewery, alterations to "Burton House," Burto Street and Davy Street, Collyhurst Road. Architect: G Westcott, 13 Bridge Street.

Westminster.—Messrs. Wm. Woodward & Sons have prepared drawings for a building on the site of 10 and 11, Littl Dean Street, Wardour Street.—Plans are to be prepared by Messrs. Emden, Egan & Co., for new offices for the Council on a site purchased from the L.C.C. in Drury Lane.—A site in Regency Street is likely to be acquired for a housing scheme.—Messrs. Wise have a scheme for the conversion of 35 Ennismore Gardens into five flats, with central heating, passenger lift, etc.

Whitley Bay and Monkseaton.—The Catholic congregatio are proposing to erect a new church to accommodate 700 persons on a site at the junction of Park Road and Coquet Avenue. The edifice will be executed in the Romanesque style of architectur and will have side chapels, a lantern tower and domed ceiling. The scheme also includes building a presbytery. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, architects and surveyors, 14 Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The work has not yet been commenced.

Worcester.—The County Council are considering a scheme for a central smallpox hospital.

Cornish Granite.

The finest English granite undoubtedly comes from Cornwall. It is suitable for every purpose and its durability has never been questioned. The quarries produce very large blocks, whilst the fact that both fine and coarse-grained granite are obtained is sufficient to render it capable of being applied for both engineering and architectural purposes. In the main the characteristic quality is coarse-grained, with large felspar crystals scattered throughout. It possesses a beautiful uniform colour and sparkling texture. The age of the formations has been shown to be intermediate between the Triassic and lower Carboniferous periods.

The granite areas of Cornwall and Devon are divided, for convenience, into five districts—Tavistock, St. Breward, St. Austell, Penryn and Penzance. Several patches of granite are detached from these main districts. The Cornish Granite Merchants and Quarry Masters' Association is operating, which upholds the best interests of the industry. The chief shipping places are Penzance, Penryn, Port Navas on the Helford River, Par Harbour and Looe.

I. The Dartmoor District contains a great mass of granite of the coarse-grained quality having quartz, felspar and mica, the last mineral being sometimes white, and others black, and occasionally they are found together.

II. The Breward District produces granite the mineralogical composition of which is similar to that of Dartmoor.

III. St. Austell or Luxullian District. The granite mass of this district is more variable in composition, and according to well-known authorities contains more schorl than either of the before-mentioned localities. The principal characteristics of the stone are the enormous size of the masses in which it is found. The masses of stone are frequently 3,000 tons in their cubic quantity.

IV. Penryn District. The granite mass in this district is very uniform in character and quality it resembles Districts I. and II. more than III. in mineralogical composition. Owing to the favourable climatic conditions the workings are carried on here all the year round.

V. Penzance District. Here the granite contains a considerable amount of schorl in additional to the three essential minera

The Cornish Granite Merchants and Quarry Masters' Association have under their control many beautiful varieties of granite. The stone has been used in nearly all great undertakings. Keyham, Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards are built of stone quarried in Cornwall. Blackfriars and Putney Bridges are constructed with Cornish granite, and splendid examples of the colour and texture of the stone they most certainly are, examples which, in conjunction with hundreds of other fine buildings, will always bear silent testimony for the beauty of Cornish granite. Further, for monumental purposes, the stone is well qualified to receive the careful consideration of all who design and execute national and private monuments and memorials.

VOL. CXIII.—2940. THE ARCHITECT APRIL 24, 1925

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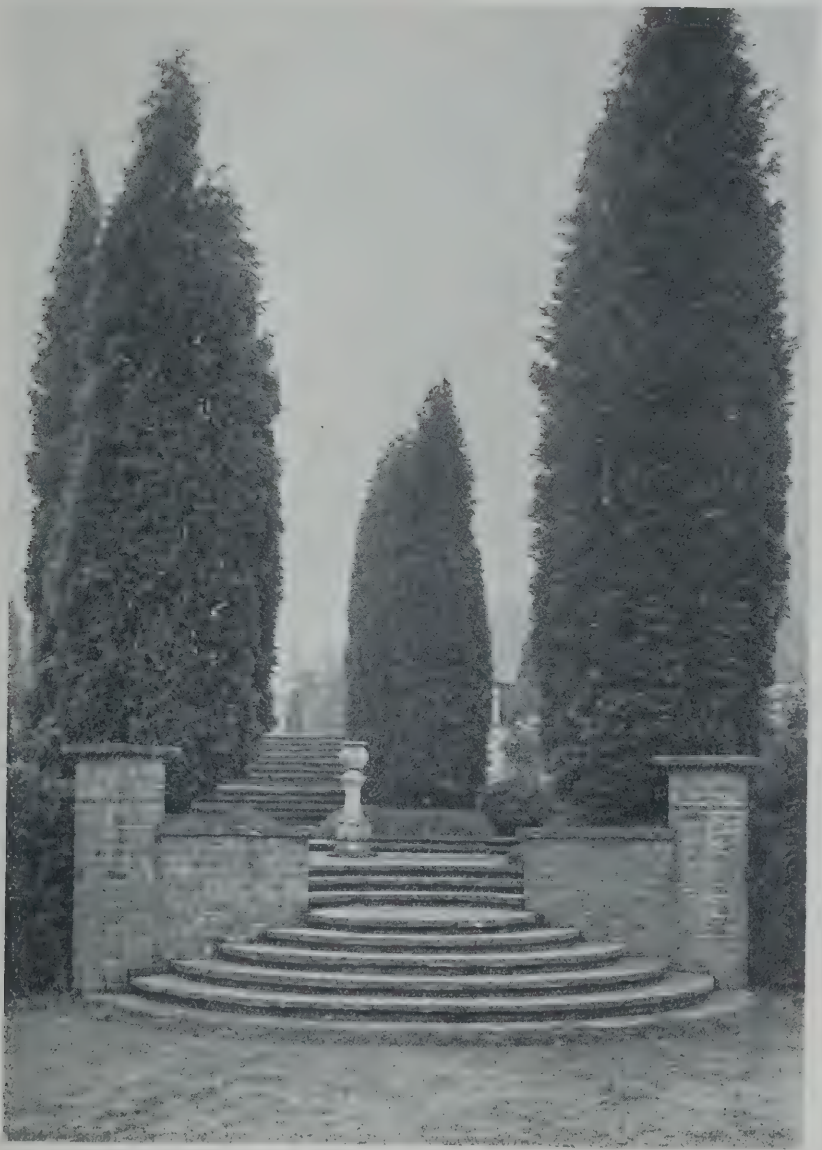

GARDEN STEPS, MOOR CLOSE. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

London. *

Captain Swinton has thought, written and spoken much on the subject of London, and the three essays published, which are dedicated to "all lovers of London," contain much that is useful, and calculated to appeal to the imagination.

The great difficulties which stand in the way of most large improvement schemes are firstly their cost, and secondly the existence of private ownership, with its varying terms of tenure. We should condemn any attempt to deprive owners of their full rights in dealing with their own property were it not for the fact that the enormous growth of population within limited areas create problems which are clearly public ones. If a shop becomes a great centre of interest it may cause an inconvenient congestion of traffic, traffic in a street of such shops—say Regent Street—may at periods of "sales" lead not only to the blocking of a thoroughfare, but the congestion of means of access to it. The fact that a few buildings have been recently erected in a street which is afterwards found to require widening may throttle a great rebuilding scheme for years and bring about the abandonment of a public improvement, while properties, the leases of which have a long term of years to run, may prevent its execution, save at great cost.

We do not know whether it might, in view of the difficulties, be possible to pass a measure imposing a uniform date for the termination of leases over whole districts. In the first case the setting up of such a regulation would involve giving compensation for the unexpired leases of new buildings and for the buildings

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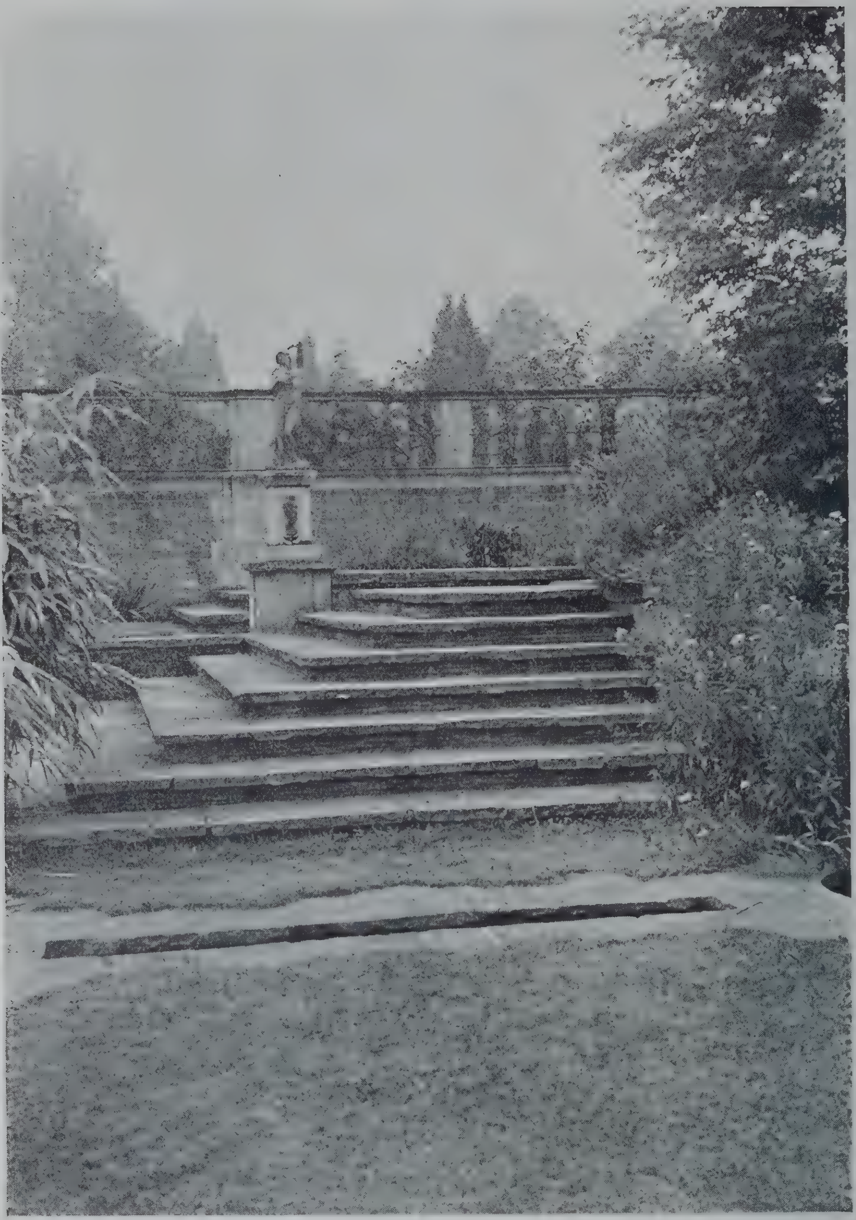
* "London—Her Traffic—Her Improvement and Charing Cross Bridge," by Captain George S. C. Swinton. London: John Murray. 1s. net.



STEPS LEADING TO THE TERRACE, MOOR CLOSE. Oliver Hill, Architect.

themselves, but this is only what happens whenever a public improvement is carried out under the provisions of a Special Bill. But once a time was fixed by law on which date all leases in a district terminated, no compensation could be claimed for unexpired leases or for new and costly buildings erected which stood in the way of a public improvement. Compensation would be limited in its scope and amount, and that without detriment to the owners of property. The new structure of Regent Street, whether an improvement or otherwise, would have been impossible were it not for the fact that the leases terminated at about the same date.

We like Captain Swinton's suggestion that the whole of central London should be classed as a congested area, various heights being fixed for different localities and classes of building, and that building higher than those fixed should in certain cases be permissible, but should be accompanied by an air tax or duty, the proceeds of which should go towards betterment schemes.

His views on the subject of tube extension and development are very sound, and he is justified in alluding to the unfairness of preventing a railway company from owning and developing land, the value of which is greatly enhanced by the company's enterprise. The enormous appreciation of the value o property in Golders Green is a case in point. Th public wants better and more rapid means of loco motion. The companies can only supply them if the can be made to pay, and it would seem reasonable t do everything to effect this end, short of giving then an actual monetary subsidy. It would even seem tha a good case might sometimes be made out for the gran of a subsidy, a large part of which might be charge to the local finances of the districts whose rateabl value is directly benefited. We also agree wit Captain Swinton in thinking that arcaded shoppin streets would solve many difficulties. A setting bac of the shop front would enable the pavement to be se back, and the roadway widened, as the building are would only be diminished on the ground floor alon while arcaded streets would both solve a great arch tectural difficulty and would enable the shopkeep to have his continuous plate glass windows witho their present æsthetic disadvantage. One woul imagine that the shopkeepers' disadvantage in lessene light on the windows would be very much more tha made up by the gain that shoppers could convenientl buy in all weathers without discomfort. Capta Swinton does not deal with the subject of doubl decked shops, which, we believe, must come in the mo

LILY POND AND TERRACE, MOOR CLOSE. Oliver Hill, Architect.

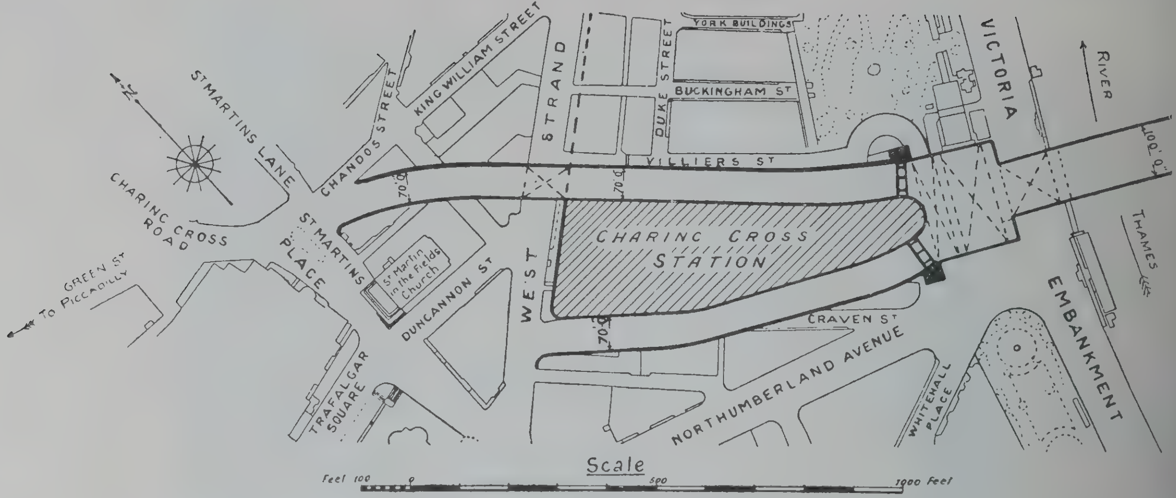
crowded shopping districts before many years have passed. We have doubts whether bridges over traffic centres to relieve blocks and congestion will ever be found to be practicable, and believe with the author that subways are far more likely to be found to be the better remedy.

Captain Swinton has much to say on the question of Charing Cross Bridge, and has certainly suggested an idea which is well worthy of careful consideration. We give the plan by which he illustrates his argument. His contention meets the difficulty raised by the unwillingness of the South Eastern Railway to remove its terminus south of the river, and is based on the fact that the company, now a part of the greater whole into which it is merged, possesses in Waterloo a terminus south of the river but of somewhat difficult access, Victoria north of the river and Charing Cross, an expression of the promoters' ambition to tap the centre of London.

This scheme, which he states is made feasible by the proposal to electrify traffic, involves the rebuilding of Charing Cross Station on great lines, the lower storey being devoted to purposes of a station and the rebuilding of the railway bridge as a double-decked structure, with the railway below and a great high level road over. Two 70 feet roadways would be formed at either side of the station, the western road communicating and joining the Strand, the eastern one passing above it and continued as a roadway to St. Martin's Place, thus forming a great north and south connection. These two roads would lead to a great square or place at the southern end of the station spanned by two arches, the whole forming part of a national memorial to commemorate recent events, while the southern end of the bridge would be similarly emphasised architecturally, the bridge itself being 100 feet wide. This, in conjunction with the building of a great block of buildings above the station, has distinct architectural possibilities, while the fact that it leaves the railway company *in status quo* might obviate opposition, in face of which a much needed improvement may be blocked for a long and possibly indefinite period of time. The conception is one showing great imagination and is worthy of sympathetic consideration.

Were we starting *de novo*, there would be a clear case made out for building our terminal stations outside London, connecting them together by a ring railway, and transversely by a system of tubes passing under central London, but the magnitude and cost of making so radical a change under existing circumstances may well be insuperable, and under similar circumstances it is often better policy to be satisfied with plans which involve lesser modifications of that which now exist.

The author has, at any rate, given Londoners ample material for thought, and much that he has proposed seems to us to be excellent and worthy of support.



A SUGGESTED APPROACH TO CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

Our Illustrations.

L.C.C. DOWNHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, ST. PAUL'S ROAD, LIMEHOUSE.

COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, SUTHERLAND GROVE, PUTNEY. WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the Council.

London County Council Schools.

The following is a brief description of the four schools illustrated on the accompanying drawings, viz. :—

(1) Downham Elementary School.
(2) Elementary School, St. Paul's Road, Limehouse.
(3) County Secondary School, Sutherland Grove, Putney.
(4) Wandsworth Technical Institute.

All the buildings have been designed in the Architect's Department under the personal supervision of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S., Chief Architect to the Council.

Downham Elementary School.—The site is situated on the Council's new housing estate, adjoining the main road, between Lewisham and Bromley, on ground rising from the south-west.

The school is a one-storey building and provides accommodation for three separate departments—boys (312), girls (312) and infants (288), with an assembly hall for each department. The class rooms are planned with a southerly aspect and are provided with French casement doors opening on to a raised terrace.

The materials are French red bricks and Courtrai tiles. The school has been designed on plain and simple lines to harmonise with the surrounding cottages.

The contractors are Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., and the infants' department is now nearing completion.

Elementary School, St. Paul's Road, Limehouse.—This school is planned as a three-storey building to accommodate 996 boys, girls and infants; capable of enlargement to provide 1,124 places.

The accompanying plans show the accommodation provided; the second floor (boys' department) is simila to the first floor.

The school will be faced externally with picked stock and red facings, the latter being confined to the centra features and to the attic above the main cornice.

The roof will be tiled with a tile to be selected of the pantile type.

The erection of this school is about to be commenced.

County Secondary School, Sutherland Grove, Putney.—This secondary school for boys is shortly to be erected at Southfields on a site of about seven acres with a sharp fall to the east, and, apart from the school building and its immediate surroundings, is terraced and levelled to provide playing fields.

The school building is set back from the road on the highest portion of the site and are planned according to the old tradition of English scholastic foundations round the sides of a quadrangle, that to the front, however, being left open above the entrance screen.

The principal entrance is from the quadrangle, and with the administrative and staff rooms adjoining, admits directly to the assembly and dining hall, the dominating apartment of the building and the focusing point of all school life, scholastic and social.

The south wing is occupied on the ground and first floors with class rooms, and the north wing with the gymnasium and art room and the science laboratories. The kitchen quarters are adjacent to the hall on the north side, and over them a library and a lecture room are provided. Every advantage has been taken of the sloping site to obtain the extra height required for the gymnasium and

Auld Reekie.

AN EDINBURGH SILHOUETTE. Drawn by C. H. HARPER.

provide accommodation for the heating chamber, anual training workshop and cloakrooms, these being ntered from the students' entrances at the eastern end of he school. The lavatories, w.c.'s and urinals for the use f the boys are adjacent and are masked to form an entrance creen to the quadrangle.

The building will be externally faced with red bricks ith a brown brick base, and Portland stone dressings have een sparingly introduced to the principal entrances; the oofs to be covered with Cornish green slates. Fire-esisting material will be used throughout. Accommodation provided for 505 boys.

Wandsworth Technical Institute.—This building has been lanned for a site adjacent to the present Technical Institute t Wandsworth, with its main entrance fronting on High Street near to the present building and connecting therewith, and with a long one-storey building erected in 1915 to provide workshops for various branches of technical instruction.

INTERIOR VIEW, LIVERPOOL EMPIRE.

The new accommodation is provided as follows:—

On the ground floor, assembly hall, gymnasium, various class rooms, administrative offices, cloakrooms, etc.; first floor, library, common room, class rooms and staff rooms; second floor, the engineering, chemical and physical departments, with laboratories, preparation rooms, lecture rooms, etc; and third floor, the cookery, needlework and laundry departments, the large cookery room having a lift connection to a galley on the ground floor, adjacent to the assembly hall, to enable the latter to be used as a dining hall. On the roof is a drying ground for use in connection with the laundry, and in the basement are the boiler house and fuel and other stores.

The construction of the building will be fire-resisting throughout, with brick walls and steel and concrete floors. The exterior will be faced with red bricks and the roof covered with plain red tiling. Windows will be fitted with steel casements. Warming will be by low pressure hot water.

The foundations are already in position and the building of the superstructure has commenced. The contractor for the former was Mr. A. Monk, and the contractors for the latter are Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd.

Liverpool Empire.

We may say that this house is a one tier house, all patrons entering from the front into practically one entrance extending along the whole of the frontage. Every patron being seated in tip-up chairs, of which there are 2,450, and adequate and special arrangements have been made at the sides for standing room. The space underneath the Grand Circle is utilised as a lounge and the upper space is utilised as management rooms. A special feature of the building is that each portion of the building has retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen, luxuriously furnished, and leading into the respective toilet apartments. Adequate cloak room accommodation is provided to every part, and refreshment bars provided for stalls, circle and upper circle. A marked feature of the auditorium is the marble balustrading, and a feature in the decorations is that there are no recognised architectural forms such as cornices, capitals, etc., but the whole of the decoration is carried out in broad sweeping lines with ornament in low relief. The stage is fully equipped on the latest principle, the stage being sectionally fitted with adequate cuts, traps, etc. The whole of the scenery is counterweighted.

The dressing rooms are well equipped, each dressing room being provided with hot and cold water, electric light, heating and shower baths.

A laundry is provided for the use of the artistes and an electric passenger lift to all floors.

Heavy goods on to the stage are lowered by means of a hydraulic lift from the street level.

The heating is by steam, steam heated calorifiers with low pressure hot water radiators. Hot air is also driven to all parts of the building by electric fans, purified by an air washer and heated by steam batteries.

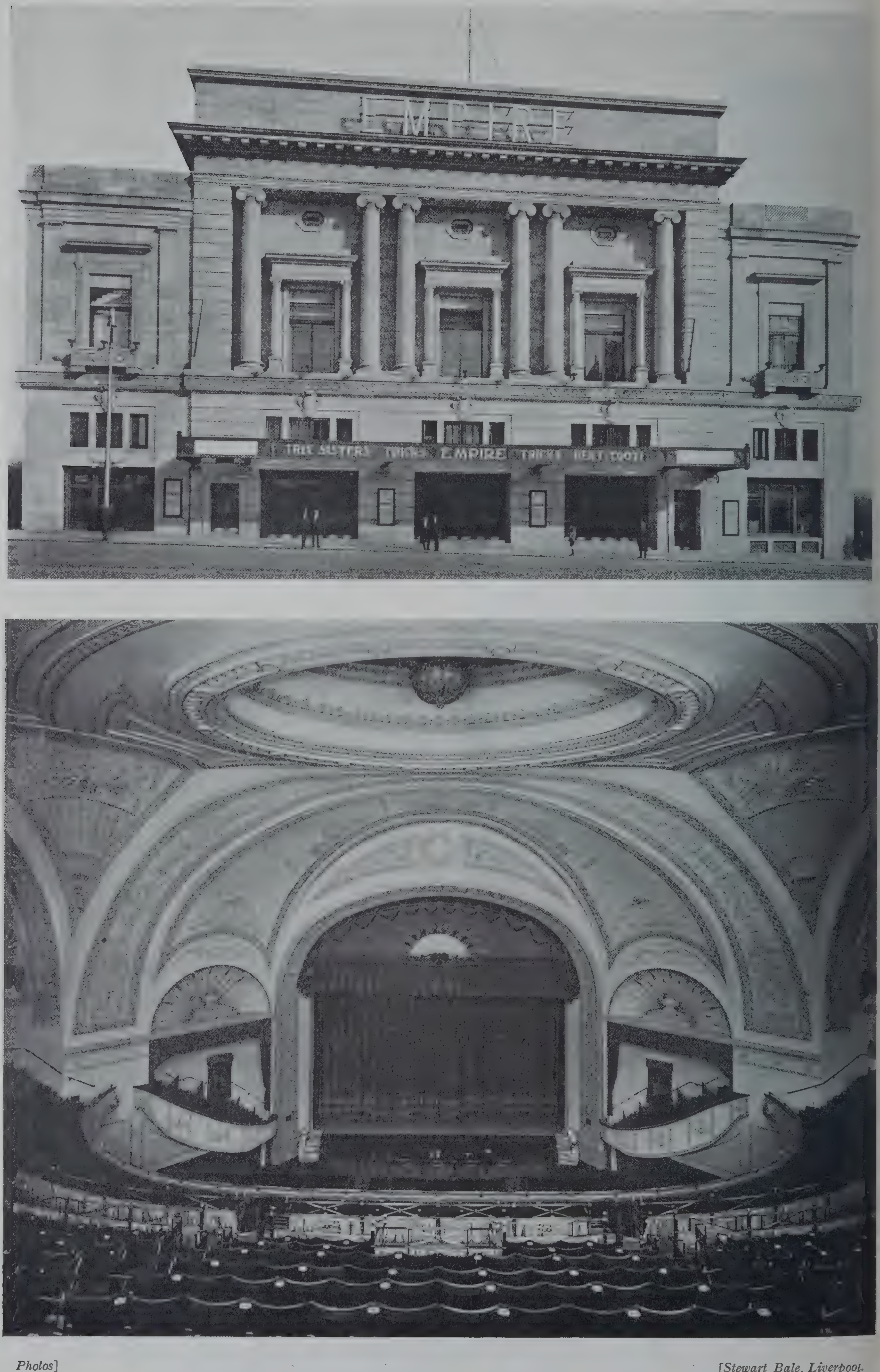
Advantage has been taken of the very latest ideas as to lighting and stage effects. On the stage Samoiloff lighting has been installed and a three coloured system has been extended to portions of the auditorium.

The following is a list of the contractors:—Messrs. Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool (general contractors); Messrs. John Tanner & Son, Liverpool (decorations); Messrs. John Stubbs & Sons, Liverpool (marble work); Messrs. Beck & Windibank, Birmingham, and Messrs. Goodalls, Manchester (chairs and carpets); Messrs. Mather & Platt Manchester (sprinkler installation); Messrs. Blackburn Starling & Co., Ltd., Nottingham (electrical installation); Messrs. Ashby Tabb, Liverpool (draperies and hangings); Mr. Ed. O. Griffiths, Liverpool (carving and auditorium ornament); Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham (stone carving); Messrs. Redpath Brown, Manchester (steelwork); Messrs. Frame & Barr, Glasgow (vacuum cleaning); Messrs. Mallin & Co., West Bromwich (fireproof curtain); Messrs. W. MacFarlane & Co., Ltd., Glasgow (verandah); Messrs. Quiggin Bros., Liverpool (hand railings and balustrading); Messrs. Musgraves, Liverpool (sanitary fittings); Messrs. Ruboleum Co., Liverpool (floor coverings); Messrs. Griffiths, Son & Cromwell, Ltd., Liverpool (heating and ventilation); Messrs. Bullivants, London (counterweighting system). Architects: Wm. & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., Sunderland. The consulting engineers were: Mr. H. W. Hawkins, chief engineer to Moss Empires, Ltd. (electrical installation); Mr. C. F. Chettle, London (steelwork construction); Mr. N. Vaux, Sunderland (heating installation); Mr. F. Scruton (clerk of works).

The Ransome Machinery Co. (1920), Ltd., request us to announce the removal of their offices from Grosvenor Gardens to 42-50 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The London General Omnibus Co., Ltd., have adopted asbestos tiles for their garage at Hanwell, which has been roofed with 500 squares, and their new ticket office building at Chiswick with 200 squares, the tiles being Poilite Russet Brown Diagonal Tiles supplied by Messrs. Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., of Southwark Street, London, S.E.

The late Mr. Christopher Harston, J.P., of the firm of Messrs. A. & C. Harston, who were the architects and surveyors to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, left £29,707, net personalty £25,568.



Photos] [*Stewart Bale, Liverpool.*

EMPIRE THEATRE, LIVERPOOL. Wm. & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Raffles Davison

An Appreciation

There are men who have no enemies and men whose work has helped their fellows over difficult stiles when others have been too intent on achieving personal success to take much interest in the trend of affairs round them. Among the former we always think of Raffles Davison, who in his lifetime has seen many phases of architectural expression wax, reach their climax and wane, but has never lost his interest in, and admiration for, any form of excellence, but has recorded it in a series of drawings which should have a permanent place in architectural history.

He might have emulated Pennell and other great draughtsmen who have been his contemporaries had he not had so great an interest in the personal success of his innumerable friends in the profession, and while others have centred their activities on the illustration of books and "one-man shows," Davison has formed the useful bridge which has enabled many a client to understand for the first time what his architect was trying to achieve. His drawings are always successful in arresting lay interest, for criticism of them has been almost entirely confined to those who themselves practised other methods of draughtsmanship, or sought by the skilful use of a cloud of harmonious colour to escape the necessity of depicting form. Form, truthful and accurate, has always been Davison's first aim, as we think it should be that of any architect, for it is by form and detail, and not by cunningly suggested effects, the architect's work must be finally judged. Had he years ago charged for his best drawings what he was amply entitled to, he could have abandoned the attempt to show at their best lesser and slighter work, but Davison has always had the kindly human interest in mankind which induced him to try to help a lame dog over a stile. He has read more merit into indifferent work than existed, and often quietly suggested improvements which have proved of value; he has judged indifferent design, not with strict justice, but with sympathy which is evidenced in his drawings of subjects he knew should be improved in treatment.

While Mallows, with all his great skill, gave an actual Mallows' touch to the designs he illustrated, and Walcot drawings first and most strongly suggest his delight in colour effects, and are only secondly illustrations of given buildings, Davison's work shows his predominant desire to emphasise an architect's own meaning and intention. We think first, if he draws one of Wren's steeples, of the steeple and of Wren, and only afterwards of the delicate truthfulness with which forms and curves are portrayed.

We have all felt his charm, and all as they have learnt to know him, have come across the real reserve in which he is encompassed. For he is in reality best described as being the most optimistic of pessimists, fundamentally pessimist in having his doubts of the possibilities of the achievement of the ends he would wish to see, characteristically optimistic in his enthusiastic efforts to achieve those desired ends, and above all, too kindly by nature to express disappointments which have frequently been his.

He has probably sensibly deflected the trend of current design from time to time by showing others the manner in which he viewed it, he has felt the enthusiasm of the Gothic Revival, the searching after a new gospel in the free Renaissance forms, and the gradual strengthening of classical and Georgian influences. His drawings, like his mind, are full of the vigour of youth, but a youth tempered by the experiences of a long and arduous life directed towards one end, that of recording both contemporary architecture and anything else which has appealed to a nature whose first instinct is a love for beauty in structure and a fellowship with those he has so often helped.

STEPS LEADING TO THE GARDEN, MOOR CLOSE. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

The R.I.B.A. Meeting.

The Natural and Artificial Lighting of Buildings.

Mr. Percy Waldram gave a good and interesting paper on lighting at the R.I.B.A. on Monday, in the course of which he said that the architect might be said to be a craftsman who worked in light and illumination as a material. It was not clearly recognised that the eye, because of its power of adaptation, enabled us to judge very inaccurately of the varying degrees of illumination to which we were subjected in our daily life. Our eyes adapt themselves with precision to receiving only a small amount of actual light at its brightest, while making use of all light available at periods of early dawn and eve. And though an ordinary well lighted room may appear to be evenly lighted, we are not conscious that the actual light may drop some 90 per cent. between the window and the back wall. With the accurate test of photographic exposure, we know that while a second would suffice for an out of doors exposure, five minutes may be necessary for a well lit interior, a ratio of 1 to 300.

Daylight may be considered as an orchestra of colours in which the various instruments differ in note, in loudness and in timbre. But the difference in tone and colour between direct sunlight and light blue sky are small compared with that between the most ordinary illuminant and the form of daylight which it most resembles, such as that between an ordinary gas filled electric light and sunlight.

Attempts have been made to produce an artificial illuminant which will have an effect comparable to daylight, but so far they have taken the form of extraction of the yellowish colour elements, which are too insistent, which is comparable to employing an orchestra and forcing the brass instruments to sit silent; and the best daylight lamp thus was the 60 to 70 per cent. of the light available from a bare lamp. Extravagant as this is, we often waste as much by the use of bad reflectors and shades.

In order to view objects satisfactorily it is not sufficient to have strong light sources in the vicinity—the light must reach the object. We must have illumination as well as light. But illumination alone is not sufficient.

We view objects not so much by the light which falls upon them as by the light which is reflected from them into our eyes; a beam of quite powerful light projected on to thick dull black cloth disappears almost completely. But reflective capacity is also insufficient without contrast. A thin glass tumbler, or a thin sheet of celluloid, immersed in a white china bowl full of water cannot be distinguished even under strong light.

Given any object such as a book or a sheet of paper with a reasonable coefficient of reflection, and viewed under circumstances which provide reasonable contrast, satisfactory lighting of an object depends upon—

(1) The illumination of flux of light falling on the object —which is measured in foot candles or lumens per square foot; a foot candle being the illumination received from one standard candle at a distance of 1 ft., and a lumen being the flux of light which will illuminate one square foot of surface to an intensity of one foot candle.

(2) The ability of the object to reflect light back into our eyes, measured as "reflection coefficients," or the proportion reflected of any light falling on the object.

But no flat surface reflects light equally in all directions. If the surface be smooth or polished it conforms to the laws of specular reflection. Under a beam of light striking it at a given angle with the plane of the surface it will appear to be most brightly illuminated in a direction 180° on plan from the incident beam of light and inclined at the same angle from the surface in accordance with the well-known rule of optics that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. In other directions only such light is reflected by the surface as is due to inequalities of the smooth surface or divergence of the incident beam.

But paper, books, and the majority of objects which it is necessary to view have dull, unpolished, or "matt" surfaces; and reflection from such surfaces differs very materially indeed from specular reflection.

A true matt surface, to which white blotting paper approximates, follows the law discovered by Lambert in 1760.

Whatever may be the angle at which a beam of light strikes it, the maximum reflection from a truly matt surface will be in a direction normal to the surface, and the reflection from it in every other direction will vary directly with the cosine of the angle which that direction makes with the normal to the surface.

It will be seen that as books, paper, and most objects worked upon are generally viewed in a direction nearly vertical, it follows that light from high angles is more valuable than light from directions nearer to the horizon, whether the surface viewed be polished or matt. A skylight gives more working light than a window of the same glass area, and screening the top of a window darkens a room far more than the screening of an equal glass area at the bottom.

There are, of course, additional reasons for this. In towns the zenith sky is nearly always brighter than sky nearer to the horizon where the light from the sky has to pierce a greater thickness of smoke belt.

Still more important is the fact that obstructing buildings almost invariably block out sky from low angles, and generally the only available sky is visible through the upper panes of glass. It will be shown later that visible sky is the dominating factor in natural illumination.

For viewing objects in a horizontal direction, such as bookcases, pictures on walls, wall bins in stores, packing cases with labels on the sides, etc., horizontal illumination is, of course, more valuable than vertical, but in the sum total of ordinary human requirements these do not bulk largely.

It is very necessary to appreciate that the laws of optics as usually stated in text books refer almost invariably to point sources of light, a condition which is seldom or never found in practice.

For example, the well-known law of inverse squares by which we know that the illumination from a point source of light falls off inversely as the square of the distance from that point does not operate when the source of light is a surface, such as an area of sky, a light building front, or an illuminated wall or ceiling.

Curiously enough, the illumination from a window received from unobstructed sky directly visible from that window does fall off approximately in inverse proportion to the square of the distance from the glass, but that is merely because the area of sky visible as we go further from the window happens to decrease approximately in that proportion.

As both the width and the height of any sky visible decreases directly with the distance, the illumination due to the *area* of visible sky would vary inversely with the square of the distance, were it not for the fact that sky varies in its lighting capacity according to its angular elevation above the horizon, high angle sky being the more valuable for vertical illumination on a horizontal plane, and low angle sky for horizontal illumination on a vertical plane.

When, however, the visible sky is obstructed by a building distant from the glass, as on the farther side of a road, this, of course, does not hold good. As we go farther back from the glass the angular elevation of the window head decreases more rapidly than the angular elevation of the obstruction.

Mr. Waldram gave illustrations of the light obtained from different angles and the methods of testing and measuring illumination and plotting them on paper, but beyond these direct sources of light he dealt with that which arises from diffused reflections, and said that though light coloured surfaces, whether external or internal, undoubtedly added to the cheerfulness of rooms or buildings, their value as a source of actual light was very small, decidedly less than that of even a small patch of visible sky, and was much overrated. As regards reflection from building fronts any white unobstructed vertical surface can never be more than half as bright as unobstructed horizontal surface, because the last receives light from a hemisphere of sky. But a vertical wall can only be half as bright as any sky it replaced, new clean white glazed bricks only reflect some 60 or 70 per cent., so that they are only one-third as bright as unobstructed sky.

Mr. Waldram's observations will tend to make us less confident about the light to be obtained from internal areas.

The first consideration in determining all practical questions in daylight illumination is the amount of light which reasonable people require for various purposes.

It will have been obvious from the diagrams shown that Nature provides for long periods quantities of light very considerably in excess of that which is available at times when most people would consider the light out of doors to be quite good.

Obviously, therefore, the proportion of the light outside which must be admitted by windows or skylights must be determined with regard to dull days in winter rather than bright clear days, and with regard to the times near sunset rather than middle day.

It is, therefore, necessary to fix upon a value of sky brightness which shall fairly represent moderately dull but not abnormally dull weather, when reasonable people would reasonably expect enough light indoors for ordinary purposes.

From the meagre official information available the writer has for some years adopted, *faute de mieux*, the reading of 600 foot candles to represent this sky brightness, equivalent to a reading of 500 foot candles on an unobstructed horizontal white card having a reflection coefficient of 83 per cent., or a reading of 250 foot candles on the same card standing vertically or observed on an unobstructed window sill.

This represents approximately the sky brightness on an ordinary wet day in spring and autumn in the country, and in the summer in towns, and in the country at about an hour, and in towns about 1½ hours, after sunrise and before sunset on fine days. It is rarely exceeded throughout the day in winter in towns except on quite fine days. The more exact data which we hope for may, of course, alter this very important standard.

The amount of illumination in foot candles recommended by various authorities for artificial light varies considerably. Making due allowance for the fact that some self-constituted authorities are financially benefited by high degrees of illumination, and that absolute perfection is not always economically possible, the values recommended by the last report of the Home Office Committee on Factory Lighting may be taken.

They are 3 foot candles for fine work and 5 for very fine work.

The author's experience is that most people require rather more artificial light for any given purpose than the amount of natural light which will satisfy them, at least in the failing light of dusk.

Taking 1 foot candle of daylight as the average minimum requirements of adults for clerical work and for ordinary purposes and 2½ foot candles for fine work or the eyes of very young children in schools, it follows that adequate light requires a minimum daylight sill ratio of 0·4 per cent. and good light a minimum daylight sill ratio of 1 per cent.

The assumption, which the author has invariably applied in ancient light disputes for many years, received a valuable and welcome confirmation when the actual conditions existing in new public elementary school rooms built to the structural rules of the Board of Education were reduced to terms of sill ratio in 1913, by a Committee of Medical Officers, Scientists, and Illuminating Engineers appointed by the Illuminating Engineering Society.

The sill ratio of the worst lit desk in new classrooms in this country was found by measurement to be 1 per cent., whilst precisely the same value was found to be involved by the recommendations or regulations of school authorities on the Continent and in America, all of which, like the British structural rules, had been arrived at by the evolution of gradual trial and error.

The value of 0·4 per cent. sill ration is also in accordance with the rough rule often adopted in ancient light cases to the effect that any point in an interior from which all sky is cut off at table height is necessarily inadequately lit.

All such positions must depend wholly upon light diffusely reflected from walls, ceilings, or building fronts, and numerous tests show that this seldom exceeds 0·2 per cent., even with moderate degrees of obstruction.

The well-known so-called "45° rule" in ancient light cases is fallacious except in what the author believes to be its original form, viz., 45° to the sill of the lowest window in order to ensure less than 45° to the head of that window (the head and not the sill being the really essential point as regards loss of sky), and of course still less to the window heads of upper floors.

Misapplied as a criterion of obstruction to any window, 45° from the sill can cover quite a number of totally different degrees of real sky obstruction according to the height of the window head and/or the distance of the obstruction.

Many architects draw a distinction between lateral and direct light. There can be none, for all light is more or less lateral. The only "direct light" or light at right angles to window glass which can reach an interior position is a beam of no width and therefore of no area. In so far as it can reach into a room even severely lateral light is as useful as light from any other direction. For this reason all the horizontal angles in the diagrams are given in equal values.

For this reason top lighting by small skylights, which are apt to give very hard contrasts, is seldom satisfactory; and severe cases of obstruction to side windows which leave only a small well-lit patch under the window cannot be considered as merely cases of restricted working space. Sometimes it will be found that a small modification of the fenestration will effect a vast improvement. The kitchen of many a semi-detached suburban villa could be saved by a small window across the angle of the wall.

Unnecessarily low window heads are the most frequent cause of bad lighting, but sometimes even a window bulkheaded up into the floor above will be insufficient to give visible sky to important positions.

Faced with this difficulty the only thing is to make the best of a situation in which adequate lighting is impossible.

Reflecting mirrors or preferably prism glass catching beams of light from directions too vertical to get into the room are useful *so long as they are kept clean*; but the direction of such deflected light is unnatural and the inevitable glitter of specular reflection is bad.

Beyond this all that the architect can do is to provide light-reflecting surfaces inside and outside and to impress on his client the importance of frequent cleaning or renewal, and above all the very frequent cleaning of window glass. In towns a loss of light of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. per month due to uncleaned glass alone is quite a moderate estimate. In winter it may amount to 10 per cent. in a week in towns, and in foggy weather even more. Where light is scanty and precious this is no small item.

We are sorry that space does not allow us to give a very interesting paper at greater length. The subject is a complicated and difficult one, and any paper dealing with it is most difficult to satisfactorily condense.

WAKEFIELD.—The Corporation have approved the scheme for erecting 200 concrete houses on the Lupset estate at an estimated cost of £98,700 and are applying to the Ministry of Health for the requisite loan sanction.—The city surveyor has been instructed to prepare plans for extensions at the maternity hospital.—The Corporation have arranged with the Ministry of Health for the erection of 700 houses under the 1924 Act.—The Housing Committee have approved a scheme for the development of land off Barnsley Road belonging to Mr. E. A. Carbett. —Plans passed: new street off Barnsley Road, for Mr. E. A. Carbett; 4 houses, Milnthorne Crescent, for Mr. W. H. Watson; 10 houses, Cross Lane, for Messrs. Bell & Kay, motor showrooms, offices.

The Lesser Known and Unknown.

The above is the title of a collection of paintings now on view at the Goupil Gallery, Regent Street. Thirty years ago such an exhibition would not have aroused much interest, neither would it have set the public thinking. In those days Futurists were unheard of, and the Impressionists were only just venturing. To-day the chaos is complete. Merit is not ruled by the old standards, but on the basis of personal opinion. If a totally ignorant person professes to like a picture and can blare forth his conviction with sufficient force, he receives a following and a hearing. By totally ignorant it is intended to infer ignorance in the art of painting and drawing.

The old standards of merit have been set aside for the time, owing to the journalistic support given to freaks and freak painters. In the hunt for diversion and sensation after the war certain journalists grasped at freakish art like a drowning man grasps at a straw. This journalistic support has been sufficiently strong to force gallery owners to assume an appreciation and inner knowledge of the rubbish painted, with the result that many otherwise sane men and men of great judgment may be heard expressing the most astonishing nonsense.

Many who visit the above exhibition will possibly receive some amusement. Many will doubtless be unable to see any difference between the merits of the pictures painted by the unknown, and those who have received press and journalistic support and in consequence have been pronounced great.

Not a few of the pictures shown in this collection will undoubtedly be pronounced to be the works of budding geniuses. The painter of thirty years ago who produced pictures like a great many of those exhibited in this show would have been told by masters and dealers to give up painting and try something else. Not even "Uncle" would have advanced a few shillings on such productions. Yet to-day the like of such paintings are described with a flow of words it is quite impossible to render unless you are gifted with impudence and cheek profound. If these paintings are the true interpretation of art it would be better for the State to close every art school in the country and devote the money spent in this form of education to some better use. If smears and daubs realise £10 to £100 and more, just according to the journalistic strength that is behind the producer, why teach men and women to draw and so produce pictures which thirty years ago were appreciated, but which to-day are styled old-fashioned, Victorian, too realistic, lacking spiritual meaning, &c., &c.? Why burden the individual with old-fashioned rules which have to be thrown overboard if they desire to produce the paintings which to-day receive praise and are purchased by the patrons of art. If original talent needs no training but is finer and better without, let us save the money spent in thousands of pounds, and use it for a better purpose.

Only very few artists can debase their knowledge and produce freak pictures. Every master will tell you that to unlearn a thing is much harder than to acquire knowledge. So it is with men and women who have attended art schools, and have in consequence been trained to express their artistic talents in accordance with the ideas that have prevailed for generations. These unfortunates are now faced with a competition against which they cannot cope. Knowledge has made them modest; they cannot produce what they know to be bad. They are obliged to realise that they have wasted much money and many precious hours in acquiring knowledge which is a hindrance to them rather than a help. Perhaps this exhibition will open the eyes of the public, and will make them realise how sadly they have been deceived.

The exhibition most certainly demonstrates that our great Futurists of to-day have no greater gifts than their unknown brethren. They have merely been more fortunate.

One is quite able to appreciate in some degree what the Futurists desire to paint. Many of the portraits that have been exhibited by this school of expression have been very like the people they have been intended to represent. This statement can be proved by a very simple test in everyday life without any preparation. If when standing in a busy throng of people one were to close one's eyes and suddenly open them, the first mental picture of any individual would be a registration of the most striking features. The second glance already conveys a more modified impression. Constant intercourse with people obliterates the first impressions. Men and women who at first sight have been pronounced plain have, as days have gone by, made the charm of their personality and character so much felt as to render it nearly an impossibility for anyone to recall a first impression of their appearance. One is obliged to admire the power of concentration on the part of the Futurist; they have undoubtedly so trained their powers as to enable them to recall with sufficient strength the first impressions. But whilst this power is to be admired, one cannot see any tangible reason why the portraits of humanity should be robbed of the force of character and the charm of personality.

After all, a photograph will supply pictures of these first impressions. Most of the photo portraits that are sent to clients to-day have been through the retouching studio, where blemishes are removed and harsh expressions modified. The past generations have justly demanded from the artists of their day that they paint a living likeness of the sitter, a likeness which incorporates just that pose and expression characteristic of the individual. And one sees no reason why the true artist should not take delight and pleasure in producing such portraits. Most people are proud of the character that is written on their features, and make no complaint at its correct presentation on canvas. The artist has possessed an almost unlimited licence in these matters, but there is no reason in his seeking to record pictures which are the result of defective eyesight. Because we are unable to grasp the complete picture in our first impressions is no reason why we should place these false records on paper or canvas. And this applies with equal force to landscapes of all kinds. Because the house in a street looms up before us is no reason for recording this feeling and thus producing pictures which in no way illustrate correctly the architectural beauties and proportions of a building. But many modern galleries exhibit pictures of streets and houses which are devoid of all perspective. Frequently one is reminded of the early efforts of children, and wonders if the painters desire to be classed as individuals without education in matters of art.

H. W. M. K.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

APRIL 24, 1875.

THE WORCESTER GUILDHALL.

The Town Clerk of Worcester, in a letter to the local papers, says:—

"The question of the rebuilding or restoration of the Guildhall is at present in abeyance, and I have no desire to precipitate its consideration; but a letter I have this week received from Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., on some business of my own, contains an allusion to the subject, which I deem it a duty to my fellow-citizens to ask you to publish. It is as follows:—

"'I do trust that the report is untrue that your Corporation are about to destroy the best and most valuable building in your city next to the cathedral. I refer to the Town Hall. It is a national example of architecture, and that of a very characteristic and favourite style and period. Its destruction would be a repetition of the disgrace Worcester underwent from the demolition of the Guesten Hall, and would give you in all future time a most unenviable notoriety!'

"I am pleased," continues the Town Clerk, "to have it in my power to inform the writer of the above that the destruction of the Guesten Hall was not the act of the Corporation of Worcester."

BLACK NOTLEY.—Essex County Health Committee have now approved plans for extensions at the sanatorium, the estimated cost being £90,000, with an additional £20,000 for equipment and furnishing.

PERGOLA, MOOR CLOSE. Oliver Hill, Architect.

The Principles of Decoration*

The tenor of Professor Hatton's book, entitled as above, one is informed, "Is to urge the decorator to approach his work with the triple intention of making it vivacious, intellectual and interesting, and to proceed as if no decoration had ever existed before, in order to get rid of the tendency to use inherited ornamental and decorative forms, so many of which are dull and unimpressive." Having read this note one opens the book and, turning over the leaves, a sense of bitter disappointment is the first impression. The illustrations included do not give any indication of a departure from the well-known ornamental forms which frequently are admittedly dull and unimpressive. One cannot imagine anyone laying down hard and fast rules relative to design, and those who venture to do so must meet with opposition from two very marked classes. Those who have been born with a natural gift for design, to whom all the principles are a matter of personal feeling, and who at the same time will apply those principles without experiencing any curb upon their imaginations, and those who have acquired the art of designing or adaptation, as it is more aptly described when referring to those who are without the inborn talent. These latter will chafe at all principles and yet adhere to them in a slavish manner.

It is most unreasonable to advise these students to approach their work with the idea that no decoration has ever before been attempted. One might just as logically tell a hungry man to satisfy himself without food. To these individuals it would be kinder to seek to explain the proper methods which may, if correctly applied, lead to many fine examples in design. In chapter one, "The Purpose of Decoration," one obtains some very definite idea of the point of view the author proposes to take in connection with the whole volume. In the last but one sentence of this first chapter we read, "Let us note that neither the red and black of the revel, nor the ship, nor the geometrical pattern have anything whatever to do with the bag." In a measure this is quite a correct statement, and yet the author in his endeavour to force upon the reader the statement, "That the Art of Decoration is one of uniting three totally alien elements—effect, subject, and object," has forgotten that in the process of uniting the subconscious mind has been thinking of the shape of the bag and has been arranging the decorative elements in such a way as to express the characteristic form of this special kind of bag. Therefore, whilst in theory the red and black of the revel, the ship and the geometrical pattern have nothing whatever to do with the bag, their disposition, selection, and arrangement most certainly have.

In chapter two we have the following interesting sentences, "People get the idea that designing is finding the never-seen-before. This is a great mistake. It is stupid to dodge the sensible solution of a problem merely because something of the sort has been seen before." These sentences are, of course, quite correct in what they state, but they are entirely in opposition to the digest of the volume expressed on the wrapper. Chapter four. "The Kinds of Beauty." All the words that have formed sentences which in themselves have a charm and lilt, which amongst literary people is called style, could be expressed in the word conventionalisation.

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*"The Principles of Decoration," by R. G. Hatton. 10s. 6d. Chapman & Hall.

Chapter five, on "Æsthetic Quality," is very good reading, but the busy man or eager student thirsting for something useful would be equally satisfied with the short sentiment expressed as follows: "It is all a matter of personal individual taste."

Towards the end of chapter five we come upon an interesting statement, "He can judge of this by trying such exercises as these which follow. If he cannot maintain interest in them he is deficient in æsthetic sensibility, and there is no reason why he should presume to produce decoration." Those who know what the author desires to convey will be in agreement with this test. But the uninitiated, those who are unable to judge what form of interest is to be felt, will most certainly come to an incorrect conclusion. It is quite impossible to convey correctly to a young person the reasons why the author's examples should instill a feeling of satisfaction. One can only say the shapes balance and form together a well ordered, correctly disposed pattern.

Chapter six. "Melody." The contents of this chapter does not convey any more defined or concise an interpretation of the ideas of the author than the statement that each design or decoration must be complete in itself. Chapters 1–6 are all founded upon the æsthetic sense, being based upon a store of experiences. These experiences naturally must be derived from inherited ornamental and decorative forms. The mind can only store up memories of what the eyes have seen or the ears have heard. But on the wrapper of the volume the reader is told that he should get rid of the tendency to use such forms.

Chapter Seven. "Immutability of Harmony." What splendid phrase this chapter heading really is, how full of food for earnest reflection. Those concerned in expressing architectural designs can acquire a principle which, if correctly applied, should lead to a wonderful change in our street elevations. "To reach the condition of immutability is the aim of all artists of the classic school. To gain this they reduce their expressions to a simple and clear state, relying upon a few forms exquisitely chosen. Proportion becomes, therefore, of the utmost importance." The facades of many of our buildings would be well served by the application of a straightedge, which would result in the removal of masses of conflicting detail, ornate in character, and quite unnecessary to the expression of dignity and mass. Many buildings have pleasing mass outlines which are entirely ruined by the over-use of ornamentation of some form or other. Architects do not seem to realise that to the man in the street each building can be likened to a picture. The exterior contour is judged by its mass shape. Unhappy skylines are justly viewed as mistakes in design. It is, of course, well-known that structural features in the facade must be incorporated and that their positions in the elevation are to a great extent fixed by the internal planning. But in decorative and industrial design the artist is faced with many conditions which must influence his results and which are equally insistent in their demands for consideration. Ornament and the application of ornamental forms can never correct what is fundamentally badly proportioned. Stark simplicity can be made beautiful by virtue of correct proportion. We have many architectural facades in London which contain only window openings and a front door which, in their arrangement, arouses a sense of pleasure and delight whenever we come upon them.

It is difficult to realise how Oxford Street elevations could ever have been built with so many beautiful facades within a stone throw. But there has been a time when commercialism has been allowed to dominate taste. Fifty and sixty years ago the main aim of each client in the business quarters of our city was to erect a building which would advertise itself, which by virtue of the rich and plentiful use of ornamental forms might convince the public—and generally did—that the proprietor was a man of knowledge and good standing. Many of our financial undertakings of to-day demand to be housed in sumptuous halls, full of rich decorations, the greater the display of ornate wealth the greater pleasure these clients experience. To them a well proportioned, simple and dignified facade expresses poverty and lack of capital backing, which is the last impression they desire to convey.

The whole volume is full of many real truths which have been finely expressed, but one does sincerely regret the wrapper note, which is somewhat misleading. To serious students of art and design Professor Hatton needs no introductory note of any kind. Everybody who has given any thought to the subject recognises the splendid help that he has given. H. W. M. K.

A Correction.

We are sorry to have incorrectly described the firm of Messrs. Adshead, Topham and Adshead, of 14 Queen Annes Square, Manchester, in a recent issue.

Competition News.

GRAVESEND NEW DIPHTHERIA BLOCK COMPETITION.

Members of The Society of Architects are notified that the conditions of this Competition are not in accordance with the regulations and they are requested not to take part in the competition without first ascertaining from the Secretary that the conditions have been approved by the Council.

ASHFORD ASSEMBLY ROOM COMPETITION.

Members of The Society of Architects are notified that the conditions of this Competition are not in accordance with the regulations and they are requested not to take part in the competition without first ascertaining from the Secretary that the conditions have been approved by the Council.

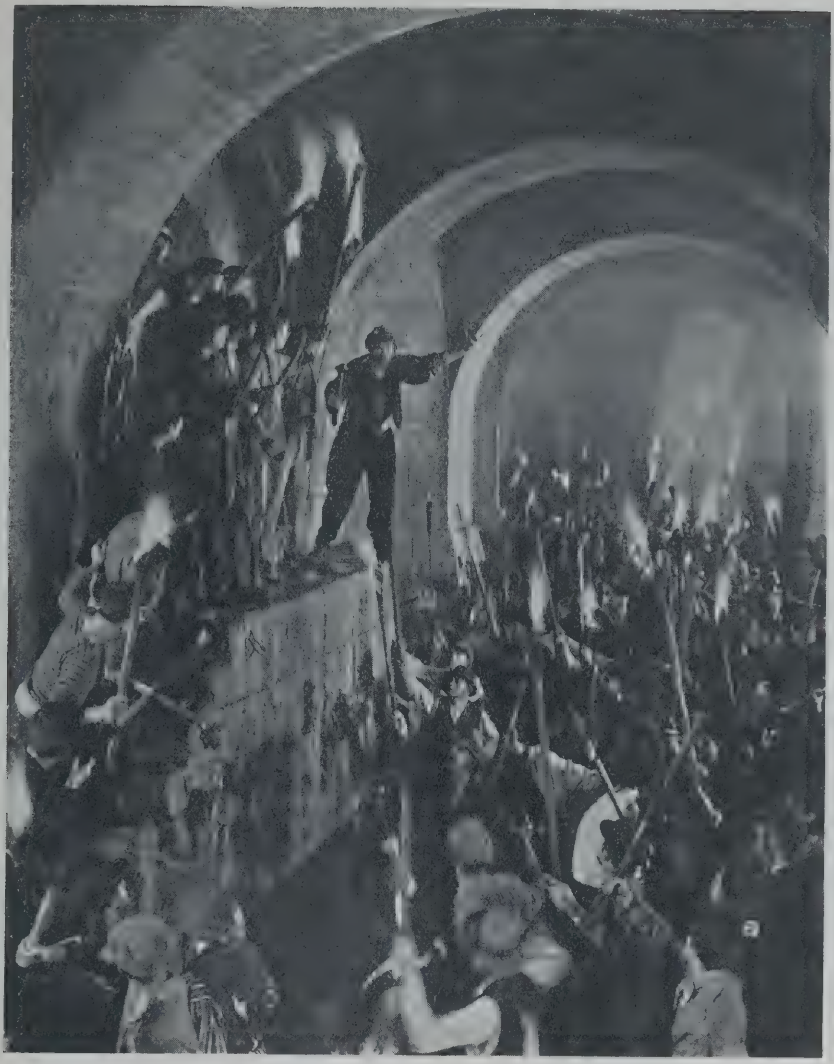
Empire Homes and Factories.

The large and popular Pavilion of the British Empire Gas Exhibit in the centre of the Palace of Industry at Wembley last year will again be occupied by the gas industry at Wembley this summer. An entirely new show has been devised, and it is significant of the enterprise and progress of the industry that additional adjoining space has also been taken. A special feature of the exhibit will be a display, with an Imperial keynote, showing that gas is already freely used and is fast making headway, for industrial, no less than for domestic, purposes, not only in Great Britain but throughout the go-ahead Dominions and Colonies. Important industrial uses of gas and of gas coke will be demonstrated on a comprehensive scale, while in the large and artistic Rest Lounge, which visitors to the Exhibition have made a habit of using as a convenient and comfortable rendezvous, the solution of the housewife's troubles by the use of gas on modern labour-saving lines will be the main attraction. In addition, part of the new space taken will be turned into a hall where demonstrations on the cookery of Empire foods, preceded by short lectures, will be given several times a day.

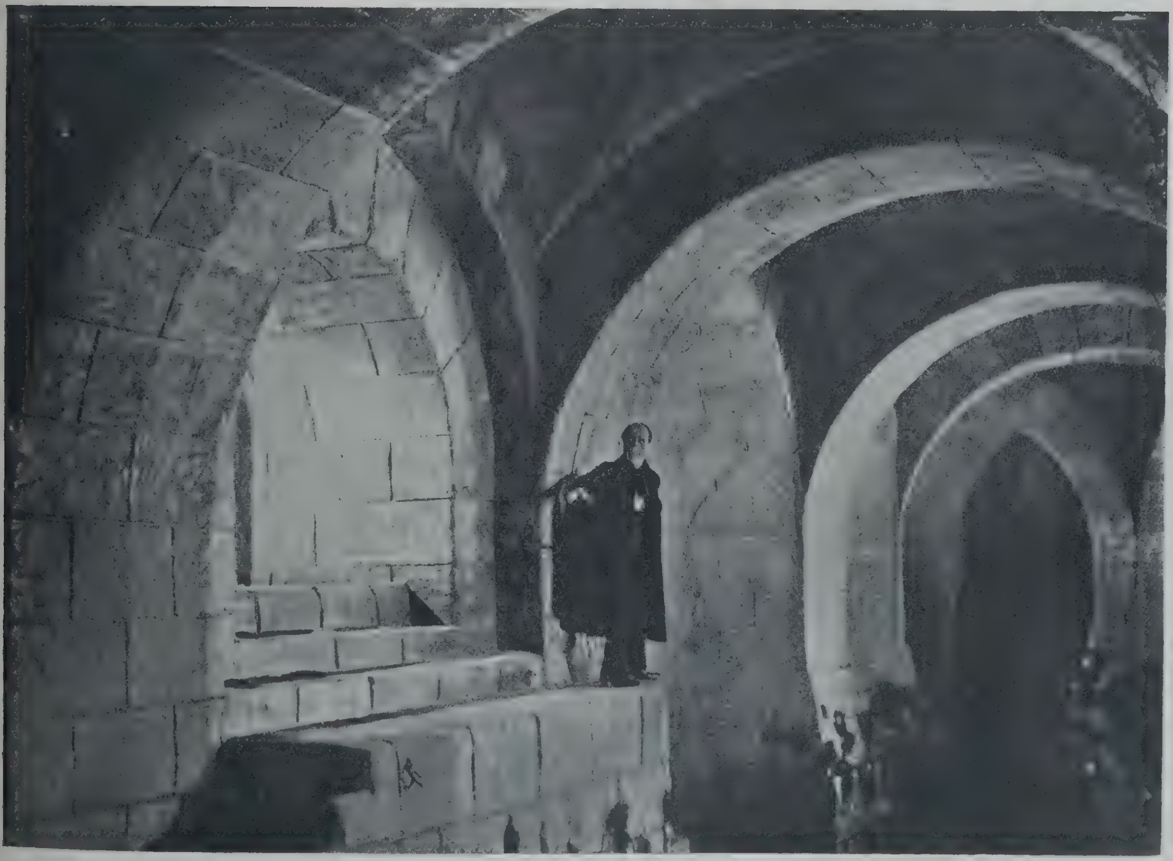
The tender of Messrs. Walden & Son, of Henley-on-Thames, has been accepted for the erection of a Memorial Hall and Institute at Shiplake-on-Thames, the Hall being the gift of Reginald H. Mardon, Esq., to the Parish. The buildings will be faced with hand made bricks and covered with hand made tiles, and hot water radiator heating system and up-to-date electric lighting will be installed, together with a maple dancing floor, and the work will be carried out from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. Frederick G. Sainsbury, M.S.A., M.I.Struct.E., M.C.I., Architect, of Reading.

Sir Kingsley Wood, in a written reply to Lady Astor, M.P., states that additions to the staff of the Building Research Station are being made and a building at Watford has been acquired and is being equipped at a capital cost of £12,000; the additional maintenance charges will be £15,000 per annum.

EAST HAM.—The borough engineer has been asked to prepare plans for a maternity centre on a site in Nelson Street.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of 30 double tenement houses and 10 single tenement houses on the Central site.—Consideration is being given to a report of the borough engineer regarding the provision of a new swimming bath on land adjoining the Central Baths.



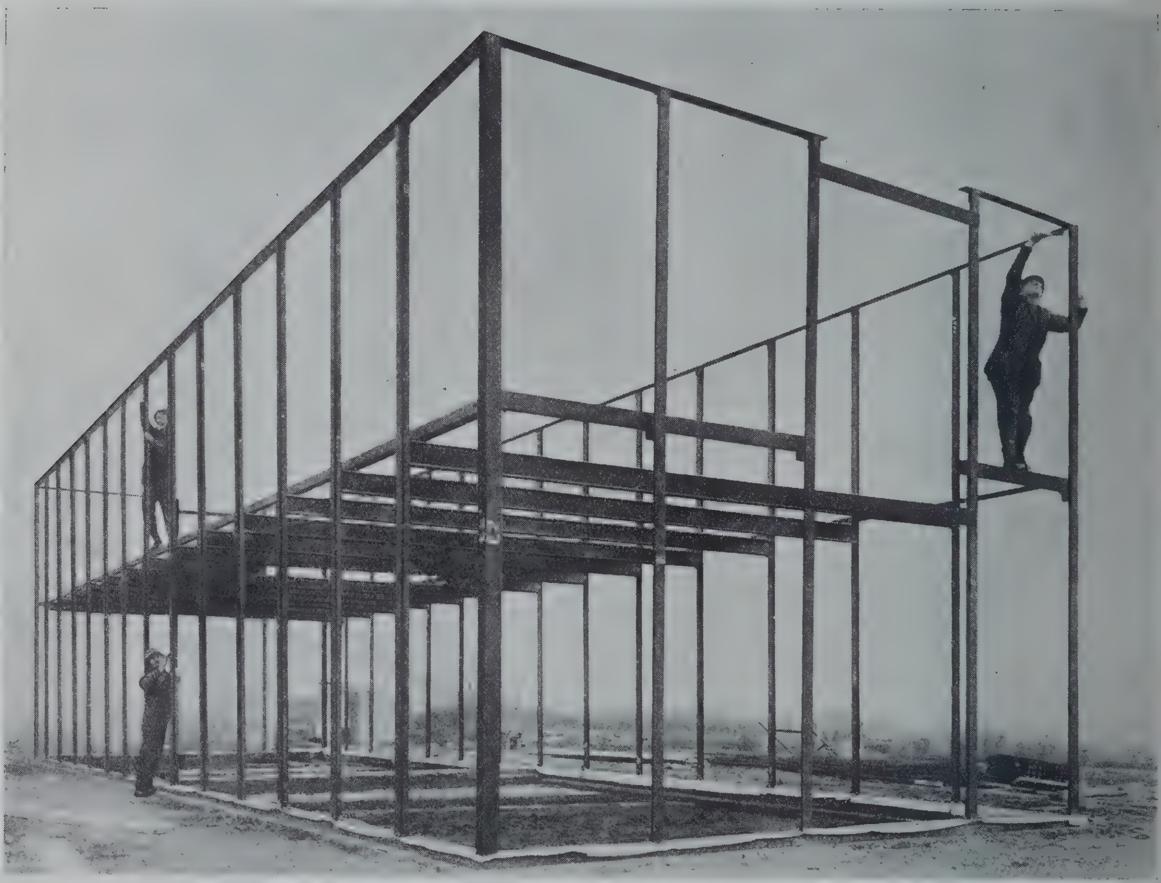
THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA: PURSUING THE PHANTOM.



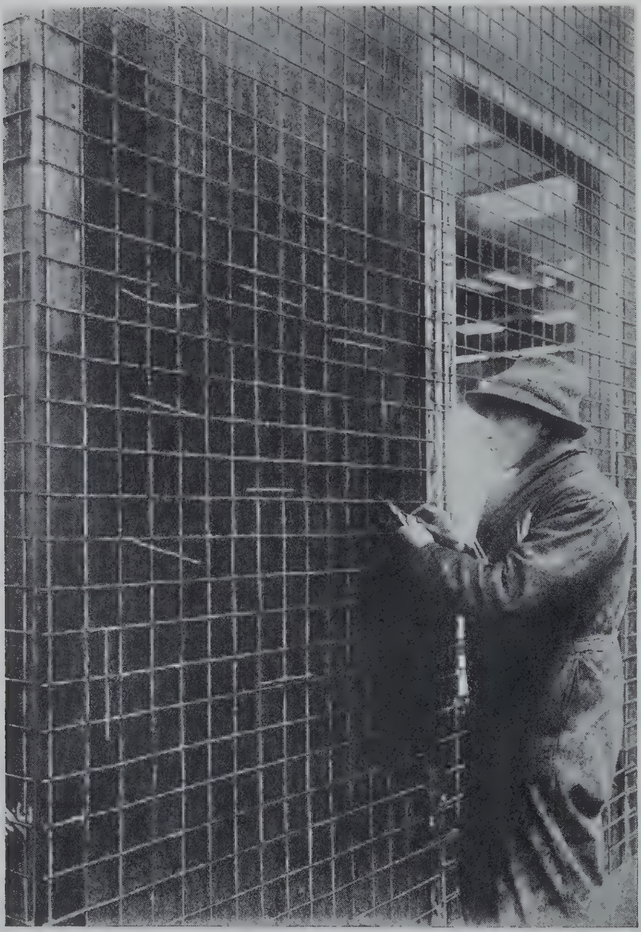
THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA: THE PHANTOM IN HIS LAIR.

Cheaper Building.

Steel Frame Cork Houses.



THE STEEL FRAME.



FIXING REINFORCEMENT TO WALLS.

This system was developed by Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough and London, from experience gained them in building houses for their own workmen during ar immediately after the War, and is designed to provide at reasonable cost a comfortable, healthy and enduring hou which can be rapidly built, largely by unskilled labou working under skilled direction and using materials who plentiful supply is assured.

The underlying principle in this form of constructi is a steel skeleton which gives the building its strengt carries the floors, allows the walls to be far more simp than they would have to be had they to support the buildi unassisted, and permits of far more rapid building. T members are all cut to length, fabricated at the company works and marked to facilitate erection, and the steel its is the standard product of Dorman, Long & Co., man- factured at their steel plant at Middlesbrough from the own raw materials to finished product under the close supervision to British Standard Specification (28-32 to per square inch tensile) and capable of passing the prescrib tests.

The framework of a parlour house weighs 2 tons, a that for a block of two parlour houses can be erected four men in one day. The heaviest member does n exceed $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

The walls of the house are composed of concrete in whi is an insulation core, and the construction of the w presents several interesting features. The vertical membe of the steel frame are 4 feet $0\frac{7}{8}$ inches apart and are po- tioned by standing upon a steel cill plate in which are ho ready drilled for their attachment. They are tied by angle at first floor level and a steel flat at eaves level, a thus form a rigid framework for the walls.

The space between these vertical stanchions is first fill with precast slabs of cork and coke breeze concrete ea 4 feet long by 1 foot high and 4 inches in thickness, co- sisting of 2 inches of cork and 2 inches of breeze concre,

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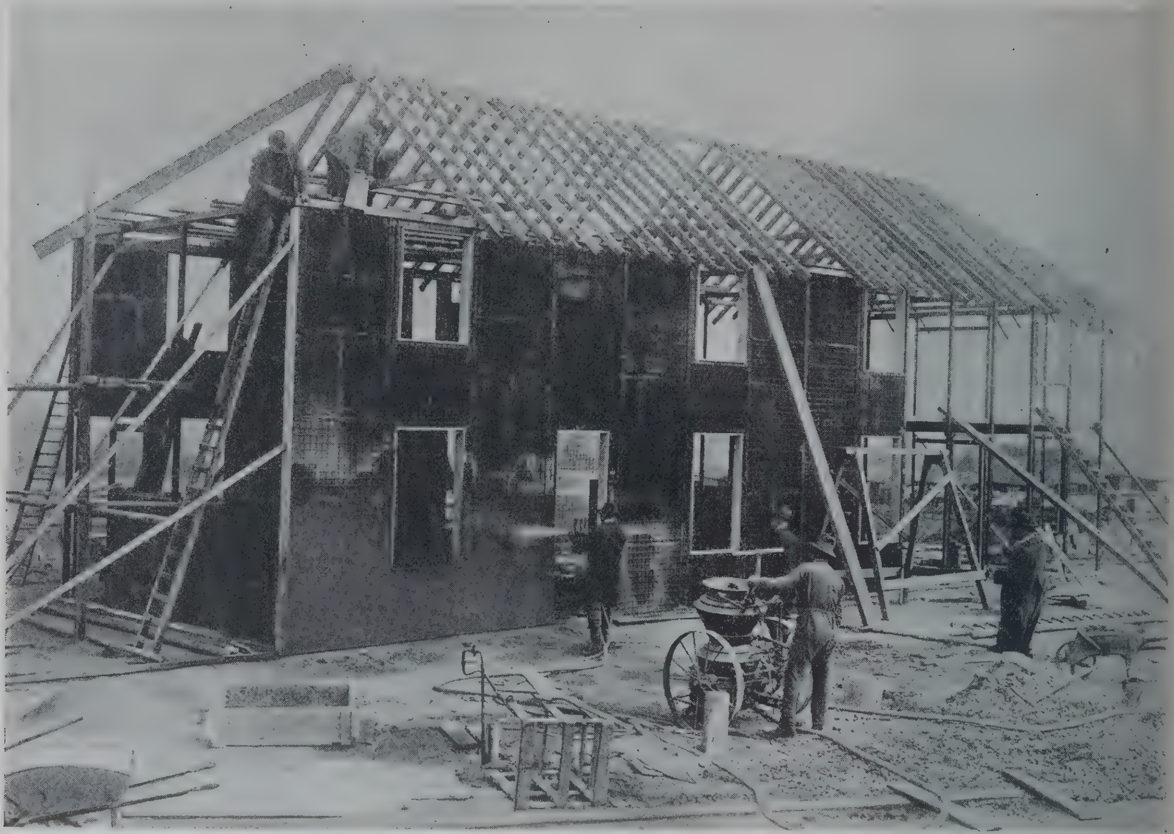


CEMENT GUN IN ACTION.

laid with the cork side outwards and the breeze towards the interior of the house.

Stout wire reinforcement is next attached to the steel frame by wire ties at every 30 inches vertically and maintained at its correct distance from the outside of the cork by distance pieces.

Concrete is then applied under pressure by the cement gun to a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the outside, and the inner breeze face of the slabs is made good with coke breeze and cement, gunned and well forced into the cavities surrounding the stanchions and finished smooth.

The foundations can be arranged to suit the nature of the soil. Normally the house can be built upon aggregate concrete wall foundations 12 inches wide by 12 inches deep, forming the surround of a concrete raft 6 inches in thickness, composed of 4 inches of aggregate concrete and 2 inches of breeze concrete.

The foundations are overlaid by a Ruberoid damp course and carry the steel cill plate upon which the steel frame is erected and which is secured to the concrete foundation by pairs of Lewis bolts at 4 feet intervals, grouted in solid with liquid cement.

The house stands upon a solid concrete raft, the advantages of which are that no damp can penetrate and that it is not possible for rats to gnaw their way through.

The bedroom floor is self-supporting; this is one of the special points to be noted in this system, as it relieves the partition walls on the ground floor of any share in supporting the bedroom floor, and so allows of any internal planning that the architect may desire, both as regards ground floor rooms and bedrooms.

It is a particular advantage of the steel frame construction that since the steel framework is the first part to be erected (and it is completed in one day) the roof can be taken in hand at a very early stage and the rest of the work can be proceeded with regardless of weather, enabling all internal work to be done under cover.

The company are prepared to build houses in batches of 50 and upwards in any part of Great Britain and to give careful consideration to proposals from abroad, believing that for hot climates their form of construction should prove beneficial and satisfactory.

"The Phantom of the Opera."

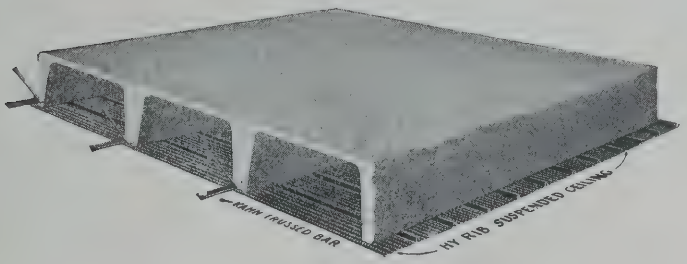
"The Phantom of the Opera" will shortly be released for public exhibition at the Rialto Picture Theatre, Coventry Street. The film will undoubtedly rank amongst the first class productions of this year. Lon Chaney is in the principal *rôle*, and from the photographs that have been shown to the press there is every promise that he has surpassed his rendering of the Hunchback of Notre Dame. Those who saw that picture must have been impressed by his acting. "The Monster" is now being shown at "The Tivoli," but in this piece the actor has not the same opportunities to show his talents as was the case in the Humpback. From an architectural point of view "The Phantom of the Opera" contains many details of interest. To have attempted the reproduction of the Grand Opera Paris is in itself a stupendous enterprise. Those venturing on such an undertaking must have realised that no artistic license would be permitted and that European audiences would be very critical on the subject of correct details. We still feel that producers would be well advised to consult architects when venturing upon the production of plays which rely considerably for their effective presentation on architectural and historical details. When the costs of production are counted in tens of thousands of pounds surely the small professional fees charged for correct advice on the subject of architecture, internal decorations and furniture, should be willingly spent. The British public is too highly educated not to notice errors in styles and customs. Over 5,000 people are in the cast and such a number needs very careful handling and organisation. From a spectacular point of view the film is assured of an immediate success, and, architecturally, no such production has ever previously been even contemplated.

Bradford.—The Corporation are calling a conference of local authorities regarding a proposed institution for about 600 mental defectives to be erected at Westwood.

Bristol.—The City Engineer has prepared plans for a sports pavilion at Horfield Common to cost about £2,250.

Cheltenham.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted an offer by Mr. Drew to build an additional 60 non-parlour houses similar to those now in course of erection at the same price, namely, £440 per house.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of 14 houses of superior type.—The suggestion has been made that in connection with the pump room there should be erected a hospital for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, and the Spa Committee report that they would welcome the establishment of such an institution by the Ministry of Health.

Reinforced Concrete Engineers.
The Truscon Floor.



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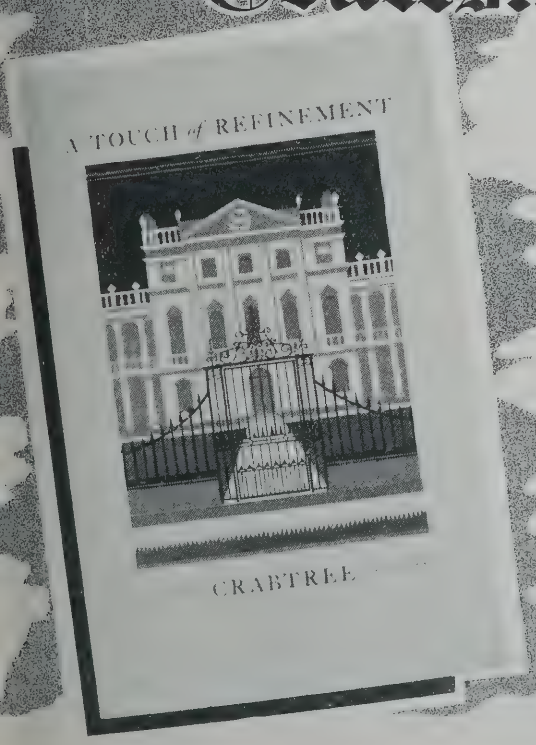

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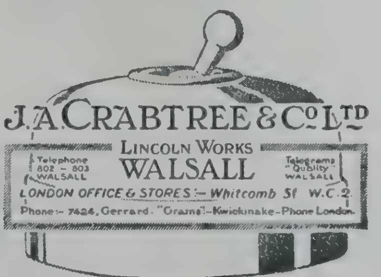
Any architect not receiving this and other literature periodically is invited to communicate with us, when the omission shall be rectified.

"Craftsmen in Switches"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General News.

Barking Abbey.—Essex Education Committee have now passed plans for the erection of a dining hall at Barking Abbey School at a cost of about £4,000.

Barnes.—The Board of Education have approved the revised plans of the Surrey Education Committee for the new secondary school for boys.

Battersea.—The Borough Council have approved plans for a convenience to be erected in Battersea Bridge Road at a cost of £4,899.—The Council have approved a scheme prepared by the Borough Engineer for converting the gymnasium at the Plough Road Baths into slipper baths, the estimated cost of the scheme being £1,650.

Birmingham.—The purchase is recommended of the Old Wharf Estate at a cost of £130,000 from the Birmingham Canal Navigations.—Expenditure of £240,000 on mains extensions and £60,000 on trunk feeders is proposed by the electricity department.

Bolton.—The Fire Brigade Committee have agreed to amended plans for extensions at the fire station.—The Ministry of Health have agreed to the proposal to erect one hundred steel houses of the Braithwaite type and given loan sanction for £50,000 in respect thereof.—The Housing Committee are considering a proposal made by Messrs. George Temperley & Sons, architects, for the erection of a number of flats in the borough.—Plans passed: Addition to billiard room, Little Bolton Hall, for St. John's Church trustees; additions steam laundry, Gas Street, for Hygienic Steam Laundry, Ltd.; 9 houses, Ainslie Road, for Mr. A. S. Woods; loading berth, Mortfield Bleachworks, for Messrs. T. Cross, Ltd.; streets and levels, Lever Edge Lane, for Earl of Bradford; 10 houses, Kingston Avenue, for Messrs. Leigh Bros.; 9 houses, Roscoe Avenue, for Mr. F. Draper; 6 houses, Lever Edge Lane, for Mr. E. Howarth; 9 houses, Sherbourne Road, for Mr. A. S. Woods; 8 houses, Walnut Street and Pendlebury Street, for Mr. A. S. Perrett.

Bromley.—A new elementary school is to be erected by the L.C.C. Education Committee on a site in Wellington Road.

Cape Town.—The Municipal Council have a special committee considering a proposal for the erection of three thousand houses.

City of London.—The City Corporation now propose to proceed with the erection of a school at Ashtead Park to replace the Freemen's Orphan School at Brixton and to invite tenders for the work.—A frontage improvement is to be made in view of the proposed rebuilding of 80, 81 and 82 King William Street.—Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., are to construct a vault underneath the full width of Bride Court, Fleet Street.—The Associated Newspapers, Ltd., are to lay two pneumatic tubes beneath the public way from Carmelite House, crossing Tallis Street and Tudor Street, to new premises erected at the corner of Whitefriars Street.

Dorchester.—The Corporation have decided to invite tenders for the erection of 26 parlour houses on the Victoria Park site.

Eastbourne.—Sanction has been given for a loan of £4,830 for the construction of an entrance at the Bedfordwell depot.—Plans passed: Alterations Queen's Hotel, Marine Parade, for Mr. G. G. Wornum, architect, Blue Ball Yard, St. James's, W.; additions, Beach Laundry, Royal Parade, for Messrs. A. W. King & Sons; 3 houses and 2 garages, Royal Parade, for Mr. G. Baldwin; additions, Pier Hotel, Cavendish Place, for Messrs. Ward & Ward, architects; 6 houses, Woodgate Road, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; pier pavilion, Grand Parade, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect.—The tender of Mr. John Knox, Evesham, is recommended for the erection of trussed concrete houses at £580 each for 100 parlour and £535 each for 100 non-parlour houses.

Godalming.—The acquisition of a site for the erection of a secondary school is being considered by the Surrey Education Committee, three possible sites having been recommended by the local authority.

Glasgow.—A refreshment room is to be constructed at the cattle wharf at a cost of £1,200.—The architect has been instructed to prepare working drawings in connection with the new halls at Bridgeton.—A schoolhouse is to be erected at Robroyston Hospital.—The Cleansing Committee are to consider the erection of new buildings at the refuse disposal works.—The Climax Ventilating & Heating Co., Ltd., are negotiating for a site at Alexandra Parade for the erection of a workshop.—Land at Mair Street Plantation is being purchased for the erection of washhouses.—For the erection of 24 houses at Dalmarnock the Housing Committee recommend the following tenders:—Mason, Robert London, £4,345 10s. 1½d.; joiner, Samuel M. Stark, £2,512 7s. 11½d.; slater, David Murdock, £402 14s. 10d.; plumber, Robert Davidson, £1,741 13s. 8d.; plasterer, Wm. Reid & Sons, £680 12s. 2d.; glazier, Wm. Purdon & Son, £69 3s. 9d.—The Statute Labour Committee have accepted t tender, £253,587, of Messrs. Shanks & M'Ewan for the constru tion of the "B.C." section of the Glasgow-Edinburgh road.

Hampstead.—The Ministry of Health has approved amended plans submitted by the Metropolitan Asylums Boa for the provision of additional accommodation for the staff the North-Western Hospital.

Hanley.—Plans passed by Corporation: Transformer buil ing, two pairs of Scotch kilns and chimneys, Etruscan Roa for Messrs. Twyfords, Ltd.

Kennington.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have c cided to modernise the Springfield elementary school.

Lambeth.—It is now reported that a site in Lambeth h been acquired by the Governors for the removal of the Teniso School from Westminster.

Leavesden.—A scheme has been prepared by the Metropolit Asylums Board for providing extra accommodation for nurs at Leavesden mental hospital at an estimated cost of £8,000.

Luton.—Mr. P. C. Holdham proposes the erection of a swe factory on a site in Medina Road.—Plans passed: 8 hous Durbar Road, for Mr. J. Frost; 6 houses, Alexandra Aven for Messrs. J. Tomkins & Sons; 6 houses, Argyll Avenue, f Messrs. C. Kingham & Sons; 7 houses, Farley Hill, for M J. T. Garrett; 6 houses, Dunstable Road, for Mr. S. W. Johnso 4 houses, Dallow Road, for Mr. W. G. Hammett; billiard roo 27 Upper George Street, for Labour Association, Ltd.; additi to factory, Dallow Road, for Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd.; houses, Norman Road, for Messrs. F. J. W. Janes, Ltd.

Manchester.—The war memorial is to be erected by t British Legion on the island site in Errwood Road, Levenshulm—The City Architect is to prepare detailed plans for the rec struction and enlargement of the Hyde tramcar works and a for the new car shed at Birchfields Road.—Loan sanctions follow have been received: £7,450 for the erection of a Cheeth clinic; £9,000 for the erection of a library at Withington.

Merton.—Surrey County Architect has been instructed prepare sketch plans of two new junior mixed and infant scho accommodating 350 children each, to be erected on sites at Mary's Road and High Path.

Plymouth.—In connection with the contract with Mes Eadie Towers & Co. for the erection of 400 houses, the C poration have agreed to fix the guarantee bond at £25,000 Mr. Rooke has been instructed to prepare plans for the devel ment on up-to-date lines of the buildings at the mental hospi including additional nursing quarters and new residence for medical superintendent.—The Borough Surveyor and cemetery superintendents are to report as to the provision crematorium.—Loan sanctions as follow have been obtain Erection of school in Coburg Street, £4,085; additions cent police offices, £3,850.—The Trust Governors have prepared lay-out of the Astor housing estate at Mount Gould.

Stoke Newington.—The Ministry of Health have sanctio a loan of £4,800 for the library extension scheme.—Mr. E. Cann is to erect a garage and petrol station at 43–47 Stoke Newingt Road.

Woking.—Surrey Education Committee are to purchas larger site for the new infants' school at Westfield.

York.—Sanction has been given for a loan of £9,000 for proposed Carnegie Library, and the City Council has instruc the architects to prepare plans and quantities.—Messrs. Ar & Co. are to erect a pie factory in James Street.—The Minis of Health intimate that they will not sanction the building 300 further houses at one time but will sanction one hundred a time.—A site on the Hull Road is to be laid out as a rest gar at a cost of £8,200.

Building Practice.

"Building Practice." L. Allen Gerrard, F.I.O.B. Blac & Sons. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Every business firm is a law unto itself, and it would perhaps difficult to find a general acceptance of the busi procedure as set forth in this useful handbook, but a general survey of the subject it is very comprehensive. welcomes books of this description, dealing concisely w the usual business methods employed in the more obsc branches of building science, branch for branch, as th has always been difficulty in penetrating these in mysteries except by actual experience, and this handb being concise and within reach of the average pocket, prove a boon to the technical student and those who studying the higher branches of building management.

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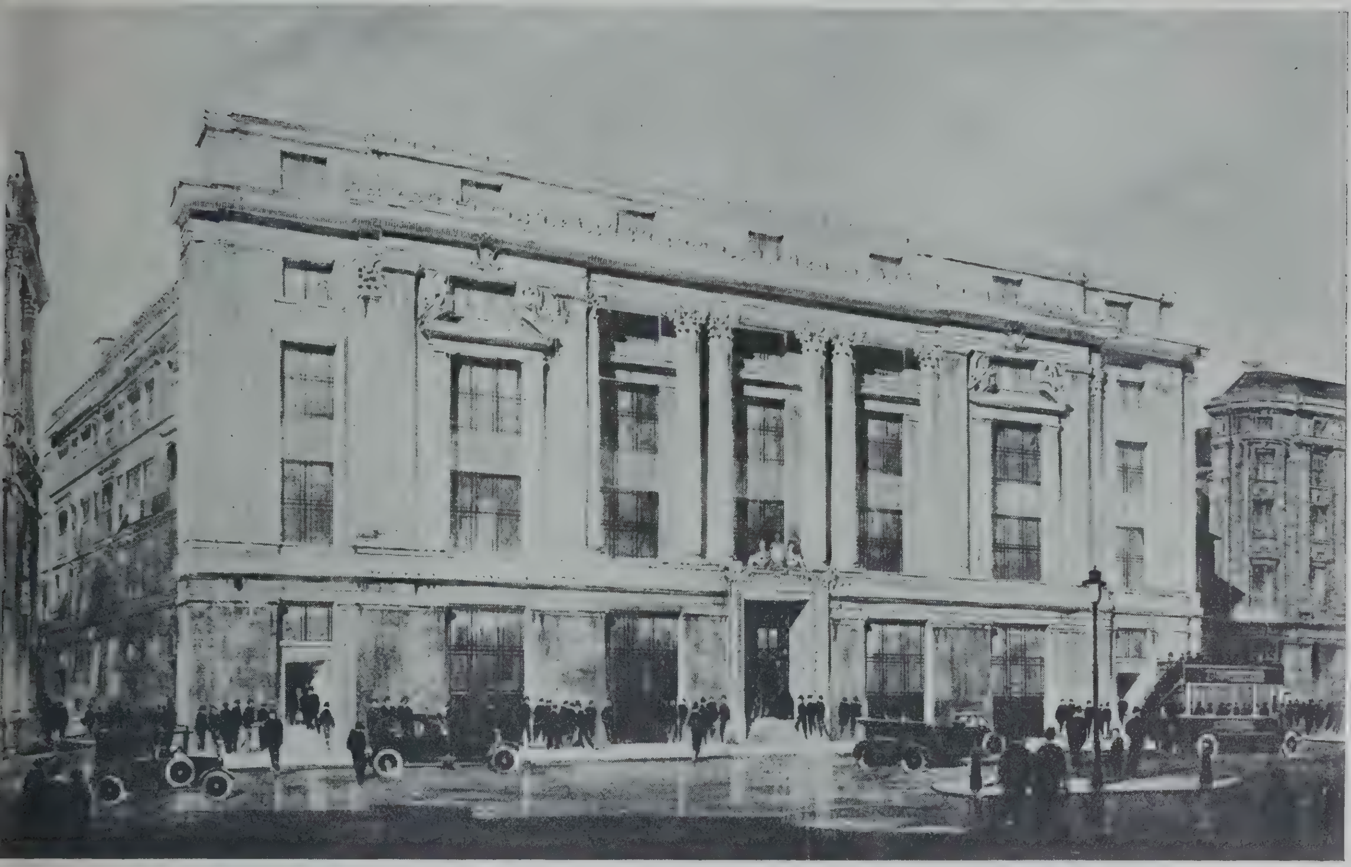
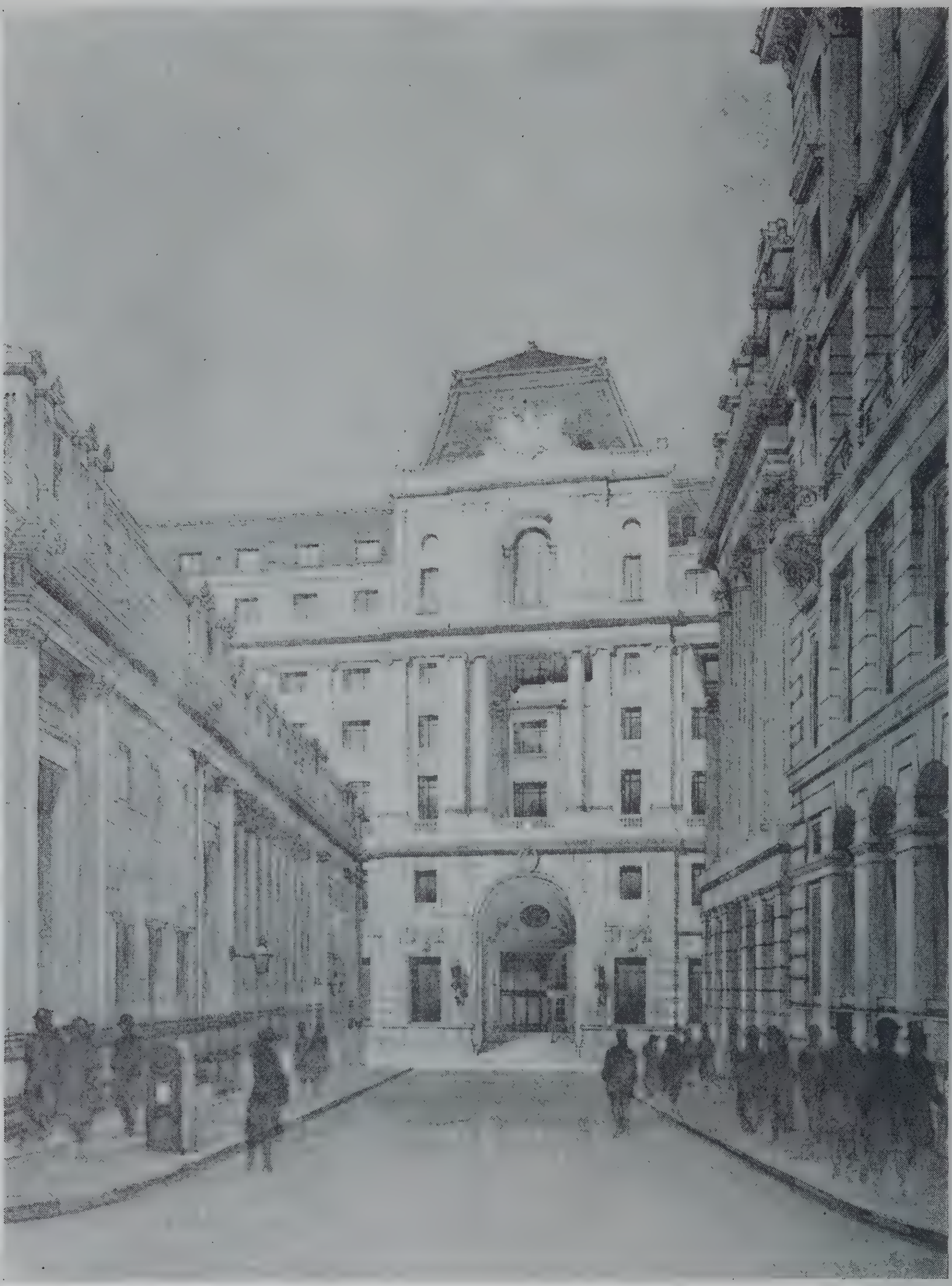


HEAD OFFICE THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. W. CURTIS GREEN, A.R.A., Architect.

Architecture at the Royal Academy, 1925—I.

The exhibit which will attract most attention is undoubtedly the model of Mr. Herbert Baker's fine scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of England, which differs very materially from the sketch design we have illustrated. Criticism expressed on the subject of the sketch scheme no longer applies. Mr. Baker's detail was thought by many to be out of keeping with the delicacy of Soane's design. But it will now be admitted that Mr. Baker's work, while not having the somewhat archæological suggestion of Soane's work, is quite in keeping with it, and gives as predominant an expression of refinement and elegance. Our only criticism would be that the projecting masses which on three fronts, those of Threadneedle Street, Princes Street and Bartholomew Lane, which link up the higher buildings with those of Soane are rather too marked in their projections, and something less pronounced in emphasis might have been preferable. But in themselves both the semi-circular projection in the Threadneedle Street front, the two projections facing Princes Street and the broad pedimented mass in the centre of the Bartholomew Lane front are very pleasing and interesting in their forms. The angle of Threadneedle and Princes Street is marked by a dome and lantern, while smaller features emphasise the less important angles of the irregular parallelogram which forms one outline of the site. The Lothbury front, which doubtless for reasons of light and air is without projections, serves to show how useful they are to the architectural scheme. The high mansarded roof, which has been criticised as being out of keeping with so monumental a building, is probably the outcome of practical considerations of light, air and space, and cannot be held to seriously detract from the effect of a very fine and successful composition.

Sir Edwin Lutyens' St. Quentin War Memorial is also shown by a model, and is bold and massive in its form. We could have wished the four blocks at the angles had been smaller in their mass, as their area is too nearly commensurate with that of the central mass, which seems somewhat dwarfed despite its greater height by so close an approximation in areas. The stone bands which occur in the lower blocks run through the great centre archway, cutting up its apparent height. Though simplicity is among the virtues of design, it seems a pity that the great external masses are unmarked or unbroken by moulded forms, which are reserved for the interior faces under the archways, the distinction between moulded and unmoulded surfaces appearing to be somewhat arbitrary. But it is possible that these apparent anomalies will



WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.: HEAD OFFICE, LOTHBURY, E.C. MAIN ENTRANCE OF NEW BUILDING FACING BARTHOLOMEW LANE. Messrs. Mewès & Davis, Architects.

disappear in the executed work. It may be added that the side view, which shows the two outer blocks brought together by an arch, is far more satisfactory as a treatment of the masses adopted.

Sir Edwin's other work shows the great block for the Midland Bank, of which Messrs. Gotch & Saunders are architects. The bank will form another mammoth among city buildings, and we take it is a preliminary sketch rather than a considered design. The culminating dome conflicts and is out of harmony with the long rectangular mass beneath it, and it destroys rather than gives emphasis to it. The treatment of the ground floor storey is, we think, a little unfortunate. Between the circular headed windows are suggested capitals, which become submerged or lost in the general rustication, while the large keystones cutting through the main entablature are unfortunate. But no doubt in the executed building many defects will be eliminated.

Sir Aston and Maurice E. Webb are represented by an extension to the Birmingham University, No. 1074, a building of simple character and good massing shown in a clever drawing by Mr. Raffles Davison. Their other work is the Kensington, Fulham and Chelsea General Hospital, No. 1081, which is simple in character and marked by good proportion in which brickwork and stone are well combined.

Sir Robert Lorimer's reconstruction of an old barrack in Edinburgh Castle as the National Scottish War Memorial shows his customary skill, and suggests interesting detail.

Sir Reginald Blomfield is represented by his design for the architectural treatment of Lambeth Bridge, No. 1115, a simple succession of very wide elliptical arches between piers with curved trusses, a good study for one of the upper features of Messrs. Barker's premises, No. 1129, and scale drawings of the Usher Gallery at Lincoln, which shows a well-designed building, which is of a good and simple Georgian type.

The London Life Association's new building in King William Street by Mr. W. Curtis Green, No. 1121,

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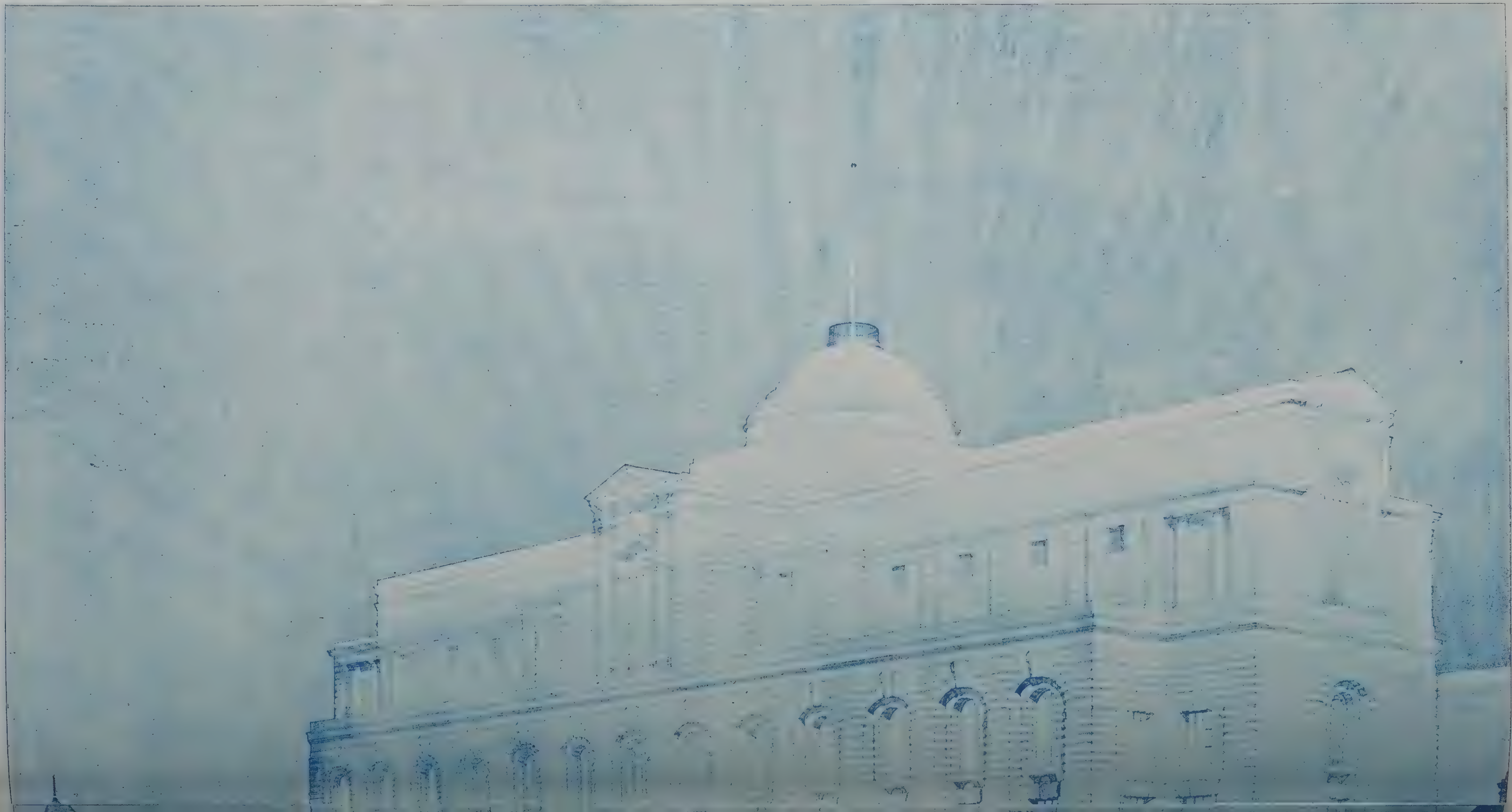

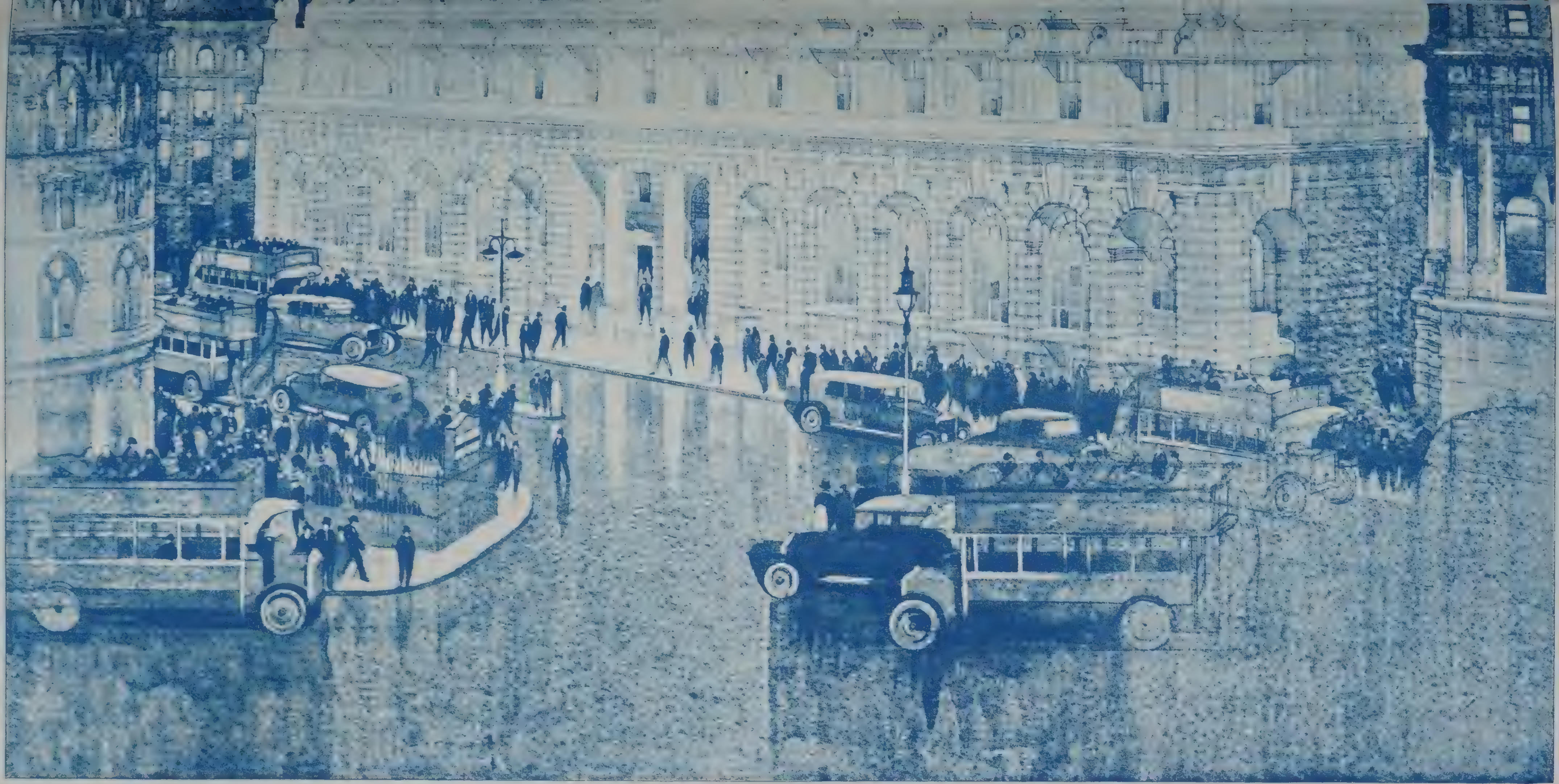

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MESSRS. GOTCH & SAUNDERS WITH SIR EDWIN L. LUTYENS, R.A., ARCHITECTS.

DRAWING BY CYRIL A. FAREY.

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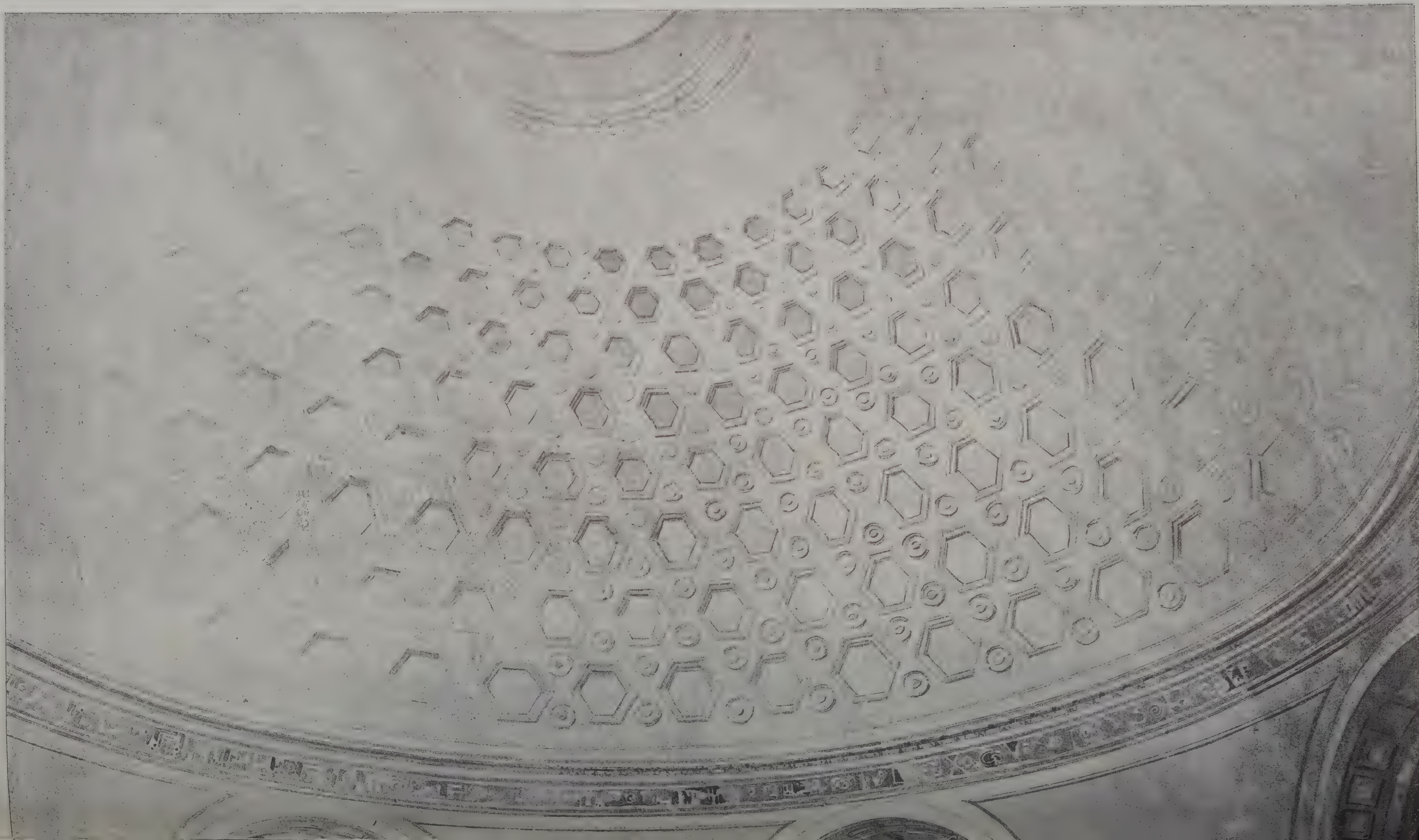

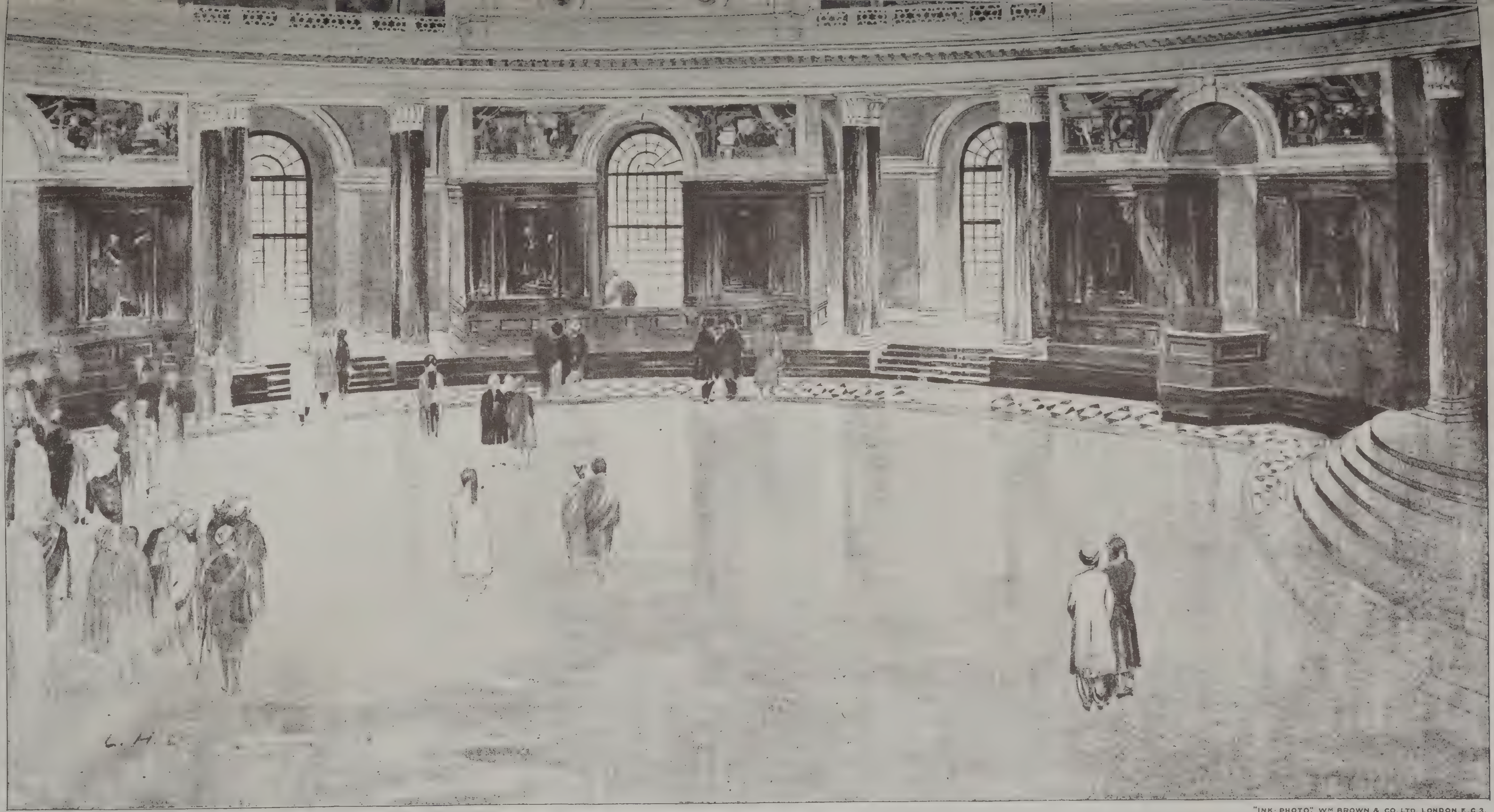

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LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, CENTRAL HALL, DELHI.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY L. H. BUCKNELL.

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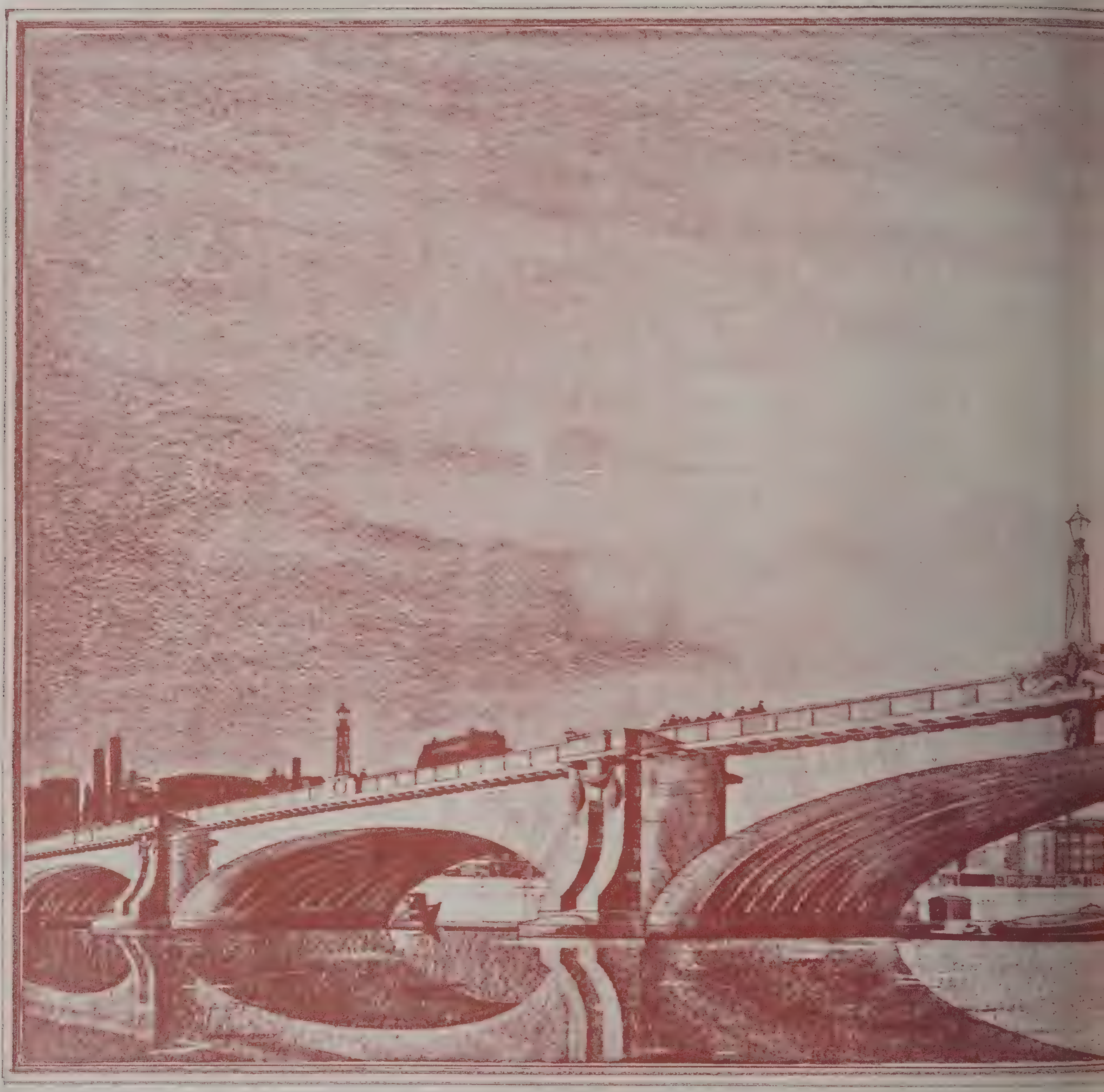

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MODEL OF THE

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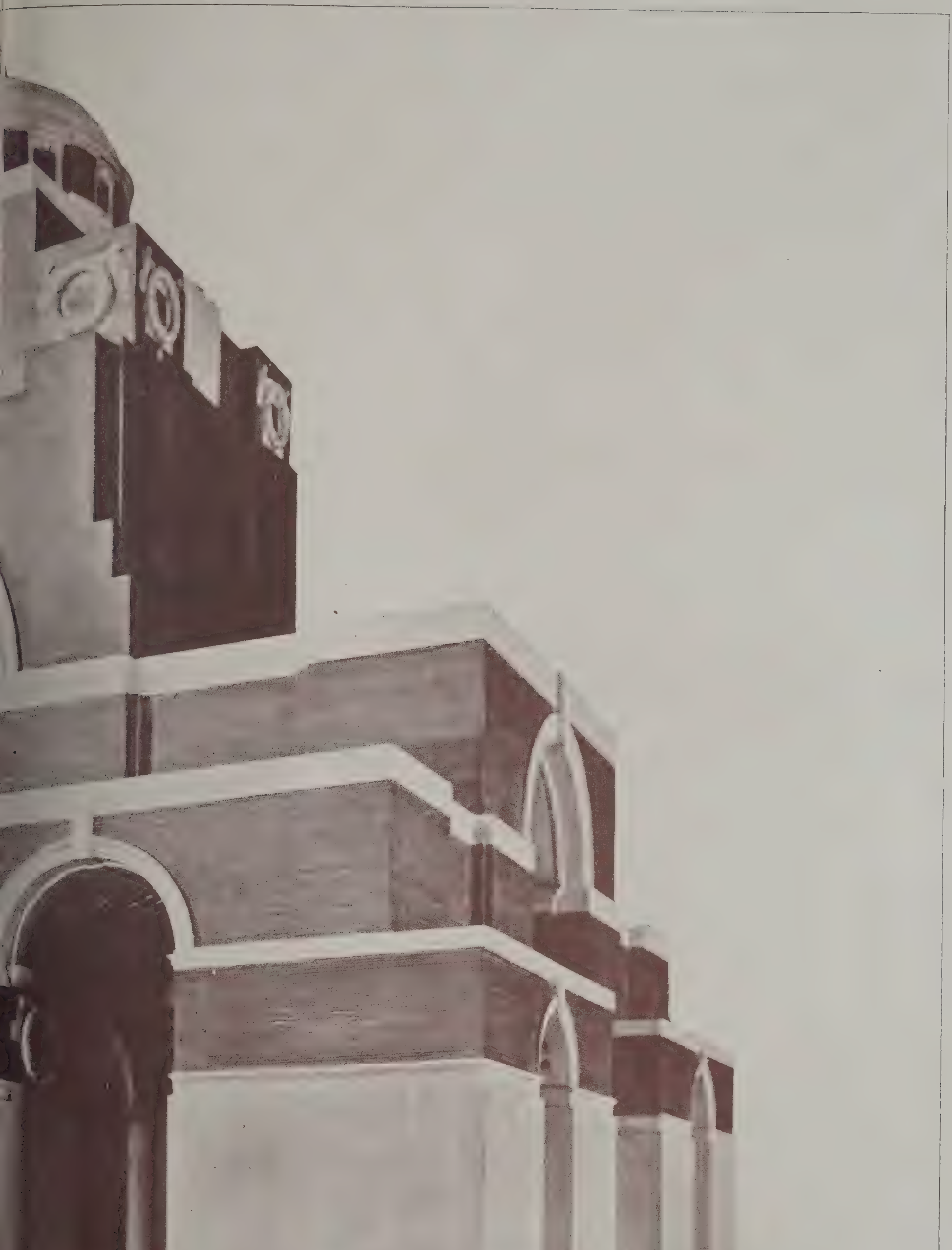

"INK-PHOTO." WM BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3

MEMORIAL.

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shows a refreshing amplitude of wall as compared with window space, the treatment of the ground floor storey and central doorway is especially successful.

Messrs. Mewes and Davis' Lothbury Bank is shown by a view along Bartholomew Lane, and is a worthy example of the great care and taste which mark all their work. Mr. T. Cecil Howitt's new Exchange Buildings at Nottingham are illustrated by three excellent drawings, Nos. 1146, 1152 and 1154. The Exchange is a well proportioned design, closely based on lines which have become customary for our public buildings. Mr. Guy Dawber sends three drawings, of which No. 1053 shows the Foord Almshouses at Rochester, a carefully designed and pleasant group of traditional character; No. 1105, a design for a large block of buildings in Piccadilly, mainly carried out in brickwork, while his house at Ashley Chase, Dorsetshire, No. 1066, is a very pleasing domestic composition characteristic of the designer.

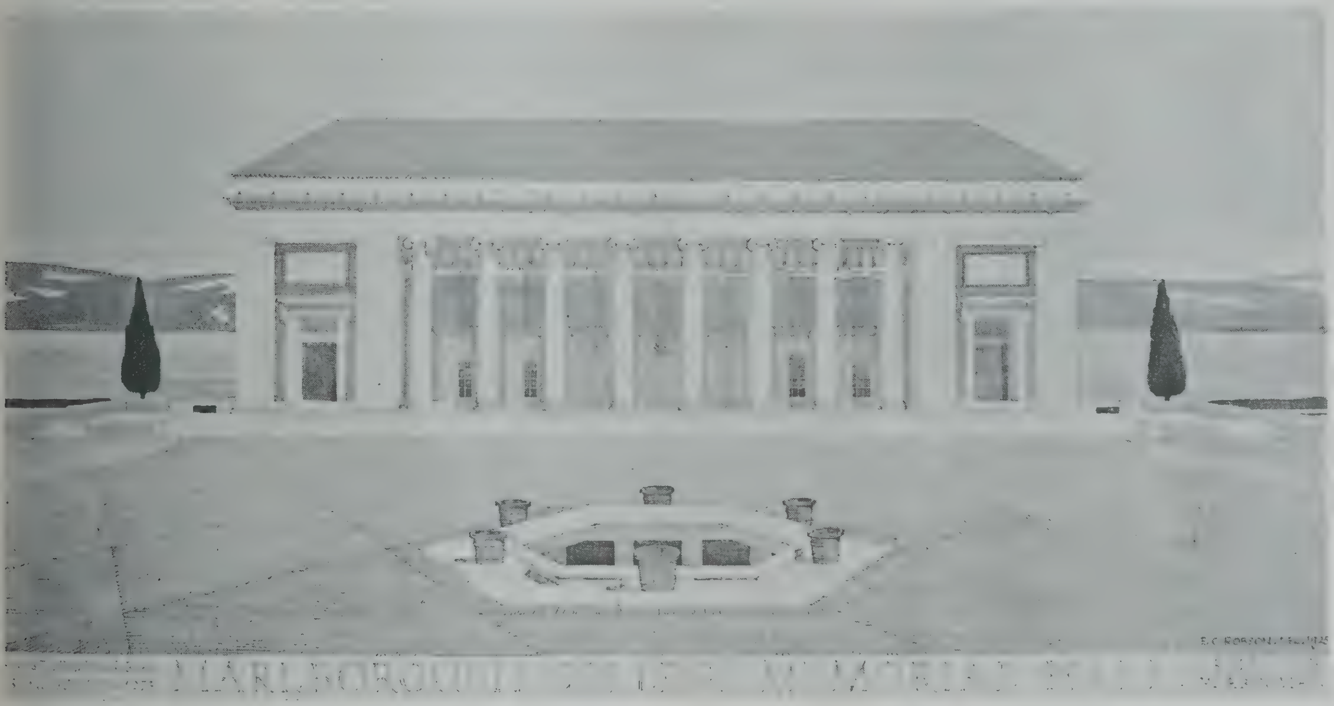
Mr. Robert Atkinson's Church at Hindley, No. 1140, shown in a good water colour drawing, is an example of the success of simplicity in design when employed without any affectation.

Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon Spain's new baths and halls at Newcastle, recently won in open competition, is shown in No. 1154, and promises well.

Messrs. Adams and Holden in No. 1075 show the Torbay Hospital, a building whose proportions and massing show that a hospital can be made an attractive addition to a landscape.

Messrs. Brierley and Rutherford send excellent examples of their work in No. 1112, the Doncaster premises of the Westminster Bank, and Easthorpe Hall, No. 1141.

We have only had an opportunity of noticing some among the more outstanding works in the Architectural Room, the review of which we shall continue next week. The general level of quality of the work is distinctly over the average, if there is less than there often is of outstanding quality and merit.



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE MEMORIAL HALL, FROM THE FORECOURT.
Messrs. Ernest Newton, R.A., & Sons, Architects. Drawing by E. C. Robson.

Our Illustrations.

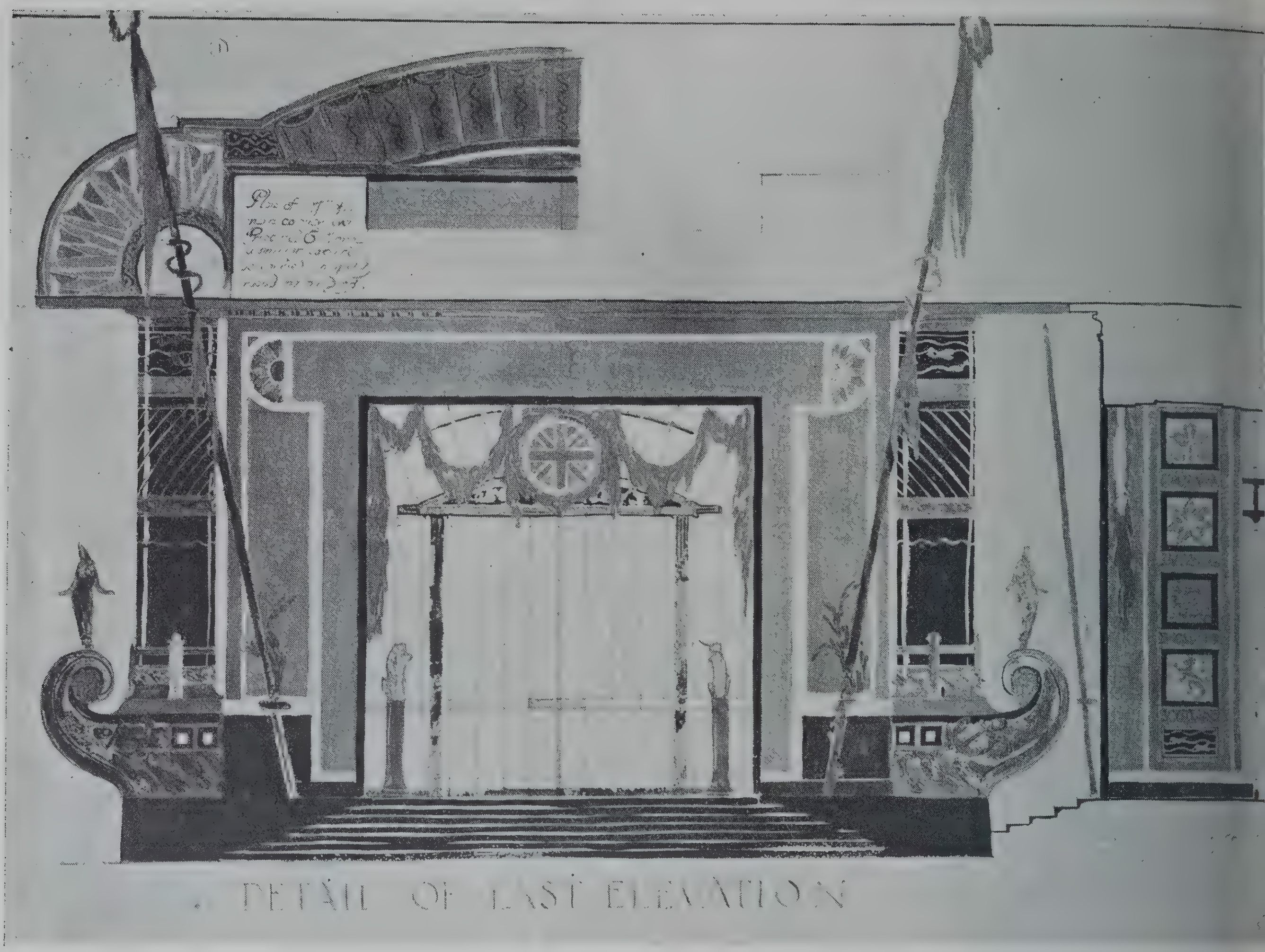
HEAD OFFICES MIDLAND BANK LTD., POULTRY, E.C. Messrs. Gotch & Saunders with Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., Architects.
IMPERIAL DELHI LEGISLATIVE BUILDING: CENTRAL HALL. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.
DESIGN FOR THE NEW LAMBETH BRIDGE. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Architect.
MEMORIAL TO THE MISSING, ST. QUENTIN. Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., Architect.

Midland Bank Limited—New Head Office.

The site of the new premises extends from St. Mildred's Court to Grocers' Hall Court in Poultry and through to Princes Street, the frontages being 200 feet and 100 feet respectively. The building will contain 11 storeys, including three below the level of the ground, and will have a total floor area of about seven acres, providing accommodation for a staff of 2,400. The elevations are to be in Portland stone. Above the cornice level the building will set back in two tiers leading up to the domes which are to be the central and crowning features of each of the frontages. The lowest basement of the building will be reserved almost entirely for engineering requirements, such as heating, ventilating and electric plant, pumps, etc., and their various stores, the second basement chiefly for strong rooms and bank stores, and that immediately below ground level for safe deposits and additional strong rooms. The ground floor will be devoted entirely to general banking business. The first, second and third floors will contain all facilities for clerical work including the clearing of cheques and the correspondence department. On the fourth floor will be accommodated the managerial staff, while the Board Room, Directors' committee rooms, etc., will be situated on the fifth floor. The sixth floor and a small seventh floor will contain staff dining rooms, kitchens, rest rooms, etc. The new building will be provided with 13 lifts and 5 staircases. The architects are Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, acting in collaboration with Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., whose design for the façade to the Poultry frontage is illustrated in our inset plates.

The Architectural Association.

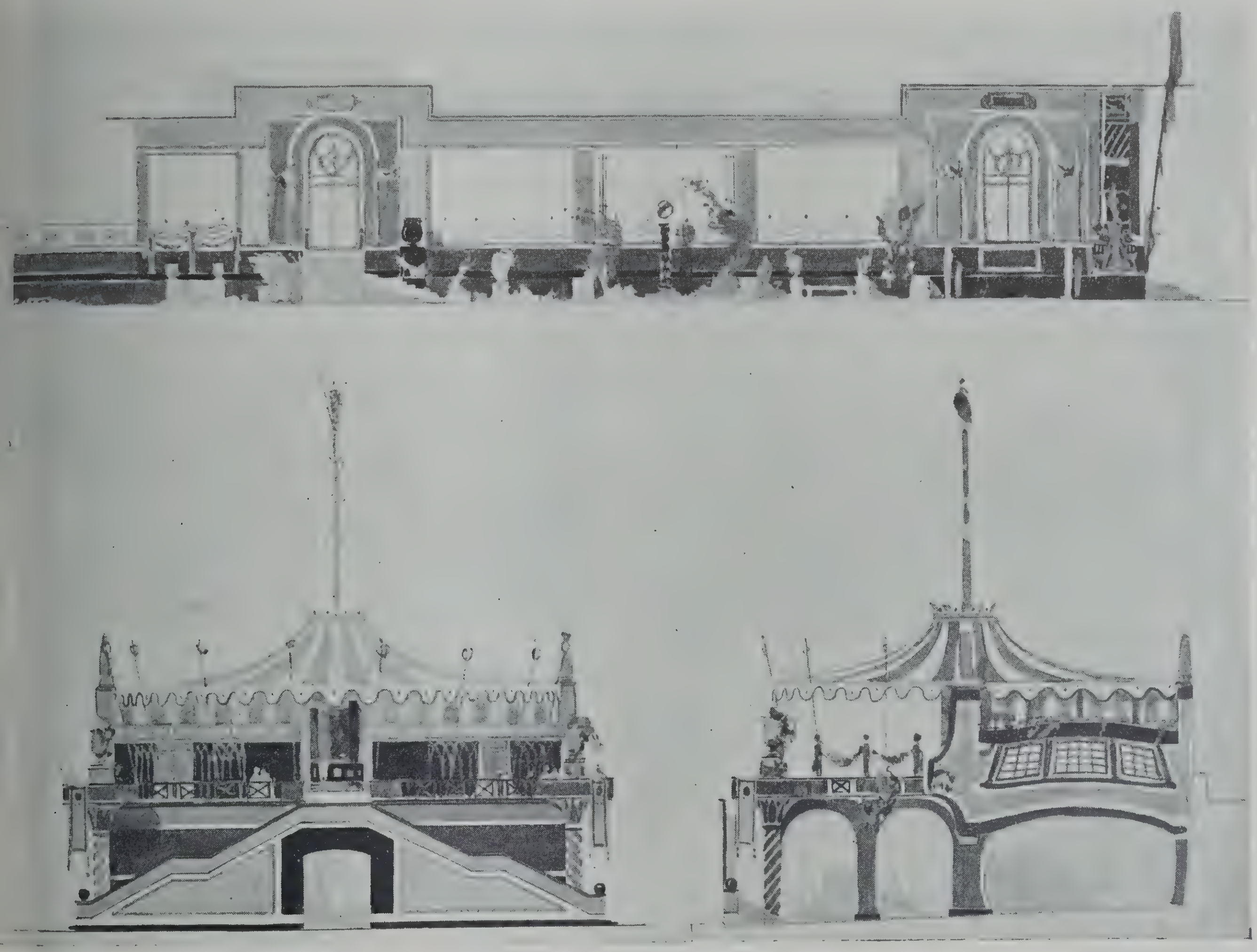
Labour Problems in the Building Industry.



COMPETITION DRAWING FOR THE BRITISH PAVILION AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1925.
ROBERT ATKINSON, Architect.

At an ordinary general meeting of the above Association, held at the offices, 35 Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Monday, an interesting address on "Labour Problems in the Building Industry" was delivered by Mr. R. Coppock, the General Secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. The chair was occupied by the President of the Association, Mr. H. S. Goodhart Rendel, and there was a good attendance.

Mr. Coppock said the labour problems in the building industry were so constantly in front of him that he had no need to write them down. That morning the Press of the country were having a good go at himself in telling him he was standing in the way of the real housing of the people. It meant that the Press of the country had decided that the people should live in steel houses. It was necessary for him to point out that, as far as the building operatives were concerned, it mattered very little what class of house the local authorities bought for their people provided always that the Trade Union conditions operated for the men who were employed to work upon those houses. There was nothing elaborate about that and it was one of the most immediate difficulties they had got to face. Many of the difficulties that presented themselves to-day on the operatives' side of the industry would be eased if the Press of the country really understood what those difficulties were. He was glad to have a few words there that evening, because he liked to know what part the architects played between the employers and the operatives. The operatives felt that the architects were too much aloof from them. They felt that they were the superior persons. And whenever they negotiated with the building employers for the building conditions they contended that the architects were opposed to anything that was adding cost to the building industry. He did not believe that. But he wanted the architects to remember that it was not the builder who was doing the work, but it was the operative. Very little progress had been made so far as the general conditions of livelihood was concerned in the last century. He had had some experience of the industry, and he knew that the conditions of the building industry prior to 1914 were the worst conditions of any craft industry existent in Great Britain. Gradually and steadily the cost of living had been raised in this country, yet the general conditions of the building industry in 1914 remained stable. For instance, in certain parts of the country skilled mechanics, joiners, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, in 1914 were receiving the sum of 5½d. per hour. In North Wales they had been paying people by the week and a skilled mechanic in the constituency represented by Lloyd George was being paid 20s. for 60 hours per week, while his labourer was being paid only 14s. a week for a similar number of hours. So it would be realised that the task they had to face in the reorganising of their industry was not an easy one. In one newspaper the other night it was pointed out that the building operatives were taking the cream of the industry because their wages were equivalent to a rise of 125 to 130 per cent. above pre-war rates, but it must be understood that their pre-war rates were not equal to the cost of living. Everyone was at that time interested in the making of metal, whereas there were very few being attracted to the building industry. Apprentices were not brought in; it was not considered a right thing to have apprentices on the job. During the war many of their men were sent to France, and he supposed that by 1919 at least 50 per cent. of their total organisation had done service on the other side of the Straits. The position was that they were faced with a shortage of craftsmen in 1919. He supposed it was useless to talk to architects about bringing men of 30 or 40 years of age into the industry and expecting them to be efficient workmen. His Society suggested to the Government that if they wanted to assist them they should give them a proamme of what they wanted, so that there might be ranged a continuity of work and that they might assist the training of adults in the industry. The Government ought that was very sound, but they would have to get n with their own scheme. They pointed out to the overnment that it would be futile to bring ex-service en into the industry unless they were guaranteed a ntinuity of work, otherwise their own members would on be on the scrap heap. After a period of 2½ years e Minister of Health was discharged, or he resigned, and new Minister was appointed, and they had on their books most a quarter of their members receiving unemployment y. Now all that was forgotten, and to-day, according some sections of the Press, the building trade operative as the only person who was responsible for the shortage houses in Great Britain, and the bricklayer particularly. hat was quite false, and the building operatives had othing to do with it. They were only the users of wood nd the drawers of water, and the architects must take heir part of the responsibility of the slums. As far as the peratives were concerned, they were prepared to use the hole of their machinery if the Government was prepared o go on with the continuity programme that would provide he people with housing accommodation. They had ssisted the Government as much as they possibly could. As ar as they were concerned they contended that the Weir ouse was the worst type of steel house that was on the British market to-day. Further, it was not a steel house : t was a timber house. The inner lining was such that in few years it would be entirely insanitary and the troubles hat would face the Medical Officers of Health would be erious indeed. The building operative had no objection s an industry to any type of house being built. It was not their business, because they were not buying them. The local authorities were buying them and pledging the rates of the various towns and cities, and therefore they were the deciding factors as to what sort of premises they were prepared to house their people in. All the operatives said was that no person—whether a peer of the realm or whether he was the biggest jerry-builder in Great Britain—had a right to impose conditions just to please himself. There was no architect or builder, so far as he was aware, who had declared that there was no substitute for the brick house. They were prepared to give Lord Weir a free hand so long as he paid the price of the labour he was using. They would not expect a person to go and ask an architect to work for less fees for a particular kind of house than for any other kind of house. They did not want to interfere with the engineering industry, and they did not want any philanthropist to come along stating that he was prepared to come to this country at the expense of the people he was employing. If they examined the figures as to the cost of the Weir house to see how much plunder they were going to get out of them they would see that there was more plunder to be got out of the Weir houses than out of brick houses. By plunder he meant profit. (Laughter.) It was stated that it would cost £75 to erect a Weir house, and we were told that as much was to be charged for them as was charged for brick houses; therefore, those who erected them would be millionaires in a very short time. His Federation prided itself that they were responsible for the Act of 1924, and they also prided themselves that they were responsible for investigations being made as to the cost of building materials in this country. They had taken a legitimate pride in the life of the building industry, and they had asked that at least their people should have a decent measure of subsistence and clear methods of dealing with labour problems. With regard to hours of labour he knew that in his office he could get better work by working his staff 38 rather than 48 hours a week. If the people



COMPETITION DRAWINGS FOR THE BRITISH PAVILION AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1925.
Robert Atkinson, Architect.

would only get away from the conservative idea that the only method to make everything productive was to work a lot of hours it would be better for them. In the most progressive countries of the world they had a short working week. Rarely would one come across an extended working week in America. He did not know that from personal experience but from people who were being constantly sent over here. But here in this country he had heard architects and builders say they wanted to get back to the good old times. They did not mean it. They did not want to go back to the good old times but they wanted the operatives to do so. He wanted to see a forward movement, and he believed that one of the defects in the building trade to-day was the attempt on all sides to extend the working week. But this would be a disaster. It would upset the general relations of the industries, and no one knew better than the architects that it would upset the general lay-out and their plans and their work. He was a bricklayer, and in his best times his average wage was £1 7s. 6d. per week, but it should be realised that the operatives ought to get a "decent Saturday night." And their claim for a "wet" time was a real claim and one which had been long due for the men working in the industry. Architects would not think of stopping their assistants' pay because it was raining outside, and yet operatives had to stand down when the weather was wet or through shortage of material, or because the wrong material had been sent for, or for some other reason. Surely the operatives had some claim for a "wet" time allowance. He hoped they would progress in the same way that other nations were progressing. In Holland to-day 70 per cent. of lost time was granted to workers in the building trade. In Germany things were so unstable that their national agreement had gone by the board, but it was part and parcel of their national programme that there should be payment for "wet" time. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark they paid 70 to 80 per cent. This was one of our biggest problems, but operatives in this country should be assured of some payment for "wet" times with which to feed their children. On the question of apprentices the operatives' association had endeavoured to come to an agreement with the builders of the country. They had insisted that the boys should have proper training, and they had also insisted that they should have control over the boys' wages. They had agreed with their builder friends to train the boys and youths and adult men on housing schemes, to take labourers from the ranks and to put them through a course of training. People, of course, talked of freedom, and the boy had a right to choose his trade, but there had been too many who had chosen to be joiners or plumbers or painters when there was a scarcity of plasterers or stonemasons, and therefore the operatives' society claimed the right to say that some of those boys should be bricklayers or plasterers, so as to balance the industry. What they were suffering from at the present moment was the unbalance of the crafts due entirely to the haphazard employment of apprentices. They contended that they had done as much for the requirements of housing as any other section of the community, and if they were left alone and had a programme outlined there would be many more houses erected. Instead of five thousand million bricks a year they would use seven thousand million bricks a year if they could only get them. In conclusion, the speaker said he had, as far as he was able, tried to show them some of the problems which they were facing. The operatives had been misunderstood and the architects had been misunderstood. They had been misunderstood because they were supposed to be very advanced people, and advanced people were always misunderstood. He had opened up something which he hoped gave plenty of scope for discussion and he hoped those present would take advantage of it. (Applause.)

Mr. Alan Slater said he had been asked to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Coppock for coming there that evening and giving them such an interesting address. This was not the first time in the history of that Association that they had had the opportunity and pleasure of hearing the views of the building trade operatives. With rega to the question of "wet" times, he thought Mr. Coppo might assure himself that the architects as a body we heartily with him, because it was outrageously unfair th a man should go on a job and if it began to rain he was to to knock off and he went away without any money in pocket. It had been suggested that there should be wages adjustment fund to meet such a thing as this, a one small builder in London had adopted such a schen with success. He hoped other builders would serious consider the matter. (Applause.) Another point was t question of the possibility of the grading of trades. certain of the most skilled trades grading had actual taken place with very good results, and it would be a goo thing to give men an opportunity to rise up in their ow industry. He thought Mr. Coppock might be assured th architects, when it was a question of increasing the amen ties of the conditions of life for the building operatives we not opposed to it. On the question of apprentices it ha been said that it was the trades unions who limited t number. There certainly had been a shortage of appren tices in certain cases. As to taking in men of 30 and 4 years of age, the architects did not favour that, but the did want men of 25 or 26 to be taken in after the wa because there were many men of that age who came ou of the Army who had had no opportunity of learning trade and who wanted a chance of learning one. He di not know much about the Weir houses. Whether the were going to be a success or not he did not know. The there was the very serious problem as to the keeping contracts which were agreed to between employers an employed. There was the question of summer time. H understood it was agreed that when summer time came i the men were going to work 46½ hours per week, but they di not do so. That was one of the things that did go agains the operatives—viz., that they did not carry through thei agreements.

Mr. Manning Robertson seconded the vote of thanks He said that with regard to steel houses there were certain objections to them which had not been got over, or if the have there had been no information published. They rea in the newspapers sometimes that so many bricklayer and plasterers were wanted and in another place the read of so many of them being unemployed. It might b that those who were unemployed were not in the same plac as that where men were wanted. As to hours, he did no think anybody could work long hours and do as much satisfactory work as they would in short hours. The cry that was always levelled against trade unionism was the shortage of output. That seemed to him to be a really essential thing. People were always saying that the trade unions limited the number of bricks laid per day. He did not believe it, but at the same time there was no question that the trouble of trade unions was greatly local. It was very difficult for headquarters to control every branch.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Hicks, General Secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, said he was sure they were very grateful to the number of architects who had interested themselves in the matters before them that night. With regard to the "wet" times, it must be obvious to anyone that men who were called out to work, and were prepared to respond to the ordinary discipline expected from them in their daily work, to have to go away from their homes in the morning, pay train fare to their job, and then denied the opportunity of working and not given any payment, was a state of affairs that ought not to exist. There should be some sort of fund to meet a matter of this kind over which the workman had no control. He spoke as a bricklayer, and there was a great feeling amongst their members to-day that something should be done to meet the men's claim for lost time. They were only asking for 50 per cent. for lost time, because they knew that if men got as much money for sitting down and doing nothing as they would if they were working they would not work at all. The idea of losing

50 per cent. of their wages would be sufficient to get the workmen to go on with their job as soon as the weather would enable them to do so. Then again, millions of hours of labour were lost because there was a bad organisation on the job. And what they wanted was a continuity of work, and he was sure that could be arranged with a little organisation. Every municipality in this country should be compelled to state the requirements in housing for the following year and then some idea would be obtained as to the volume of building material that would be required. Suppose they fixed the number of houses at 200,000 a year. If the building requirements for commercial work, for schools, hospitals and other large buildings was large in the first year the number of houses for the next year could be reduced to 150,000, and if the commercial and other requirements became less the number of houses for the third year could be increased to 250,000. That would give something like continuity and stability in the industry and they could take people into the industry in sufficient volume to meet all requirements. But the position now was one of great uncertainty. They wanted some sort of reasonable guarantee. On the question of materials, it was true that the whole of the building materials was used up every week. There was no surplus, and it was useless to talk of bringing more people into the industry until they brought in sufficient material for them to use. He agreed with Mr. Coppock that they should have 7,000,000 or 7,500,000 bricks per year to meet their requirements in order that housing schemes should not be stopped. And the operatives had the right to demand a living wage. People had a right to live in houses but they had no right to ask operatives to build those houses for 50s. a week. They had the right to ask for and were going to ask for more and more control in the building industry. They were willing to allow 100,000 apprentices in their industry at once providing they had the material coming in, but they were not going to let them come in so that their fathers may go on the unemployed list. The building operatives were ready to co-operate in every possible way in the housing question. (Applause.)

Mr. H. M. Fletcher said that speaking as one of the architects who were trying to get at the bottom of some of these things, what they had heard that night would encourage them to go on and try to tackle these problems, and he hoped that some arrangement might be come to. Regarding the question of guaranteed employment which Mr. Hicks referred to, he would like to see some enterprising municipality start it and see what good they could do. If it failed they would see the reason for the failure and then perhaps another scheme might be tried. But it was quite likely that it would succeed.

Mr. J. Murray, Secretary of the Stonemasons' Union, referred to the necessity for the development of craftsmanship. He wondered how often it occurred to the critic of the building operatives that the latter were the last factors in the cost of the building. The first person who was responsible was the building owner. He very often did not know what he wanted until he began to see the building shaped up and then he wanted alterations made which did not conduce to the best spirit of the operative. If they were more sure of what they required he thought it would be easier for the architect who did not want to alter his mind when the building was in progress. The builders who next came upon the scene had got their plans more or less complete and started the job. Very often they had to stop because there were delays in supplies of material. If there were to be the best results got from a man he must be given the greatest facilities to get on with his work and he must not be restricted. He must have his building material. With regard to the necessity for apprentices, it might be interesting for them to know that in his own trade, that of a stonemason, in 1919–1920 there were only about 70 apprentices as against 1,800 operatives in the London district and there was a rule in operation for one in seven to be employed. With one or two exceptions there was no employer who had taken his quota of apprentices which were allowed, and at the present moment they had hundreds of boys scheduled and were waiting to come into the trade. Before the war an employer could recruit his labour from the provinces, but that channel was now stopped. He was certain that it would be some years before the master builder in London had got anything like a sufficient quota of apprentices that would meet anything like the requirements of the industry. He was surprised to find employers opposing them in their claim that the boys should have technical training as a part of their apprenticeship. With the present-day need for skilled men that could hardly be credited. They were not at very great variance with the employers on the question of wages. He had frequently heard such a remark as this: "I am not going to let my boy go into the building trade." He was of opinion that there was no finer prospect for a young man to-day than in the building trade. He did not say that a man getting into the 30's could learn the craft successfully, because there was a peculiar knack required and that could only be obtained when one's hand is supple and the muscles had fair play. Of course the chief reason why they did not get apprentices to-day was the fear that in two years' time when the slump was over the trade would be over-manned, and that these boys would have to suffer what their fathers had had to suffer in the past. There was not the need for the number of craftsmen in the trade to-day that previously existed. His trade had deteriorated in membership as time went on. The work was being done more largely by machines and the present day type of architecture lent itself to that. To-day there was not the interest shown in the boy that there should be. All the masters wanted the boys to do was a simple class of work and to get it done as soon as they could. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Coppock replied to the remarks which had been made. He said they contended that there should be a minimum rate of wages paid in all grades, and they had never objected to a man paying more than that grade to any person who he thought was worth it. Regarding the question of apprenticeship, he agreed that the employers had never taken up to the limit. The difficulty of having apprentices was that the employers had never attempted to train them; the men on the job always did that. As far as keeping contracts, the building operatives had done so as far as they could under the circumstances. Regarding the shortage of output, 20,000 bricklayers laid a considerable larger number of bricks last year than the same number did in 1914. With regard to the architects and the operatives, the latter had been trained to be very careful of the architect and suspicion had been created which it was difficult to break down. He was very pleased to have had this opportunity of speaking to the members of the Architectural Association, and he thought they ought to have the opportunity of meeting each other more often. He would be delighted to invite a representative of the Architectural Association to attend their Conference at Nottingham this year. (Hear, hear.)

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

May 1, 1875.

The Philadelphia Exhibition.

The applications for space in the British section of this Exhibition are numerous, and of a satisfactory character.

In consequence, however, of arrangements recently communicated by the American authorities, whereby the time for foreign Commissions to make definite application for amount of space required is extended, it will be possible for the British Executive to receive applications from intending exhibitors, addressed to 5 Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London, up to May 15 inclusive.

Guildford.—The Corporation has settled the purchase of 96 acres of Park Barn Farm for £4,500 for housing purposes.—Messrs. Prickett & Ellis, on behalf of Mr. Budgett, have prepared preliminary plans for the lay out of the Stoke Park estate.

In our issue of April 24, page 318, we referred to the 200 houses to be erected for the Eastbourne Corporation. These will be "Truscon" houses, designed by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., of 22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, the contractor being Mr. John Knox, Evesham.

Designs in Architecture.*

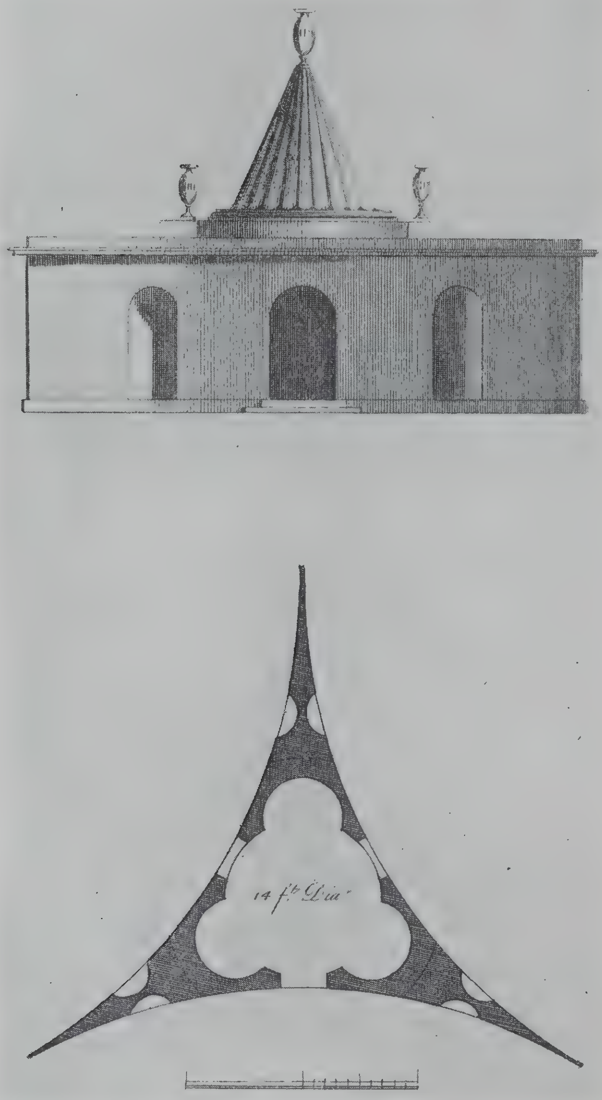
John Soane, Architect.

A small but very interesting little volume of Soane's designs has been shown us by Messrs. Batsford, from which we reproduce several plates. The book was printed for J. Taylor at the Architectural Library, 59 High Holborn, and is interesting as showing Soane's ingenuity and invention in the smaller exercises of design. While very few of the examples given can be said to be masterpieces in conception, or wholly satisfactory designs, they are all of them very suggestive and possess distinct architectural quality, while they show Sir John's delight in unusual combinations of form and his great love for delicate, if sometimes misplaced, detail. The simple design for a tea room with its outline emphasised by the vases placed beyond the three projecting angles is one of the more pleasing of those shown. The design for a temple in a garden, with its angles formed of half arches cut off in the centre, would be distinctly awkward in effect, but much of the detail is both good and interesting.

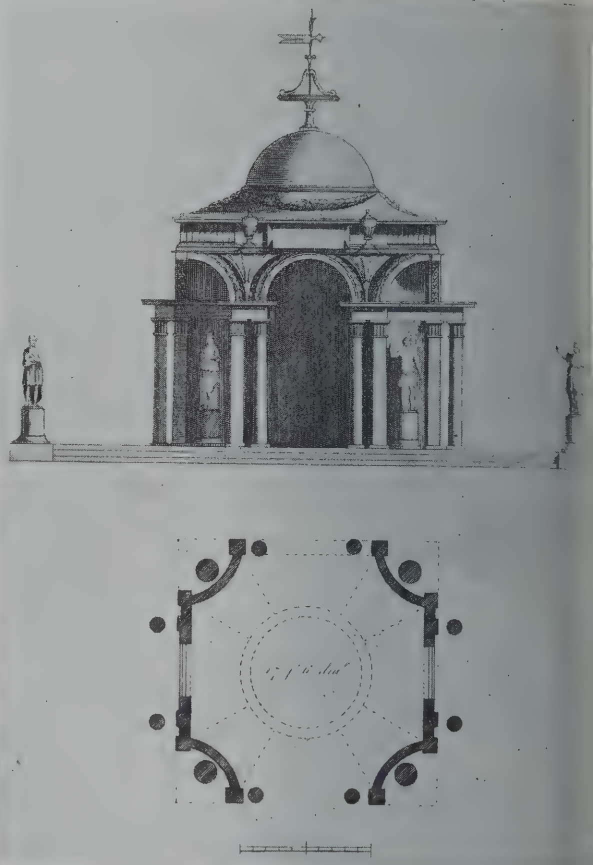
The triangular Temple is simply a whimsical oddity with which we must suppose Soane was amusing himself.

The Hunting Casine shows an interesting play of form, while the design for a mausoleum with its four angles marked by pyramids, is pleasing, even if the pyramids themselves are out of scale.

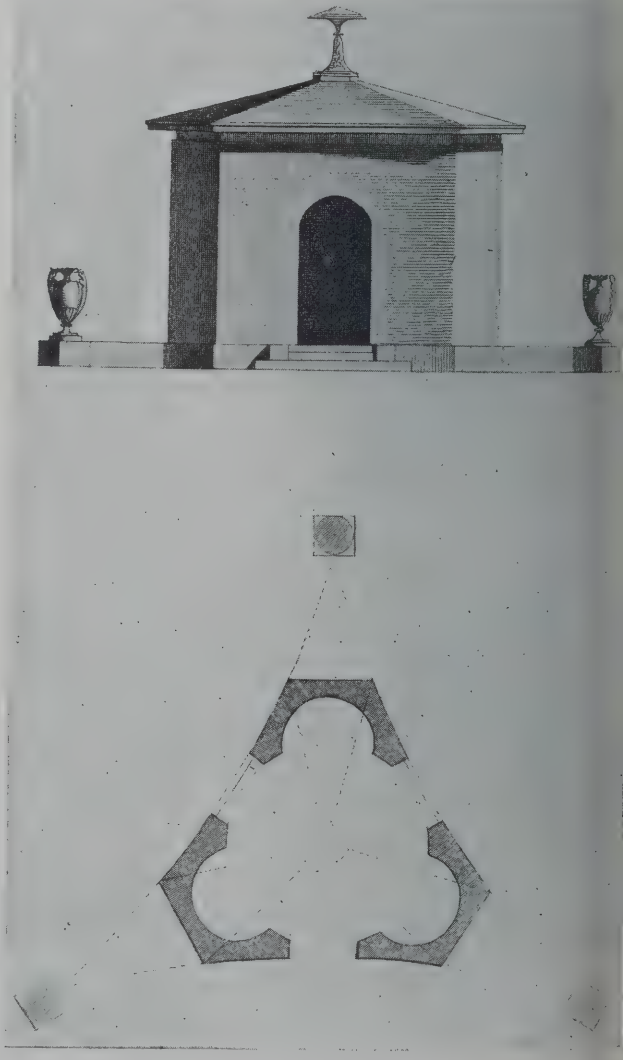
Sir John, evidently like Thorpe in his triangular lodge at Rushton, was intrigued by his interest in combinations of geometrical form, and took a keen delight in



TRIANGULAR TEMPLE.



TEMPLE FOR A FLOWER_GARDEN.



TEA ROOM.

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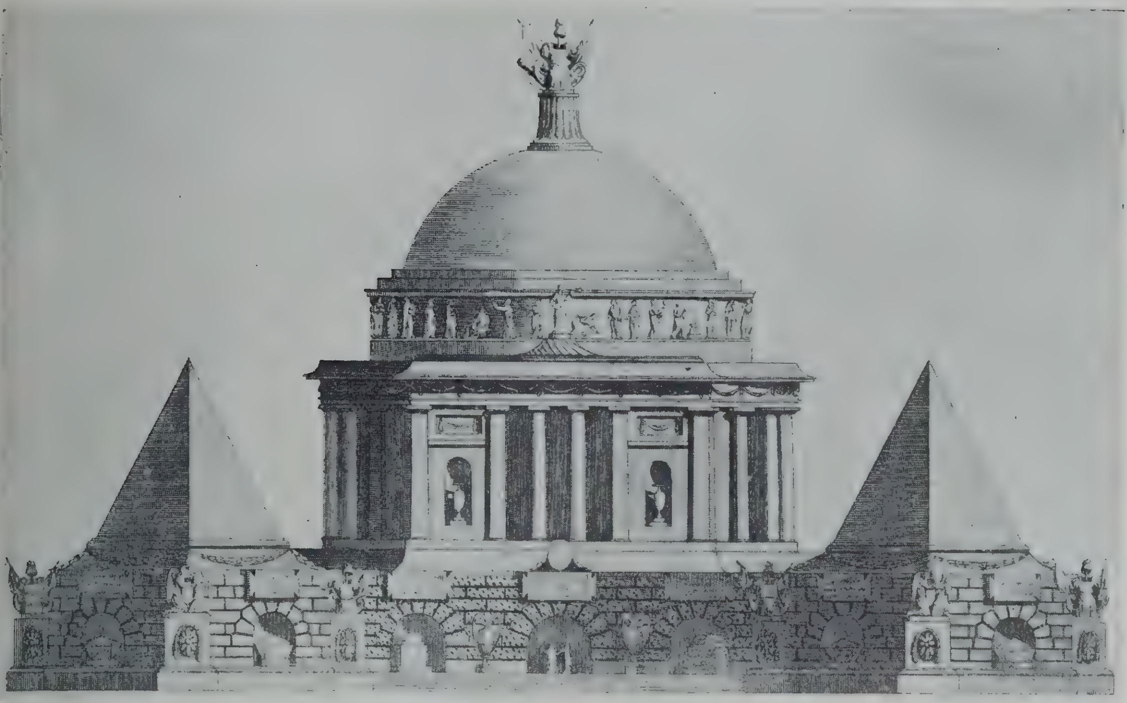
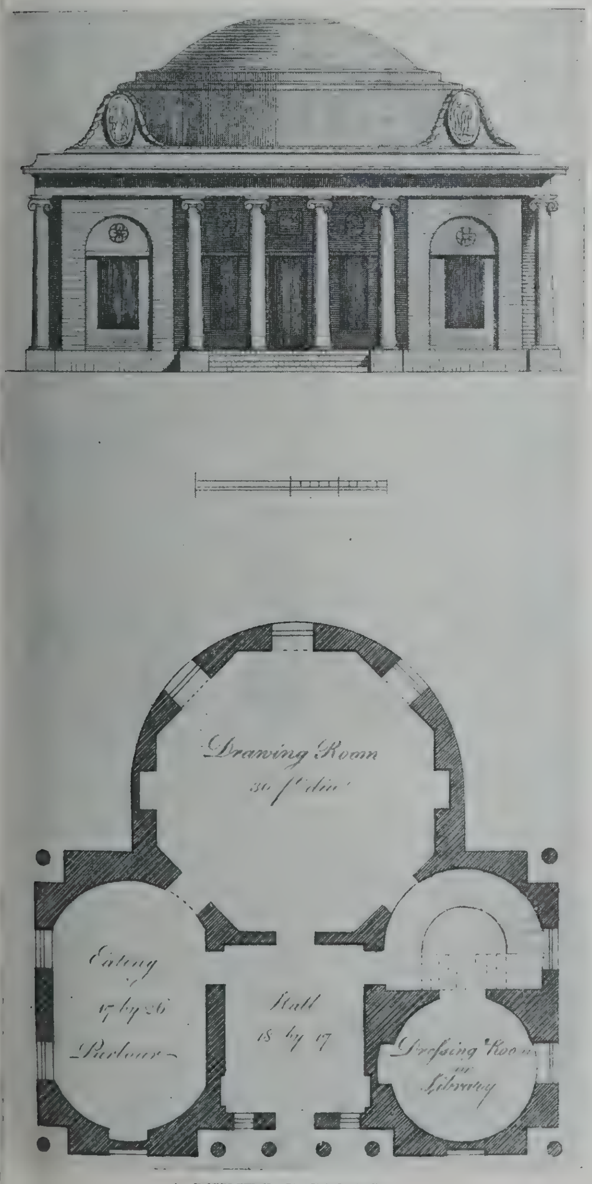
*"Design in Architecture," consisting of Plans and Sections for Temples, Baths, Garden Seats, &c., by John Soane, architect. Engraved on 38 copper plates.



DESIGN FOR A MAUSOLEUM TC THE MEMORY OF JAMES KING, ESQ. Deceased 1776.

ceiving these plays of fancy which we in a more itarian age seldom attempt, but which many of us uld like to indulge in, given opportunity. We also ow that though we often complain of the tyranny of practical considerations, we are sometimes very much at sea when these considerations are unexpectedly relaxed! To have a free hand frequently proves a very real embarrassment.



A HUNTING CASINE.

Correspondence.

R.I.B.A. Election.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—The "House List" of nominations issued by the Council for the forthcoming elections to the R.I.B.A. Council and its Committees is now in the hands of members for the purpose of further nominations. Speaking quite frankly and without waste of words, I am sadly disappointed in its "make up."

Broad-minded representation of all interests within the Institute is not present.

I am pleased to see the change suggested for Mr. Keen, as he has given many years of labour to the Institute as secretary and elevation to a Vice-Presidency is well deserved, but I should have liked to have seen other names included as Vice-Presidents—men to whom I have long looked up as worthy of that position and even greater—but like the "stars" in other professions I suppose they have failed to please and must consequently drop out of the limelight. I do think a fine opportunity has been missed of healing breaches within the ranks which will only get wider, and if allowed to remain unhealed will cause a greater outburst later on.

Credit should be given to men who have spoken out on occasions when others have been silent—occasions when vital matters were at stake and much might be won or lost—and been prepared to sacrifice personal gain for the common good. There is no need for me to mention names, they are all too fresh in our memories, but I think some of them should have appeared in the list, even if only to give the rank and file a chance of saying whether they appreciated their services or not.

I suppose now is the time to "grouse," and not after the election is over—so here is another. Why are all the men who are nominated from London and Edinburgh? I am made to wonder whether all the "brain" and "intellect" are kept in these cities. I beg pardon, there are two *new* names with "county" towns behind them—Birmingham and Gloucester—and a few names of standing members with Manchester, Liverpool and Cardiff. Good—for South Wales; but what about other parts of England and Ireland? Is there an affinity of soul between London, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh? It would appear so, or there must be some deeper and more subtle reason for this exclusiveness.

There are some men who *will* walk where angels fear to tread, and I am one.

At the request of some Fellows and Associates I have had the audacity to request our worthy secretary to put my name amongst those nominated for election as Associate members of the Council, and with the vote of other country and town members it can be done, and this will give Wales representation in this class.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for so much of your valuable paper to air a little grievance and get a lot of publicity.—I am, yours, etc.,

Cardiff. FRANK H. HEAVEN, A.R.I.B.A.
April 27, 1925.

[We can heartily recommend Mr. Heaven to the electorate of the R.I.B.A. It may not be generally known that both sides in the recent controversy endeavoured to secure Mr. Heaven's support, a proof that they valued it. Now that there no longer remains a controversy we should have expected to find Mr. Heaven's name in the House List. We agree with him that the House List suggests a selection made from a section rather than from all the men available within the ranks of the R.I.B.A. —ED.]

Art of Graveyard Monuments—A Biassed Report

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—May I direct your attention to an extraordinary report issued by a Sub-Committee of the British Institute of Industrial Art, which has investigated the position of monumental art in this country ?

The Institute, as many of your readers will know, is a semi-official organisation, supported in part by the State, and presided over by a distinguished Civil Servant. It is, I believe, within its province, doing valuable work.

Nobody would take exception to the setting up of the Committee already mentioned, nor to the request that the Committee should investigate "the best means of raising the standard of the simpler monuments." The surprising facts are that a Committee so appointed and constituted should so far exceed its terms of reference as to supply the Institute with a report condemning—for such is its effect—one class of material used in the construction of monuments ; and that what might thus be regarded as a piece of trade propaganda should be published through His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Instead of keeping to their text, the Committee have made an examination of the materials from which gravestones and crosses are now made, have expressed the opinion that marble "is not well suited to harmonise with the subdued tones of the English sky and natural surroundings," and have praised what they consider to be more suitable media. Use of certain domestic materials is advocated as more desirable and satisfactory than "foreign marble in an English graveyard," and graveyard authorities are recommended to encourage their adoption. So comprehensive, indeed, is the long survey of the Carrara marble trade, and so subtle the implication that it is to be blamed for everything wrong in British graveyards, that the document reads almost like a special plea for competing materials.

How, in face of the facts, the Committee reached this curious decision is surprising. From the æsthetic point of view nothing could be more pleasing to the eye than the soft purity of white marble with a background of greensward and foliage. From the practical standpoint, this material has well borne the tests of centuries. In every country it has proved superior to stone, for not only is it more enduring, both in substance and in purity, but also it affords the artist greater scope for self-expression. Indeed, from the sculptor's point of view, it has no rival, save bronze, as the masterpieces of the ages testify.

Perhaps more extraordinary still is the disposition of these opponents of marble to blame the trade for monotony of design. How the material and those who supply it can be held responsible for the deficiencies of artists is a matter upon which the Committee do not enlighten us. Everybody associated with the marble industry knows that the merchants have steadily raised the standard of their trade, and are willing and ready still further so to do. Every merchant is, indeed, anxious to accept new designs, and to submit them to his clients. But designs are the product of artistic inspiration, and inspiration cannot be forced, even by an official Committee. Moreover, designs are largely independent of material. It is therefore to artists, not to stone merchants, that in this matter the Committee should address itself. In any case, its remarks apply with equal force to monuments in any other material.

These facts require no stressing. What is needed is an explanation why a body supported by the public purse should condemn an old-established and important industry, to the manifest advantage of its rivals.—I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

MARK HOWLEY.

April 17, 1925.

New English Art Club.

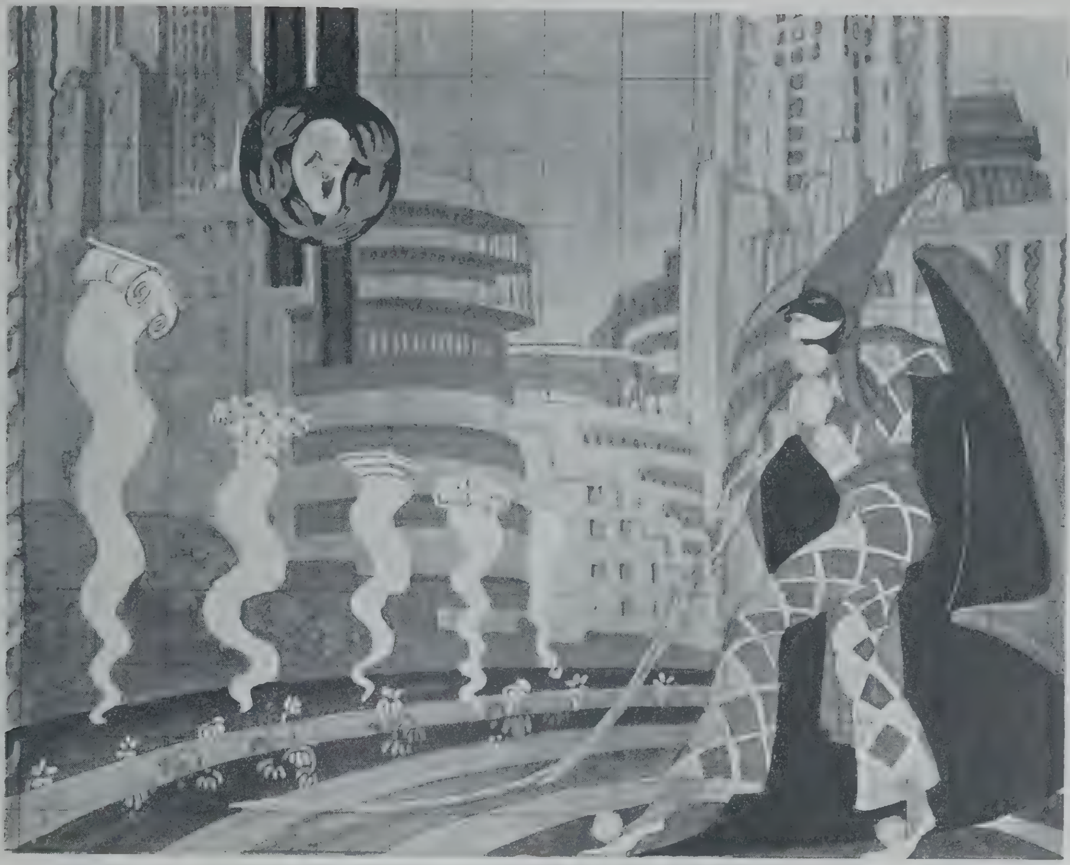
Water Colour Room.

On Monday last the above Art Club opened its seventy-second exhibition in the Old County Hall Buildings, Spring Gardens, Whitehall. The general character of the exhibits in this room maintains the standard of previous years. The Hanging Committee are well known to possess very broad minds, and the pictures exhibited include a range of expression it would be difficult to widen. Nos. 188 and 196 possibly represent the two extremes between which a number of fine pictures are to be seen. No. 150, "Girl on a Settee," by A. Rutherstone, should have been given a less prominent position. Exhibitions are undoubtedly organised for the purpose of selling pictures, not with the main idea of only showing them to the public. Exhibitions could not pay their way if they relied only upon the entrance fees charged ; besides which, artists would seek different methods of disposing of their work if the main intention of exhibition promoters were not to sell pictures. Great care should therefore be taken to create a favourable impression on the public mind at an early stage. No. 150 is not a sufficiently serious effort to warrant the position it occupies. It is a sketch. The artist has finished the head and cushions and left the rest of the figure only slightly suggested. The picture is therefore in no class, it being neither an impression, nor of the old school which gave us highly finished pictures.

No. 154, "Winter Landscape, Kent," D. J. Coke. This effort belongs to the modern type of picture. Whatever style artists may adopt it surely is essential that they make their intentions clear to the public. To paint swirling water rushing round partly submerged tree trunks like metal ribs is surely not satisfactory ; neither can it be argued that because one had recognised these hard metallic ribs as eddying waters is proof that the artist has accomplished his intention. The title indicates that the period is winter ; in spite of this fact a woman is reclining face downward gazing at her reflection in the cold waters. This surely is more reasonably a summer-time amusement. If we cavil at misplaced details in our plays, if we take exception at a Queen Anne piece of furniture being included in one of Shakespeare's plays, one is logically entitled to consider the action of this woman rather out of place in winter time.

No. 156, "Bath, Lansdowne Hill," C. S. Cheston. This painting is in complete contrast to No. 154. One is reminded by this exhibit of one of those faded pictures which frequently occupy a sunny position in a country antique dealer's shop window. Mr. C. S. Cheston has not realised the spirit of the times. He still clings to methods of the past, and apparently does not desire to use multi colours for his pictures. The drawing of the houses and the selection of the view are good.

Pale pictures can charm, and as such No. 156 will find many admirers. No. 159, "Rue Rompi Cuou," by D. S. MacColl, is a vigorous drawing which expresses the character of the street admirably. No. 160, "The Quay Honfleur," by the same artist, includes many subtle colour harmonies, unusual in their arrangement and selection, but lending a pleasing charm to the picture. No. 164, "The Proscenium Arch," by Ian Strang. One naturally concludes, by virtue of the position of the arch, that the picture is a representation of a cinema theatre in the course of erection. Much detail has been introduced and expressed with great accuracy, and yet, as a whole, the picture contains only one supreme object of vital interest, namely, the Proscenium Arch. Many could not have controlled the tone values so successfully. No. 168, "The River Lot," Sybil Blunt. This picture has been rendered in a minor key. The colours are light in tone, though many contrasts have been secured which add to the general interest. One regrets that shrubs, trees and other like details have been treated in such similar way. Greater interest would undoubtedly have been secured had the artist used differing methods of expression.



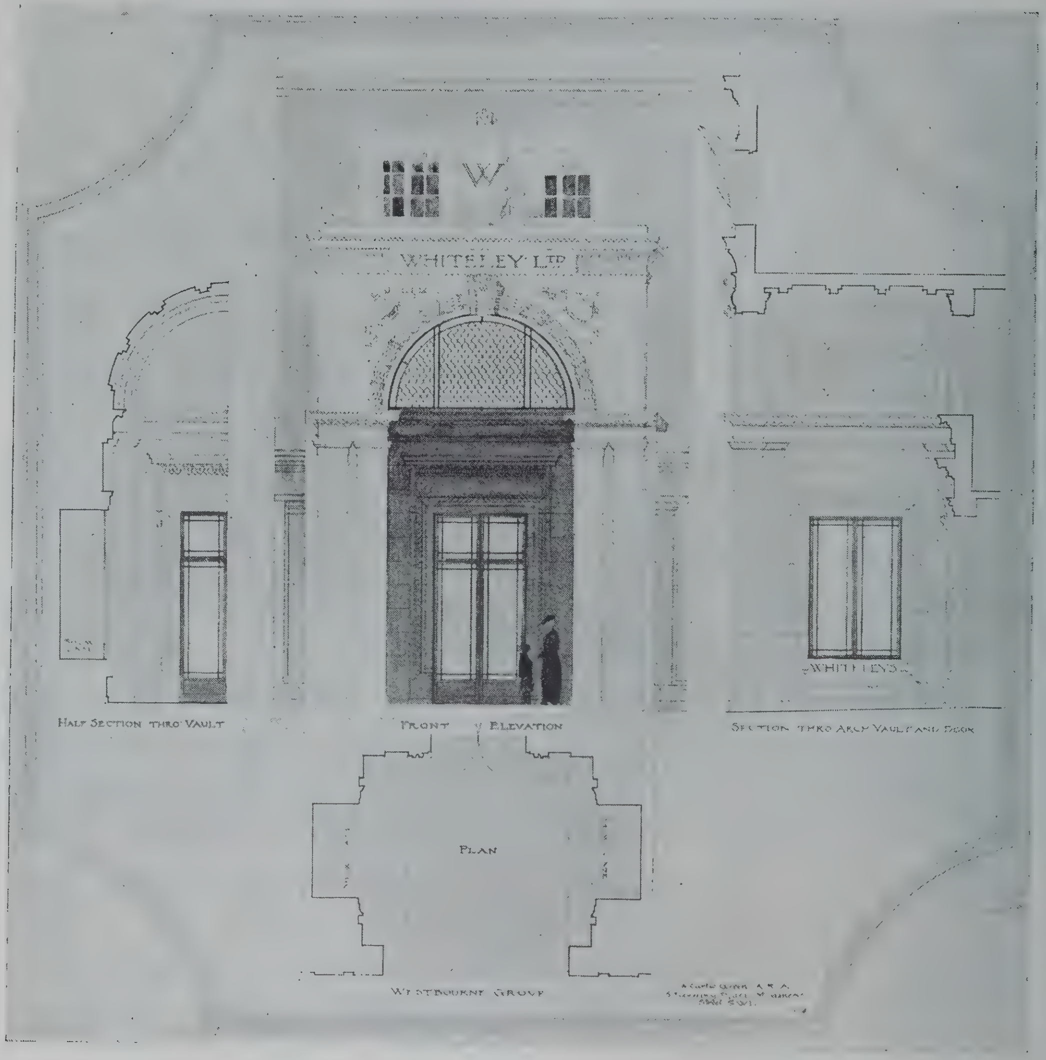
DECORATIVE BANNER FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION FANCY DRESS BALL. HELD AT THE R.I.B.A., MAY 1st, 1925.

No. 172, "A Frosty Morning," by W. Shackleton. It would be difficult to find a more truthful picture; the colouring will be recognised by many as familiar to such conditions. No. 178, "Design of Trees," Paul Nash. The artist certainly has designed trees, but one thinks he would have been better advised to leave this task to nature, which up to the present has fulfilled her duty with great success. One would like to find some merit in this picture, but the difficulty lies in the correct meaning of the word "merit." To throw a few lines and masses of colour on to paper, and thereby create by means of a certain combination of forms and colours an impression of a thing seen is naturally worthy of praise, but the degree of merit must be modified if the effort is merely a good beginning. Some painters never get beyond good beginnings, and this seems to be the failing of the so-called futurists. No. 178 may be in the artist's eyes a finished picture; having created the same he naturally possesses the complete mental vision. To ourselves the effort is only a good beginning of something that might or might not develop into a picture of sufficient merit to be exhibited. All those who have seriously followed the study of painting have realised the stage when they have been fearful to venture further, when they have come to the end of their knowledge and are in need of fresh inspiration. Whilst one is able to realise a degree of merit in No. 178, the reason why Nos. 179 and 188 are included in the exhibition is not at all apparent. No. 179, "Rialto," is a spotty representation of architectural features placed in a picture without an exact knowledge of perspective. If the technique employed had been of a restful character the lack of correct perspective would not have mattered so much. No. 188, "Tulips." The flowers are arranged in a careless manner, without any consideration having been paid to the size of the vase.

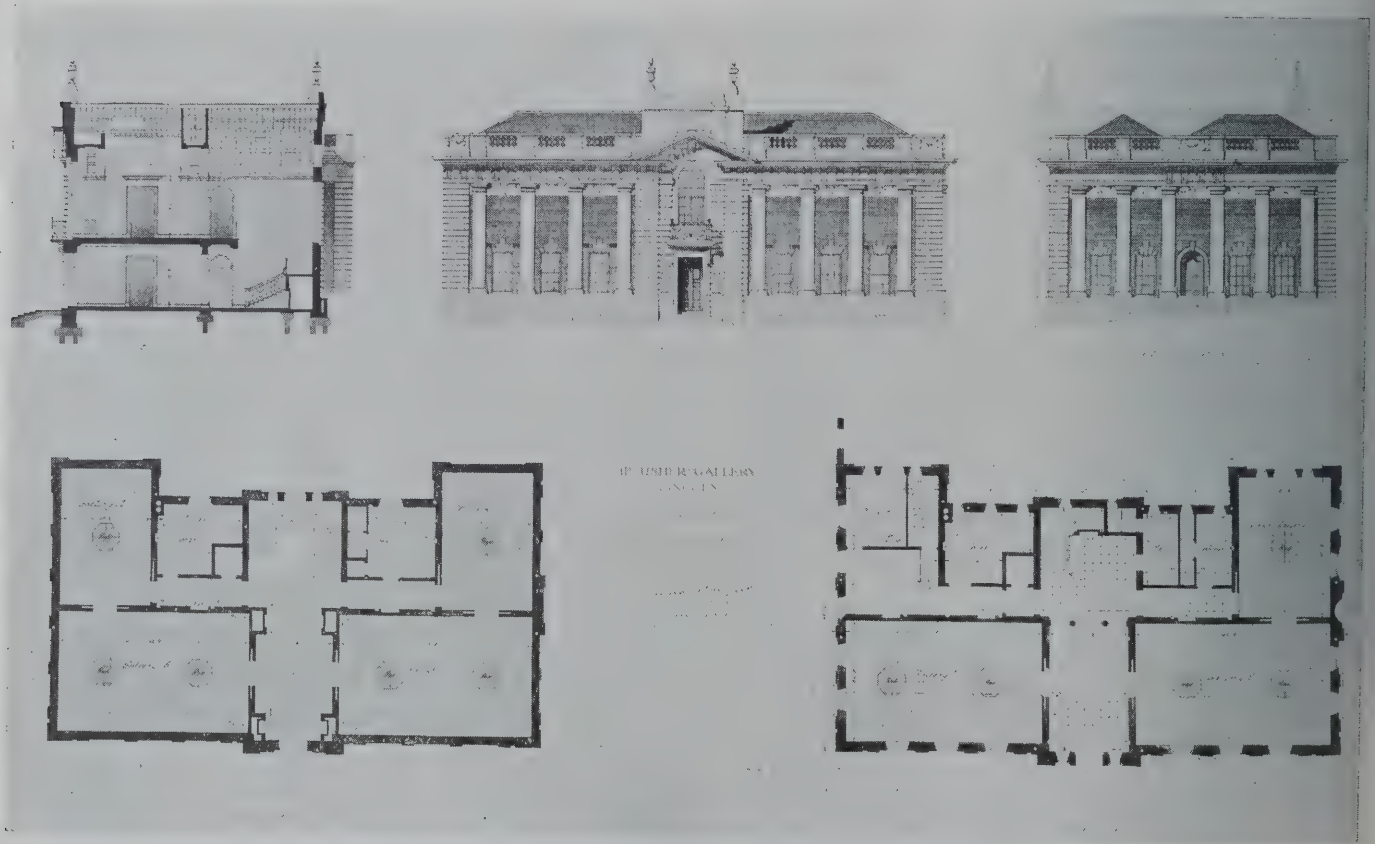
Of course, this may appear to be a minor point, but it might convey the impression that the composition of the picture had been arranged in stages. First the flowers, then the vase, followed by a round pedestal table, and the whole supplied with a background in the form of a folding screen. The centre fold of this screen unhappily creates a centre vertical line in the whole composition which is not pleasing; parts of this line are hidden, but the eye involuntarily follows its direction.

No. 196, "Brixham, Devon," John Platt. The artist, judging from this picture, possesses none of the irresponsible freedom of the producer of Nos. 179 and 188. Mr. Platt believes in accurate drawing, and, viewed from this standard, his picture is a wonderful effort, but one is not satisfied and seems to demand something more from the present-day artist. It is not sufficient to place on record a very accurate representation of any view. A photograph can supply this need, and can be presented in many charming colour tints. Mr. Platt has undoubtedly missed the true meaning of art in this picture, though he has produced a drawing which for truth in matters of detail it would be difficult to surpass.

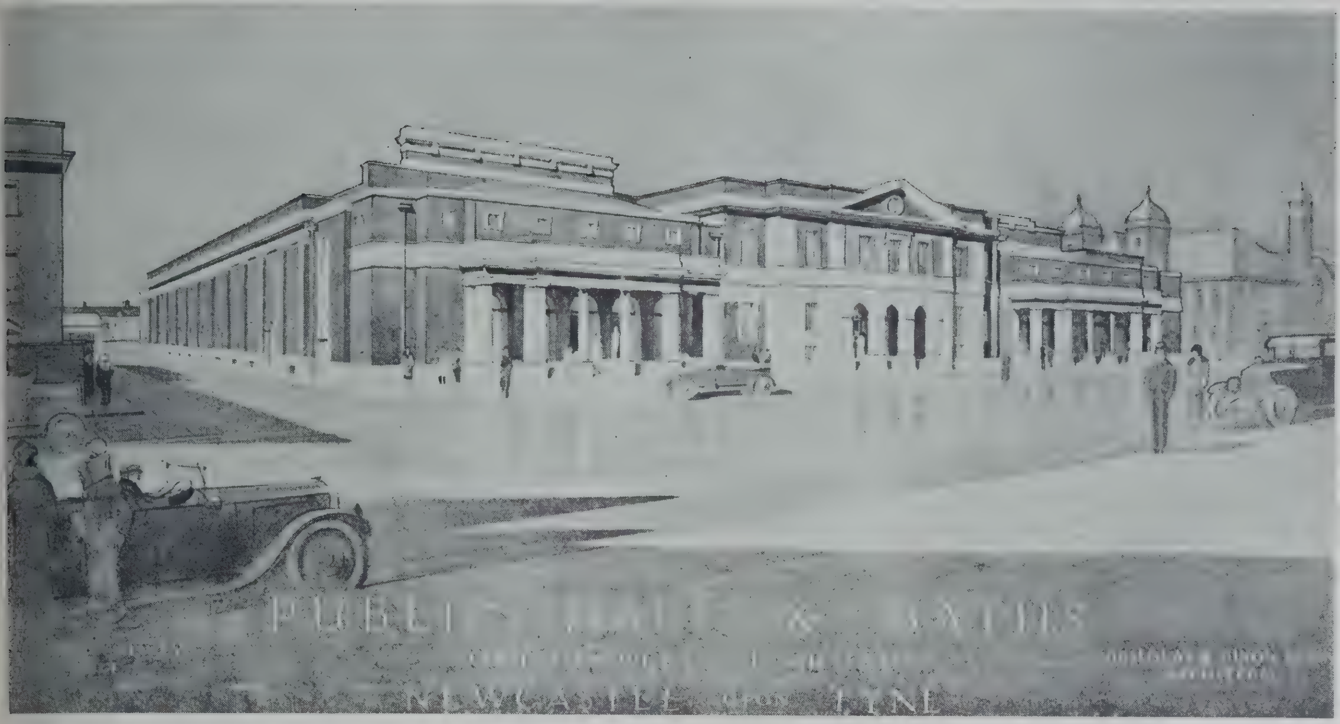
No. 198, "The Clay-Pit," H. M. Harvey. This painter has also indulged in a display of correct detail drawing, which is quite remarkable, but he has also given us some pleasing tone values, with the result that we have before us a picture illustrating a rather uninteresting subject in an artistic manner wholly satisfactory. No. 210, "Church Tower, Rapallo," Richard Wyndham. The impression is that the artist has permitted himself considerable latitude in the presentation of the architectural details of the tower. Nobody objects to the taking of liberties if some compensating effects are given, but in this case the architectural details might have been correctly suggested without any loss of the free and easy style. No. 218, "St. Troper," by the same artist, is apt to strengthen the opinion that Mr. Wyndham possesses very little knowledge of architecture. Buildings may slope down towards a river, having been built on its banks, but no structure could remain standing as drawn by him in this painting. Nos. 212, 213 and 214 are characteristic paintings by Muirhead Bone. But why the artist should think that the Australians depicted in No. 212 should be thinking of Wembley it is difficult to imagine, and why these rather poor specimens of humanity should be described as Australians is another question that might need some explaining. No. 228, "La Cola de Caballo," W. Tryon, reminds us of a poor attempt to imitate some truly beautiful Japanese designs of waterfalls recently exhibited in the British Museum Print Room.



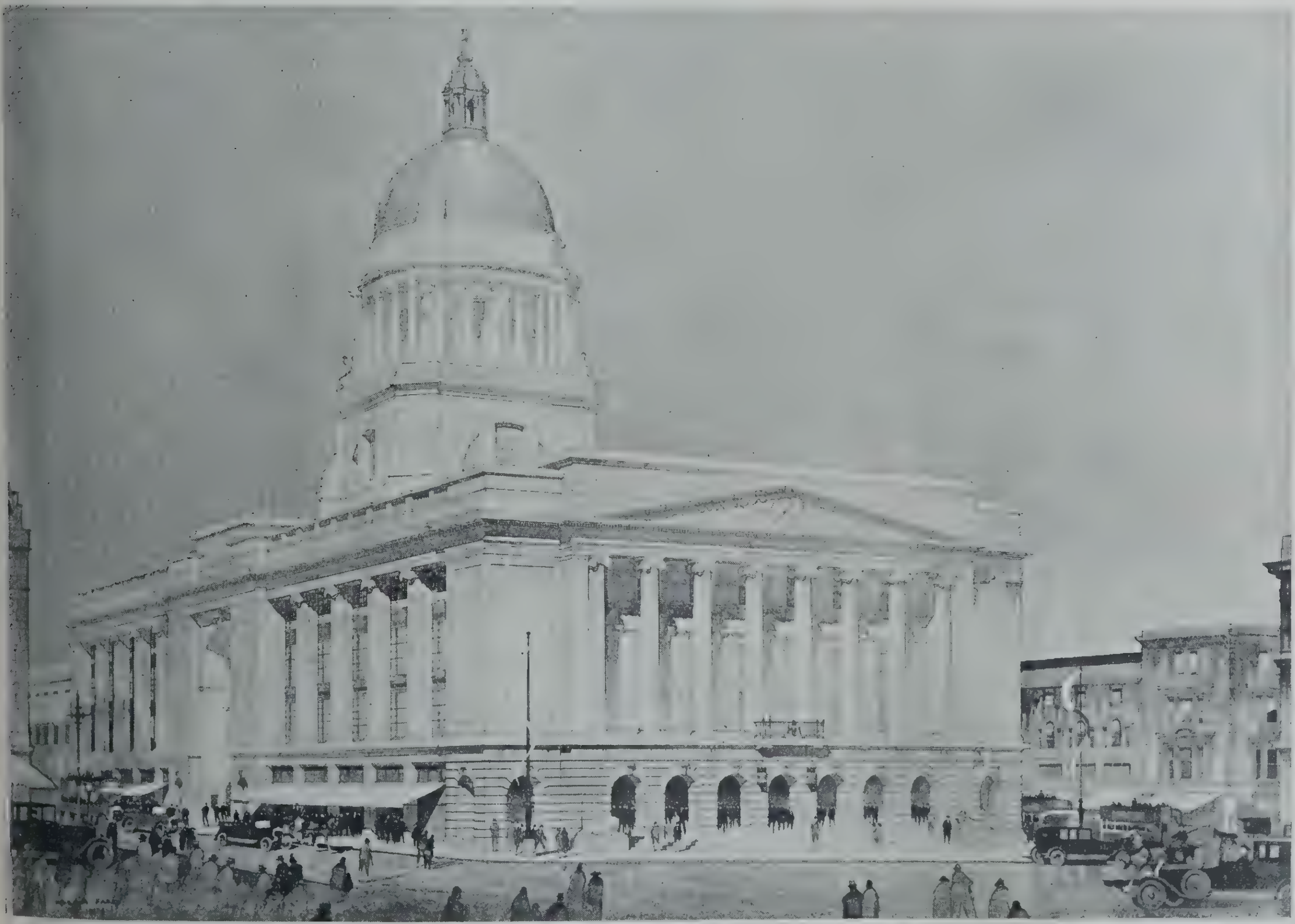
R.A. NEW ENTRANCE TO MESSRS. WILLIAM WHITELEY'S. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., Architect.



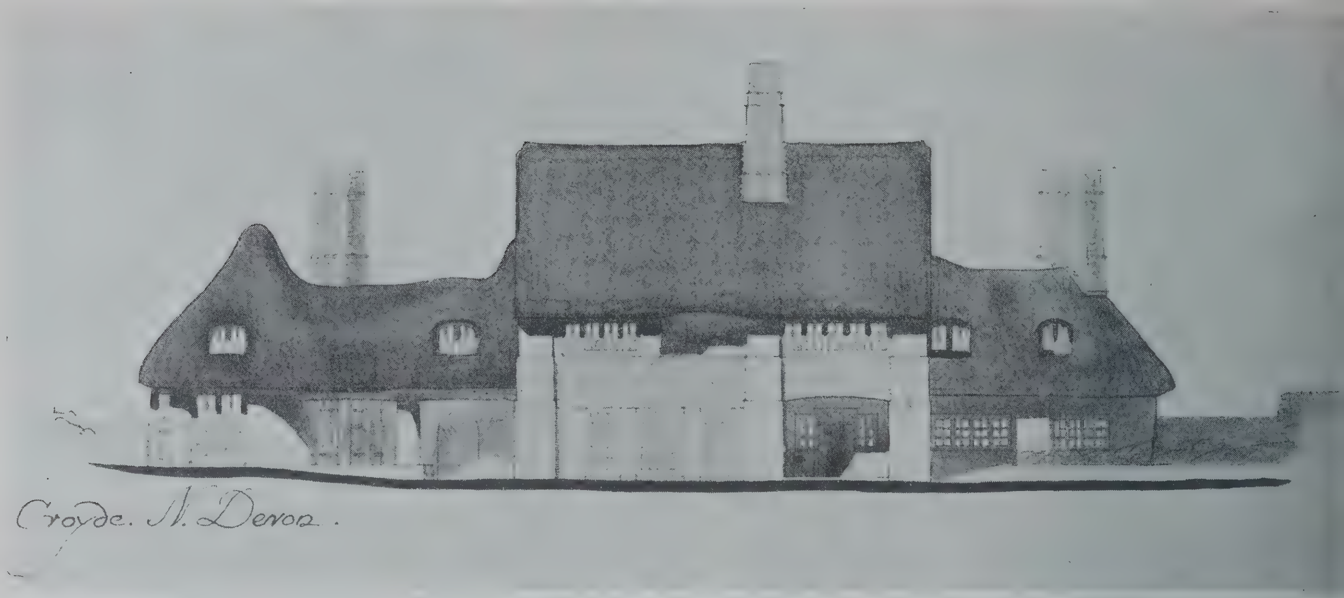
R.A. THE USHER GALLERY, LINCOLN. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Architect.



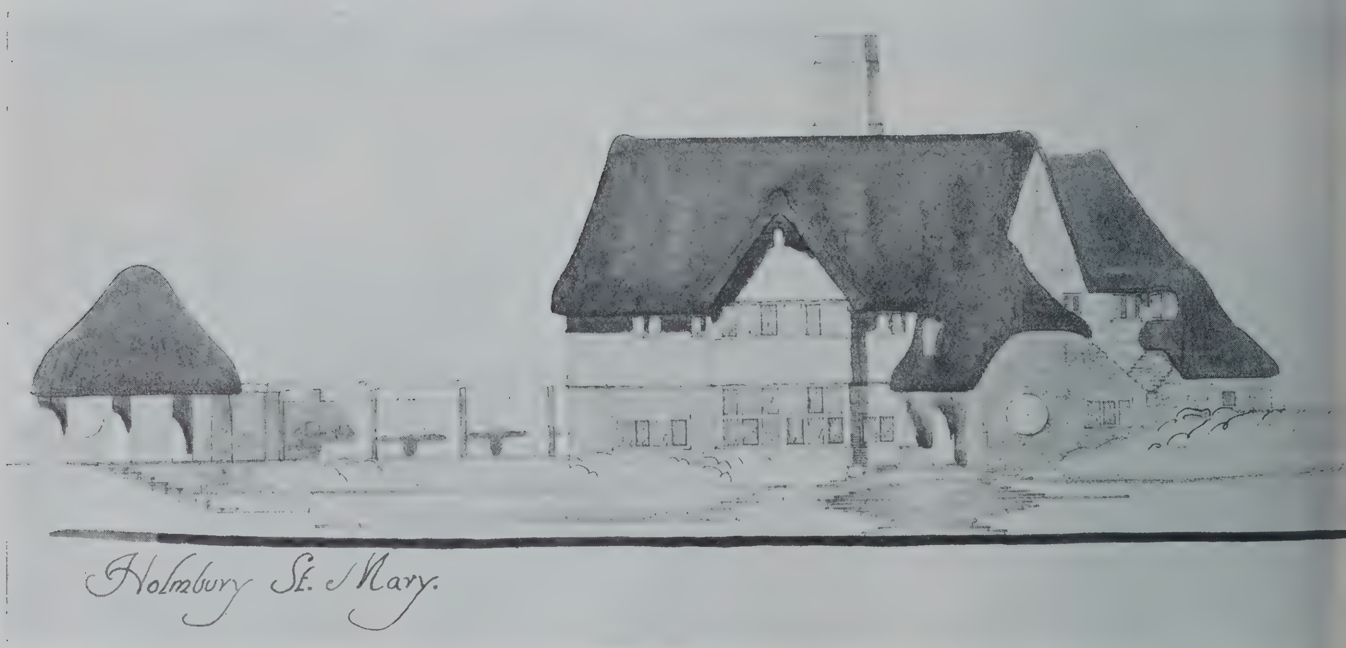
R.A. PUBLIC HALL AND BATHS, NORTHUMBERLAND ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Nicholas & Dixon Spain, Architects. Drawing by Jasper Salwey.



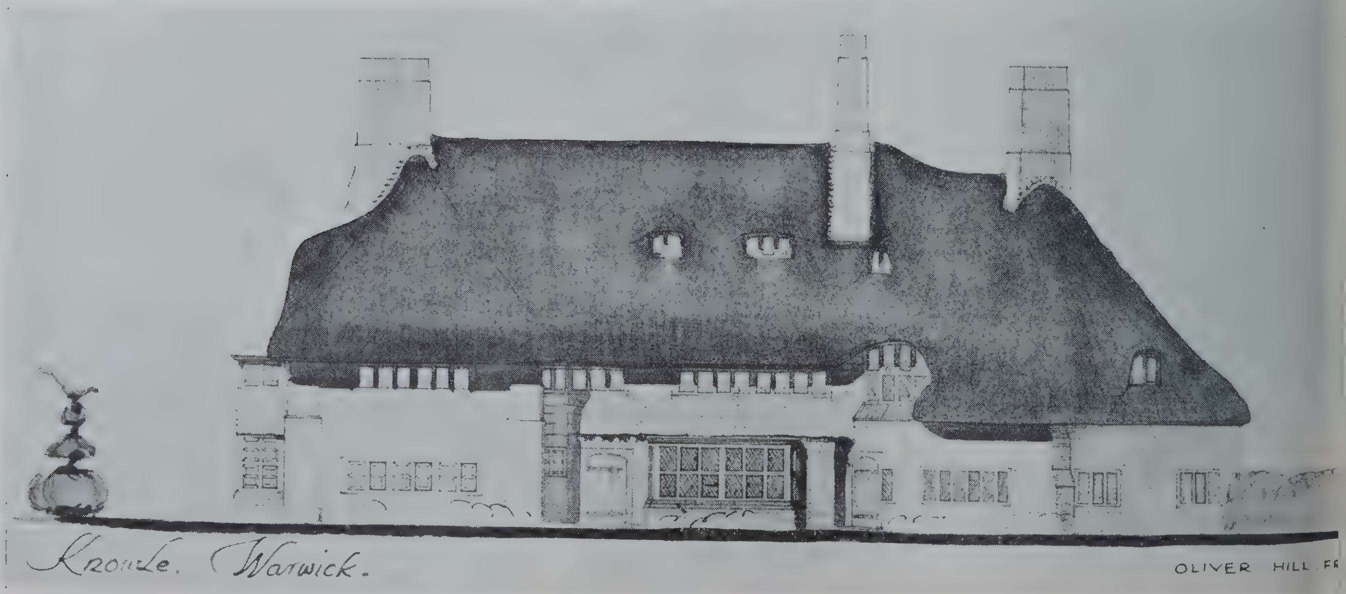
NEW EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, NOTTINGHAM. T. Cecil Howitt, Architect. Drawing by Cyril Farey.



CROYDE, NORTH DEVON. Oliver Hill, Architect.



HOLMBURY ST. MARY. Oliver Hill, Architect.



KNOWLE, WARWICK. Oliver Hill, Architect.

Northern Architectural Association.

Founded 1858.

The Council have pleasure in submitting the annual report for the sixty-sixth session, 1924-25.

There has been a slight increase in the membership.

While the increase in membership is noted with pleasure, it is felt that there are still some architects, more particularly in the remote parts of the Province, who are not yet connected with this Association, and the Council appeal to all members to assist in enrolling into the Association anyone with whom they are acquainted who is not yet a member.

The death of the following members is recorded with the deepest regret: Mr. W. Winder Lee, Member Tees-side Branch; Mr. T. J. Peters, Associate; Mr. C. J. K. Clark, Associate.

The annual excursion in July, 1924, was held at Whitby, when a number of members spent a highly instructive and entertaining day, being joined by a good representation of Tees-side branch members. An additional summer meeting was held at Lanercost in May, when the Cumberland branch members joined and a pleasant afternoon was spent.

The winter session was opened on November 14, 1924, when the President delivered his inaugural address. For the remainder of the winter session in 1924 support was given to the course of town planning lectures held at Armstrong College, and it was gratifying to note the number of our members that attended these, and also the large attendance of the general public. Support was also given to the meeting held at Armstrong College when Mr. R. Burns Dick outlined his proposals for the future development of central Newcastle, and a meeting was held later, when these proposals were discussed in general by the members. A lecture upon "Metals and their Alloys" was given in March by Mr. Edwin Laidler, of Durham, and the thanks of the Association are due to all gentlemen who have contributed towards the success of these meetings.

Your President has represented the Association upon the Council of the R.I.B.A., and attended most of the meetings, and also the meetings of Allied Societies' Presidents, which are held quarterly to co-ordinate the work of the allied societies with that of the Institute. It is with considerable satisfaction that the approval of the R.I.B.A. Supplemental Charter is noted, and that the unification of the Society of Architects with the R.I.B.A. is now an accomplished fact. The Council feel that this step is one decidedly in the right direction, and will be of tremendous assistance in the promotion of a Registration Bill, to which the Institute is now committed, and which your Council enthusiastically supports in general principle. The formation of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society and the Durham Society are welcomed as indications of the promotion of civic amenities among the residents of these places. The Council have appointed Mr. C. S. Errington as a direct representative on the Council of the Newcastle Society. As a result of approaches made by this Association, the Newcastle City Council have co-opted three representatives on to their Town Planning Committee. These are the President, Vice-President, and Mr. R. Burns Dick, and the thanks of the Association are due to these gentlemen for the large amount of work they have already done, and particularly to the latter for preparing a scheme suggesting the development of central Newcastle, one section of which has already been approved by the City Council. A proposed amendment to the Rules is put before you, providing for the Session of this Association to commence on July 1 each year, and this is recommended for adoption, so that our session will coincide with that of the Royal Institute, and there will be no overlapping in the representation of this Association on the Council of that body. The Royal Institute have accepted our invitation to hold the British Architects' Conference in this district in 1925. The meetings will be held at Newcastle and Durham, with headquarters at the Old Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, and detailed arrangements by the Executive Committee and a series of sub-committees are now well forward. The dates are Wednesday, July 8, to Saturday, July 11, and your Council rely upon every member of this Association doing his utmost to make this Conference an unqualified success, as it will be the outstanding event in the history of this Association for many years.

A number of matters of general professional interest have been dealt with by the Council during the session, and with regard to professional charges as raised by the Royal Institute, a recommendation has been made for certain minor modifications in the scale, but urging that the general 6 per cent. charge be not interfered with. The question of the adoption of the standard method of measurement of building works issued jointly by the National Builders' Federation and the Surveyors' Institution is under the consideration of a joint committee of the Surveyors' Institution, the Builders' Federation, and this Association.

The designing of a war memorial tablet for the Association rooms has been placed in the hands of Mr. F. H. Weightman, and the work is now well in hand. Attention is drawn to the decision of the Council that after July 1, 1925, they do not propose to admit students into the Association until they have been registered as Probationerss R.I.B.A. It is felt that all members before taking pupils into their offices should insist that prospective pupil are registered as probationers, or at any rate have reached such a standard of general education as will enable them to be so registered. The assessors appointed in connection with the students' competitions report that only one set of drawings was received in competition for the Glover Travelling Studentship, and as these did not reach the standard usually set for this competition, the prize should not be awarded. They have awarded the prize for Intermediate Testimonies of Study to Mr. Wilfred Usher, and the Council congratulate Mr. Usher on his having attained first place in the country at the Institute Intermediate Examination. It is a matter of regret that the Club Committee find it impossible to carry on their work as a separate organisation owing to lack of support, but it is now proposed to form a Students' Committee within the Association for carrying on work among the students, and the Council wish them every success in their efforts, and will afford all support possible. The lack of entries for students' competitions is again to be deplored, and it is hoped there will be an awakening interest in this connection in the coming session.

The Association are indebted to Mr. E. Laidler, of Durham, for his gift of a number of rubbings of ancient brasses.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

A series of five Poetry Recitals will be given under the auspices of the League of Arts in the Museum Lecture Theatre each Saturday in May as follows:—

May 2.—Laurence Housman will read some of his Little Plays of St. Francis.
.. 9.—Dulcie Bowie. Selections from Sixteenth Century Lyrics, Browning, Keats and contemporary poets, etc.
.. 16.—J. Clifford Turner. Selections from William Morris, W. B. Yeats, Masefield, Flecker, etc.
.. 23.—Irene Sadler. Selections from classical, dramatic and modern poets.
.. 30.—Ruth Robinson. A recital of Celtic Poems and Legends.

The above programme is subject to alteration. The recitals will begin at 3 p.m., and last about an hour. Admission will be free; but programmes will be on sale at the entrance to the theatre, and the League hope that the public will purchase them, in order that some part at least of the expenses incurred may be defrayed.

Poplar.—The Borough Council proposes the extension of the depot where electrolytic disinfecting fluid is made at a cost of £2,000.—Application is to be made for sanction for a loan of £3,000 for the erection of a maternity centre in Simpsons Road.

General News.

Ashton in Makerfield.—The Catholic congregation and the parish priest, the Rev. Father O'Meara, are proposing to erect a new church on the site of the existing edifice which is being demolished and five acres of land, which has been given by Lord Gerard. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Sydney Brocklesby, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Lond Lodge, Merton Park, London, S.W.19. The approximate cost is £20,000.

Birkenhead.—The Corporation have called a special meeting to formally pass a resolution for the promotion of a Bill authorising the construction of a tunnel under the River Mersey between Liverpool and Birkenhead.

Blackburn.—The members of the Bethany Mission are proposing to erect a new Mission Hall on a site at Brandy House Brow, Blackburn, estimated to cost over £1,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. F. J. Parkinson, architect, Sudell Cross, Blackburn. The contract has been let to Thos. Brogden, contractor, Chatham St. Saw Mills, Blackburn.

Blackpool.—The contract for the new pavilion to be erected on the cricket ground, estimated to cost £4,500, has been placed by the Blackpool Corporation with Sir John Parkinson & Sons, Ltd., contractors, Talbot Saw Mills, Blackpool, and work is to be commenced forthwith.

Bolton.—Building work has been commenced on the new £70,000 bakery which the Bolton Co-operative Society are erecting in Kay Street, Bolton, to the plans prepared by Messrs. Potts, Hennings and Topham, architects and surveyors, Bradshawgate, Bolton. The following contracts are placed:—J. N. Dickinson, Ltd., contractors, Bolton; glazed brick work, G. & J. Seddon, Ltd., builders, Little Hulton; steelwork, J. Norris & Co., Bolton; ovens, machinery, conveyors, etc., Baker Perkins, Ltd., of Peterborough.

Bradford.—Messrs. Booth Billinge & Co., merchants, Harris Street, Bradford, have a scheme in hand for the erection of an additional storey to their four storey warehouse. The architect is Mr. J. W. C. Atkinson, 1 Ivegate, Bradford. The following contracts are placed:—Mason's work, F. P. Leach, Bradford; carpenters' and joiners' work, J. E. Hobbs, Exors., Bradford; steelwork, H. Barratt & Sons, Bradford.

Brentford.—The Urban District Council Surveyor has prepared a report as to the layout of land east of Ealing Road, and the erection thereon of a first instalment of 126 houses and a subsequent instalment of 46 houses.—Alterations are proposed at the New Inn to effect a street improvement at the junction of Ealing Road and New Road.

Bury.—Mr. J. D. Moult, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Walmersley Road, Bury, has prepared plans for the erection of 12 houses on the Garden Village Estate for the Pilsworth and Unsworth Garden Village Co., Ltd.

Colne.—Plans have been approved by the Town Council for the erection of a storeroom at the Valley Nill, Laneshaw Bridge, Colne, for Messrs. A. Brunton & Sons. Architect, Mr. R. S. Pilling, of No. 9 Colne Road, Colne.

Dover.—The Corporation Housing Committee are considering the advisability of engaging the services of a whole time architect in connection with the erection of any houses not already arranged for.—A site in the vicinity of Clarendon Place has been selected for the purposes of a school to replace Christ Church Girls' School.—Land in Brookfield Avenue is to be reserved for the erection of a school.—Sanction is being sought for a loan of £6,600 for the erection of 16 houses at Edred Road.—Plans passed: Extension of workshop, Caroline Place, for Messrs. T. and G. Finney; additions, 14 High Street, for Major Martin.

Farnley.—Leeds Corporation have decided to purchase the Lawns House Estate of 46 acres for £4,350 for purposes of an elementary school, an open air school, and other educational purposes.

Freckleton.—The provision of a new Vicarage for Freckleton Church is under consideration for which the Diocesan Architect, Mr. R. Martin, of No. 90 Deansgate, Manchester, will prepare the plans.

Hackney.—Messrs. Walton & Blake, Ltd., are to build 12 houses in Devonshire Road and four shops and houses in Mare Street.—Mr. C. Evans is to reconstruct 102 Clapton Common, into residential flats.

Kirkham.—Plans prepared by Messrs. Holgate and Spivey, architects, of Burnley, have been approved by the Urban District Council for the extensions to the Progress Mill, Orders Lane, Kirkham. The contract has been paced with A. Rigby, builder, Kirkham.—Plans have also been approved for the erection of two houses in Orders Lane.

Leigh.—Leigh Town Council has decided to erect new swimming baths, the cost of which is being borne by the Marsh family of Leigh. The contract has been let to Mr. A. E. Prescott, builder, of Leigh, £15,400. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. C. Prestwich & Sons, architects, of Bradshawgate, Leigh.

Luton.—A scheme for providing 100 houses on the Dunstable Road site has been adopted, and tenders are to be invited forthwith for road and sewer works.

Manchester.—Messrs. Charles Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., india rubber manufacturers, of Cambridge Street, Hulme, are proposing to erect a new loading stage and bays to the roller covering department at their Wilmott Street Mills. Plans have been prepared by their own engineering staff and the following contracts are placed:—Building work, A. Hodkinson, 62 Greenhill Street, Greenheys; steelwork, H. Parkes & Son, Northwich; crane, Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., W. Gorton.—Messrs. E. J. Coupe & Son, Ltd., contractors, Springfield Lane, Salford, are carrying out the structural alterations involved at the "Commercial" inn at Glossop for Messrs. Chester's Brewery Co., Ltd., of Ardwick. Plans by Messrs. Burton, Percival & Lever, architects, Ashton-under-Lyne.—In regard to the proposed tower to be added to the Church of the Holy Name, Oxford Road, Manchester, to perpetuate the memory of Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., the architects are Sir Giles and Adrian Gilbert Scott, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.—Messrs. William Shufflebottom & Sons, china and earthenware dealers, are erecting new showrooms and offices on Oldham Road, near Butler Street, to the plans of Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, architects, of No. 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester. The building work is being carried out by T. Campion & Sons, builders, Ardwick, Manchester; steelwork by J. Booth & Sons, Hulton Steelworks, Bolton; lifts by Pickerings Lifts, Ltd., of Stockton-on-Tees.

Netherne.—Twelve cottages for the staff are to be provided by the Surrey County Council at the Netherne Mental Institution.

Oldham.—Messrs. S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., builders, of Rochdale Road, Oldham, are erecting a new mill for the Wye Mill Spinning Co., at Wye No. 2 Mill at Shaw. Mr. Arthur Turner, architect, of Clegg Street, Oldham, has prepared the plans.

Rottingdean.—East Sussex County Council have approved of the carrying out of further works in connection with the Rottingdean Road sea defences, at an estimated cost of £1,337, with a view to repairing damage done by a fall of cliff.

Skegness.—Plans have been approved for the new Convalescent Home for the National Friendly Society, Ltd., of London. The architect for the scheme is Mr. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Grays Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Building operations are about to be commenced.

Tynemouth.—The Corporation have approved a scheme for providing shelter, dressing boxes and drainage at the bathing pool at a cost of £2,500.—On behalf of Messrs. Deauchar, Messrs. W. and T. Milburn are preparing a scheme for alterations at the Golden Fleece public house, New Quay.—The Housing Committee have decided upon a site for the erection of a second lot of 21 blocks of maisonettes.—Plans passed: Motor bus depot, Front Street, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell & Son; alterations, Percy Arms, West Percy Street, for Mr. F. E. Dotchin; 6 houses, Hunt Hill, for Mr. W. Stockdale; ice cream factories, Little Bedford Street, for Mr. G. Fleming; 6 houses, Dene estate, for Mr. W. Bower.

Uxbridge.—The Urban District Council are seeking sanction to borrow £4,760 in connection with the compulsory acquisition of Rockingham Meadows.

Wallington.—The Board of Education have approved the purchase by the Surrey Education Committee of a site in Croydon Road for the erection of a secondary school for boys.

Willesden.—The Urban District Council have taken steps to complete the Brentfield housing scheme. Plans for several hundred houses and flats have been approved and the surveyor has been instructed, subject to Government sanction, to take steps so that at an early date tenders may be obtained for the early erection of the houses.—An important widening is now being negotiated, the portion of Dudden Hill from High Road to Denzil Road. The cost will be about £26,000, and some old houses will have to be demolished.

At the auction held by order of the mortgagees on Tuesday, April 21st, the choice freehold property known as "Bray Court," Maidenhead, was sold under the hammer. The property is situated within 1½ miles of Maidenhead Station, and comprises a fine modern residence with 36 bedrooms. There is a small home farmery and two meadows extending in all to just under 36 acres, having a valuable building frontage of about 1,200 feet to the main Maidenhead to Windsor road. The major portion of the estate is let on lease at £375 per annum. The price realised was £6,700.

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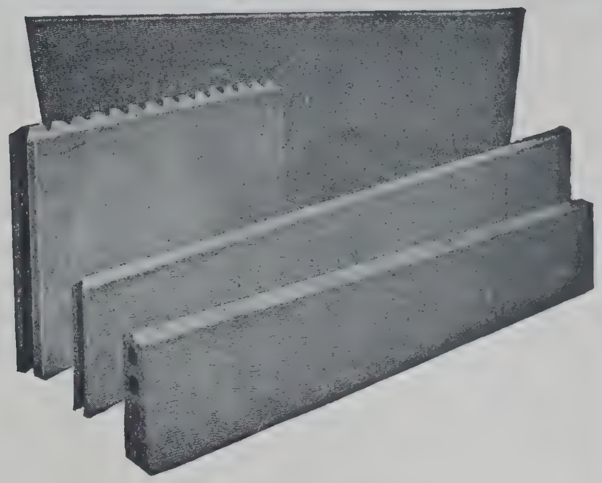

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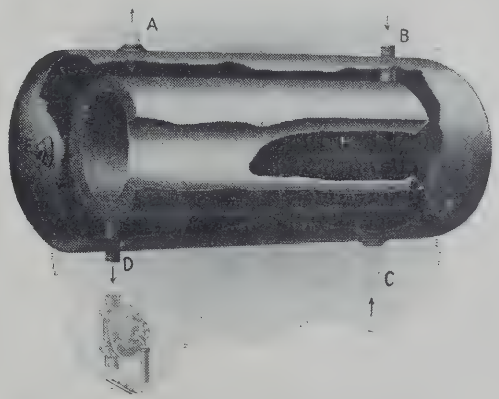

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"Quo Vadis?"

On Monday a special exhibition was given of a new film production of the above story, with Emil Jannings in the rôle of hero. Many fine settings are included, which will interest architects. Some eight years ago, possibly ten, another version of the story was filmed. The two have nothing in common, the one presented privately last Monday being another rendering altogether. Memory will not permit a comparison. The new version would benefit greatly by a little cutting: quite a few of the episodes have been carried too far on the realistic side.

The Birmingham Building Trades' Exhibition.

The Birmingham and Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition, which will include a Public Works and Roadmaking Section, will be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from September 7 to the 19th. It is organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the staff who were responsible for the success of the British Industries Fair at Birmingham will carry out the arrangements, with Mr. G. Henry White as Secretary and Mr. Charles Stanley as General Manager. The schedule of exhibits will comprise Building Materials, Builders' Ironmongery and Hardware, Architectural and Ornamental Work, Constructional Stonework, Ferro Concrete, Sanitary Apparatus, Contractors' Plant, Shop, Bar and Restaurant Fittings, Municipal Engineering and Equipment, Paints, Enamels, Stains, etc., Mechanical Painting and Spraying Apparatus, Decorative Materials, Electric, Gas and Other Lighting Plant and Fittings, and Roadmaking Plant and Materials. All communications are to be addressed to the General Manager, Birmingham and Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition, Chamber of Commerce, 95 New Street, Birmingham.

Fire-Resisting Roofs.

A demonstration recently given at the L.C.C. stores depôt, Pimlico, of the fire-resisting properties of a new flexible asphalte roofing material called "Pyropruf," manufactured by Messrs. D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., undoubtedly supplied some satisfactory results. The attendance was considerable, which in itself testified in a convincing manner the many-sided interests involved. Representatives of the Home Office, the Ministry of Health, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, the L.C.C., the borough councils, the municipal authorities, the National Fire Brigades Association, various insurance companies, and quite a number of well-known architects, with the Press, formed the bulk of those interested. Messrs. D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., had erected a long brick building, divided by brick partition walls into what might represent three separate dwellings. Each of the compartments were roofed with a different material; the two end ones represented tile and slate roof coverings, whilst the middle one was covered with "Pyropruf" laid on boards. Those controlling the demonstration quite rightly desired to subject the "Pyropruf" to the severest possible test, and to this end the two outer chambers were first set alight. This was accomplished by the assistance of some highly combustible material. The flames were greatly assisted by the draught created through the top light window in each chamber, which became very fierce once the glass was broken in the window. The effect of the application of water on the slates produced the anticipated results. When the two outer chambers were well alight, and the visitors had been able to time the destruction of the tiled and slated roofs, the contents of the centre chamber were ignited.

Owing to the heat from the furious fires on both sides of the centre, all the building material was, of course, bone dry, and lent itself very favourably to a rapid destruction. This did not take place; the "Pyropruf" kept the flames well in check, and the roofing did not catch fire until it had completely carbonised, when the flames spread with a slow and creeping action. All parties concerned with the demonstration must have been struck with the satisfactory results.

At a luncheon held at the Hôtel Cecil the chairman of the company emphasised the following remarks in a very able and concise speech, in the course of which he said:

"I will not say much about the fire tests you have seen this morning, for they speak for themselves. I will only say that I think the tests have shown that 'Pyropruf' cannot cause or spread a fire, and will keep fire under control. I feel, however, it is only right and fair that I should not only tell you just what we claim for 'Pyropruf,' but also how it is made as far as I possibly can at this juncture, in order that you may be in a position to judge accurately for yourselves as to whether or no 'Pyropruf' can be claimed as a first-class roofing. It is a snug roof to live under, it is dustproof, windproof, airtight and waterproof. It requires no annual upkeep, for only attrition from the atmospheric changes will wear it down, as is the case with tiles and slates. Now with regard to its construction. 'Pyropruf' roofing is purely and simply an asphalt roof, asphalte by construction and by analysis. We ar all aware that asphalte is composed of bitumen and siliceou compounds, such as sand and silica, the siliceous compound being the larger content. But we go further. We stabilis the bitumen, we render it unchangeable for all time; an absolutely uninfluenced by atmospheric changes. W prolong the life of the bitumen by arresting the actini ray, which is done by dispersing the atoms of bitume We render the roofing fireproof for the purposes for which is intended by displacing the hydrogen content and repla ing with nitrogenous compounds. When 'Pyropruf is exposed to fire heat the nitrogenous compounds functio and arrest the olefine acetylene gases of the bitumen. the fire becomes more intense the siliceous compoun turn to glass and the bitumen being finely incorporat with same, becomes practically encased in glass and cann burn. So long as 'Pyropruf' remains waterproof, so lon will it remain fireproof, and it will remain waterproof for lifetime."

TWO VIEWS ILLUSTRATING THE FIRE DEMONSTRATION GIVEN BY MESSRS. D. ANDERSON & SON, LTD.

Messrs. Knapp-Fisher, Powell & Russell, architects, of 1 Ebury Street, S.W.1, have moved to 4a Lower Belgrave Stre S.W.1, close to Victoria Station. Telephone: Victoria 5982.

VOL. CXIII.—2942. THE ARCHITECT MAY 8, 1925

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Architecture at the Royal Academy, 1925—II.

A further study of the work exhibited at the Academy confirms our first impression, that while the average level of the work shown is higher than usual, there is a lack of design of outstanding merit. In this, architecture shows its parallel to our national life. The enthusiasm and intense excitement of the years of the war have been followed by what we may call a period of lethargic unrest and weary questioning. There is everywhere a demand for new and better conditions, without systematic work inspired by the faith and enthusiastic belief in the existence of the goal. We remember the era in which Norman Shaw and his immediate following were held to bear the lamp of inspiration; we can dimly recollect the time in which Professor Beresford Pite won the Soane Medallion for a brilliantly conceived conception of a West End club house, moulded in the manner of the Gothic revival, and shown in masterly pen and ink drawings which suggested Durer; we remember the achievements of Ernest George, with his delightfully, if somewhat unreal expression of love for the picturesque essence of old buildings which were held as revelations by architectural students, and we call to mind the delight with which the sterner and more accurate renderings of Belcher and Brydon were received. Little of such impulses now remain, and we have but a stream of design flowing slowly, if intermittently, towards the forms of the Georgian epoch, with here and there a wave breaking into foam in its attempt to reach a conception governed by stark and gaunt unadorned form.

And, whereas in former years, architects showed their design by clear line drawings, they appear for the most part to wish us to imagine forms hidden behind a screen of obliterating colour.

We have formerly attempted to mention a large proportion of individual designs, but for the reasons we have expressed, it seems more useful to generalise in an attempt to record the most salient impressions.

Church architecture is very sparingly represented. In Little Coates Church, Lancashire, No. 1,225, Mr. Walter Tapper shows his usual scholarly interpretation of Gothic detail; Mr. Robert Atkinson's church at Hindley has already been mentioned; Mr. J. Harold Gibbons shows some good work in 1,144 and 1,145; a proposed church at Salonika, 1,198, by Harold H. Trew, and Mr. R. M. Butler's Romanesque church at Killarney, seem the outstanding specimens of a short list. The last is based on the attempt to revive a type of architecture having no affinity to that of the times when England and Ireland were politically connected, and suggests the earlier work of Cashel. Like all Mr. Butler's work, it is scholarly and interesting.

Public and institutional buildings are represented by the Marlborough College Memorial Hall, No. 1,051, by Mr. W. G. Newton, a dignified and well-composed essay in a classic manner; a rather thin and delicate Adam design for a young men's residential club, by Mr. Arthur Bolton, No. 1,059; the Royal Ear Hospital, by Wimperis and Simpson, which is dignified and restrained; the new Common Room for the British School at Rome, by Mr. H. Charlton Bradshaw, which, despite its detail, hardly suggests the inspiration of Renaissance Italy; the Science Building at Mill Hill School, No. 1,083, by Mr. Stanley Hamp, the design of which has outstanding quality and excellence; an interior from the Legislative Building at Delhi, by Mr. Herbert Baker, showing a beautifully proportioned and detailed Hall. Messrs. Richardson and Gill in 1,097, send a drawing of their Memorial Hall for the London University, in which they have followed a cold and rather uninteresting phase of classic design. Mr. H. B. Allinson is represented by a drawing of a good legation building at Montevidio, No. 1,098.

Mr. Charlton Bradshaw illustrates a good design for the Welsh National Memorial, at Cardiff, No. 1,109, which, unfortunately, may be put on one side through the ignorance and bad taste of the promoters of the competition. The Bournemouth Pavilion, No. 1,111, by Messrs. Home and Knight, is a great mass of low lying buildings, which seem to need a plan to explain them. Mr. Arnold D. Smith, in 1,113, shows the Armstrong College Library, a dignified brick building, with great space of walling, which emphasise the effect of three lofty mullioned bays; the proposed new house for Stowe School, Bucks, by Mr. C. Williams Clough Ellis, which cannot be counted one of his most successful efforts; a good line design by Mr. J. E. Kewell, 1,126; while Mr. Septimus Warwick sends a pleasing design for a small bank at Ware, 1,149. In the first premiated design for the First Church of Christ Scientist, at Stockport, No. 1,182, Mr. Braxton Sinclair has contrived to strike a new and original note, and by the use of strictly time honoured and correct detail—we should describe this as being one of the best designs we have seen for its purpose. The new Post Office, Singapore, 1,183, by Mr. P. H. Keys, and the new municipal offices in the same town, by Mr. S. D. Meadows, 1,184, are both good, if not strikingly original.

There are, naturally, many houses, the majority of them of good quality. Among the most outstanding are Mr. Philip Hepworth's bungalow at Halshead, Essex, nicely emphasised by the good arrangement of courtyard walls, and a very charming design for a house at Finchley, by the same architect, the receding planes of the surfaces of which give very good roof lines. Messrs. Baillie Scott and Beresford's house at Limpsfield, shows their usual instinctive sense of massing and detail. Messrs. Detmar Blow and Billerey send two drawings of Fonthill House, Nos. 1,064 and 1,088, which promises well, but is somewhat indistinctly rendered in monotone wash. Mr. Oliver Hill is represented by a small house at Aldeburgh, 1,052, while Mr. Briant Poulter, Mr. Cyril Farey and Mr. Arthur Keen show some characteristic work.

Messrs. Lowry and Woodhouse send an interesting design for a small house at Moor Park, 1,069 and a good decorative scheme for a London drawing room, 1,153.

Among miscellaneous exhibits, we may mention Mr. Andrew Prentice's good interior designs for the P. and O. liner "Otranto"; a good design for a large block of flats at Westminster, by Mr. Briant Poulter, 1,104, the receding planes of the upper part of the composition giving a good effect to a very simple design; and a view of the large block of dwellings contemplated by the L.C.C. at Ossulston Street, St. Pancras, as well as a good bank design at Norbury by Mr. Horace Field, 1,190; while Messrs. Ellis and Clarke send a drawing of New Carmelite House in Tudor Street, 1,200.

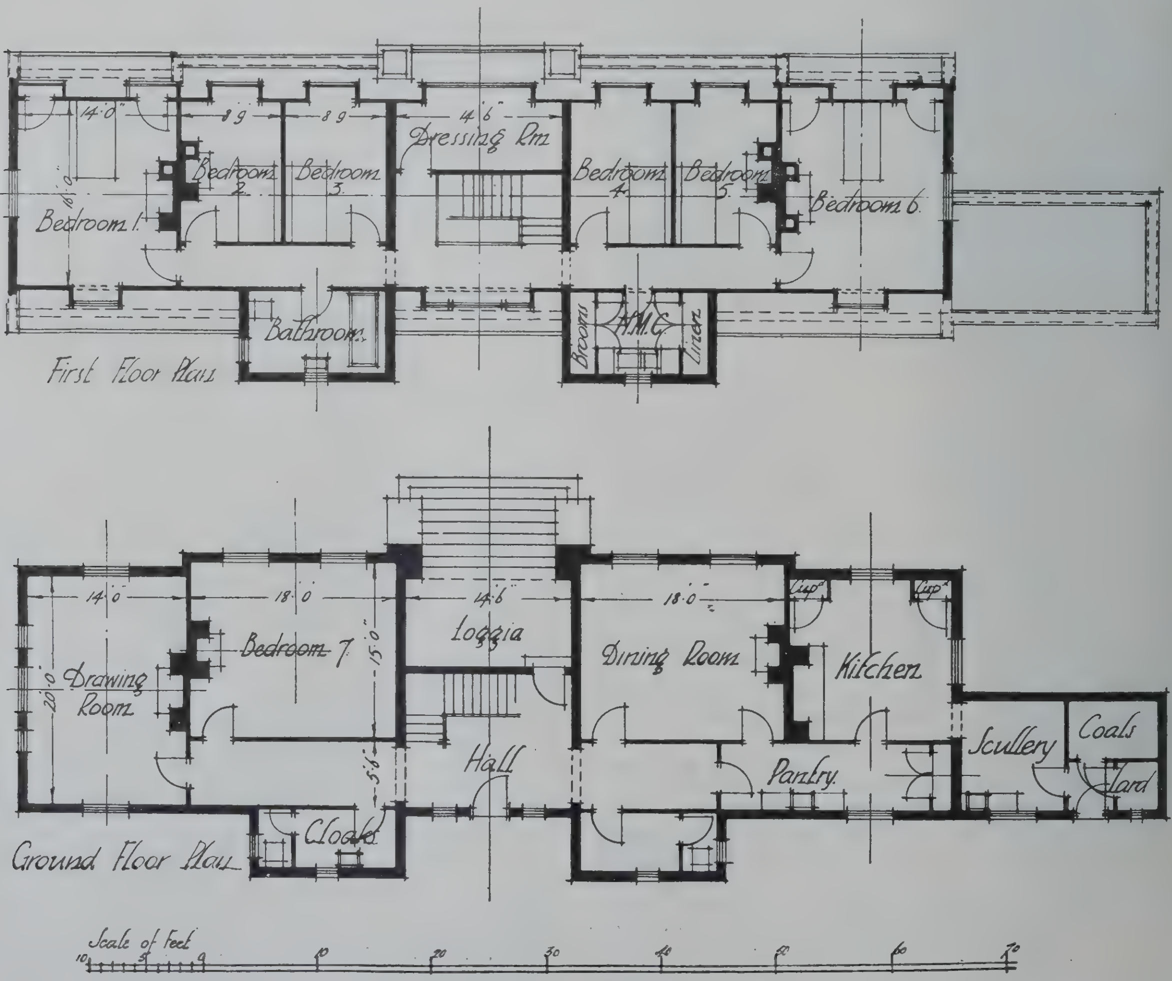
Among office and commercial buildings are Messrs. Fortnum and Mason's new building in Piccadilly, by Messrs. Wimperis and Simpson, 1,041, which lacks interest, perhaps, as a result of economical necessities. No. 65 Leadenhall Street, by Messrs. Richardson and Gill, the treatment of the angles of which is not entirely successful, and Mr. Leo S. Sullivan's new buildings in St. Martin-le-Grand, 1,103.

In conclusion, we might add that much of the work exhibited would be of far greater interest were small plans attached to the subjects. The delineation of architectural subjects has of late years become far too exclusively pictorial, though the greatest evidence of an architect's skill and resourcefulness is that afforded by his treatment planning. We trust also that the prevailing vogue of colouring will begin to wear itself out, for in the proper presentation of architecture, line and not impressionistic colour is by far the best medium. It must be borne in mind that buildings usually occupy a comparatively small space in a water colour sketch, but in an architectural perspective, they take up the whole field, and, therefore, the details of architectural treatment should be accurately and clearly shown and not submerged with colour, for in views taken as close to buildings as are shown in our perspectives all detail would be clearly visible. In a word, architectural subjects, if coloured, are probably best shown in what we might describe as being tinted drawings rather than water-colour ones.

Our Illustrations.

THE GARRICK LAWN, HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX. HOUSE IN SURREY AND HOUSE AT DEEPDENE, DORKING.
G. ALAN FORTESCUE, Architect.

THE NEW GALLERY CINEMA, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. MESSRS. NICHOLAS AND DIXON SPAIN, Architects.



THE GARRICK LAWN, HAMPTON: GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN. G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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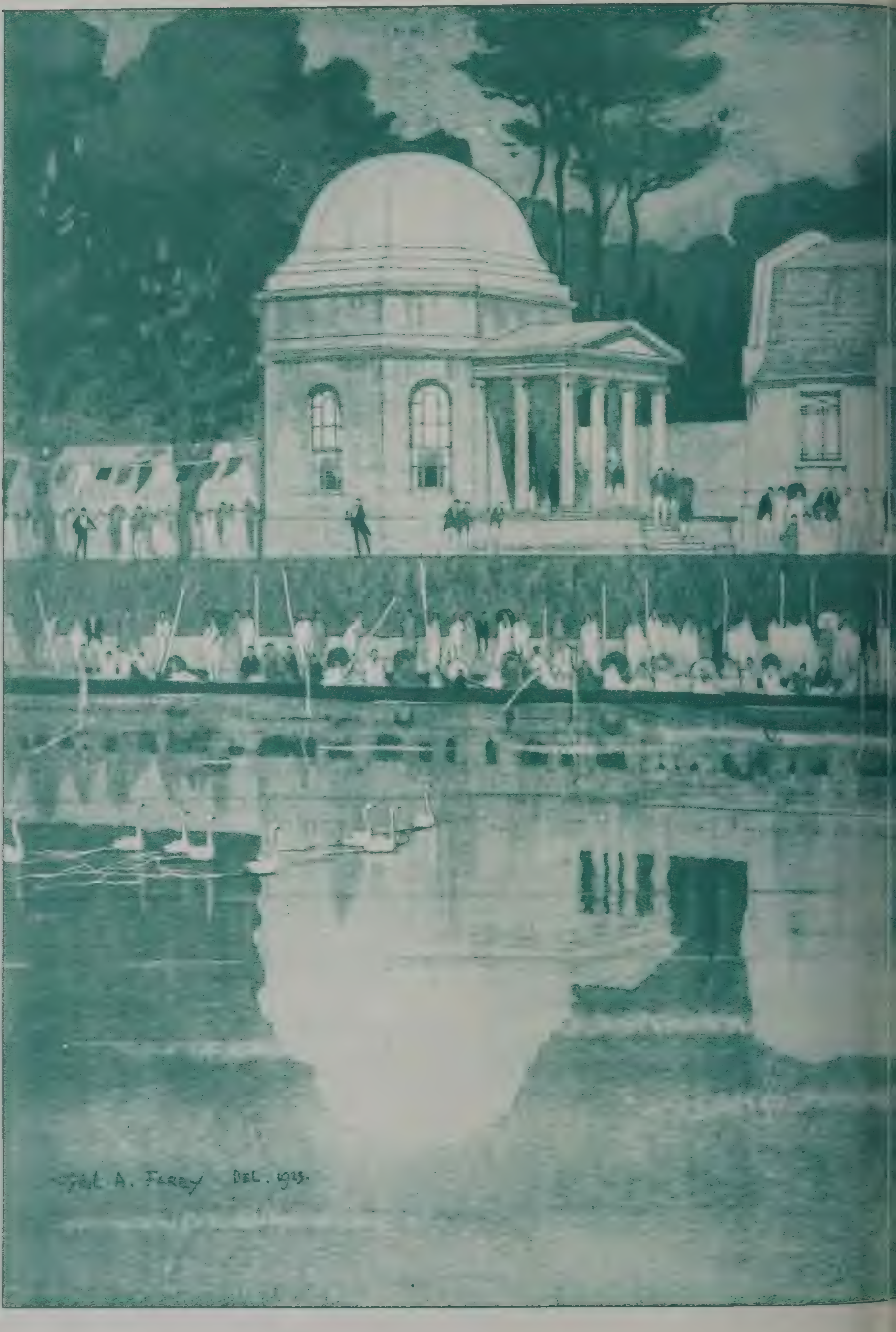
Cyril A. Farey Del. 1923.

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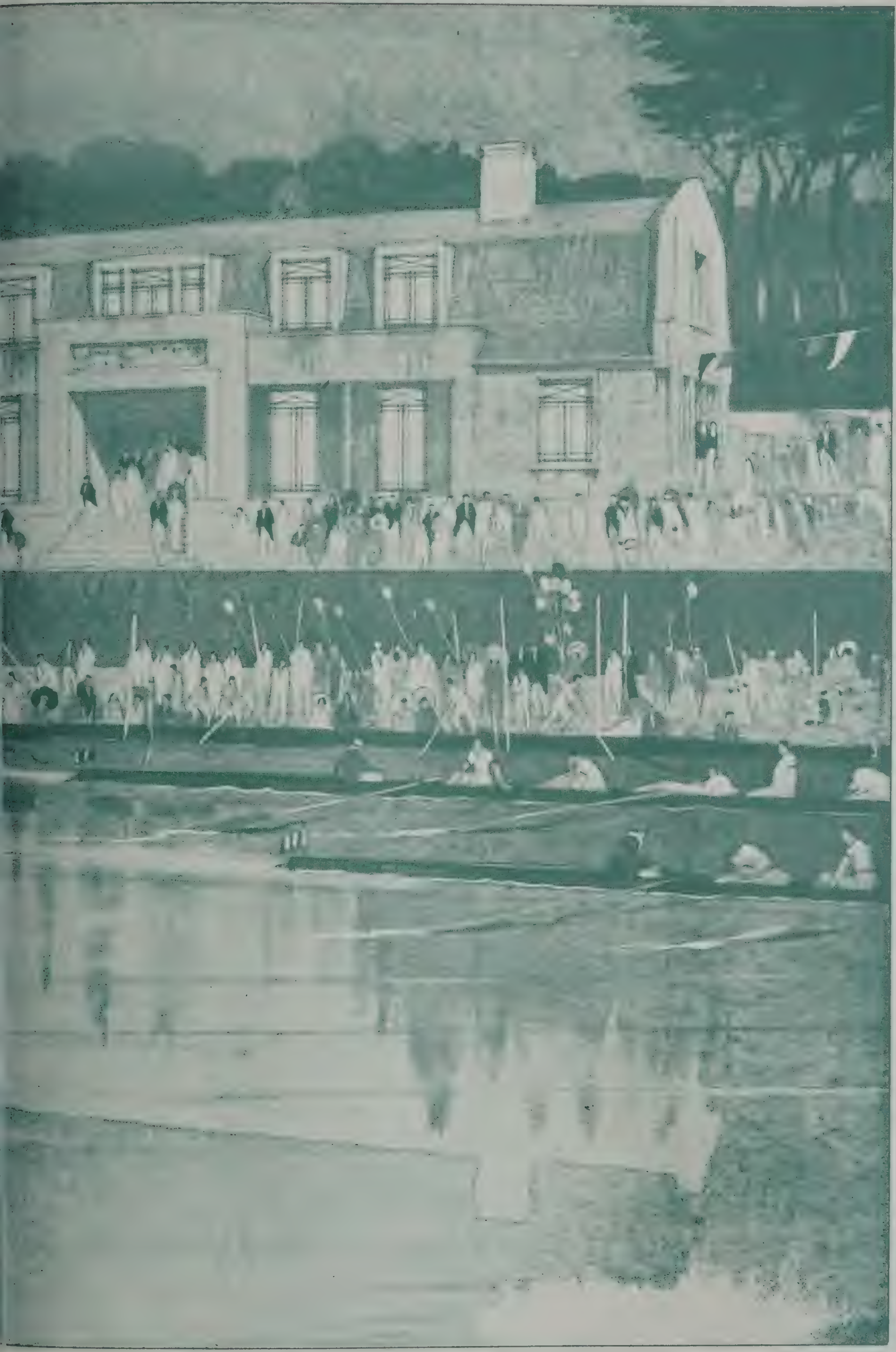

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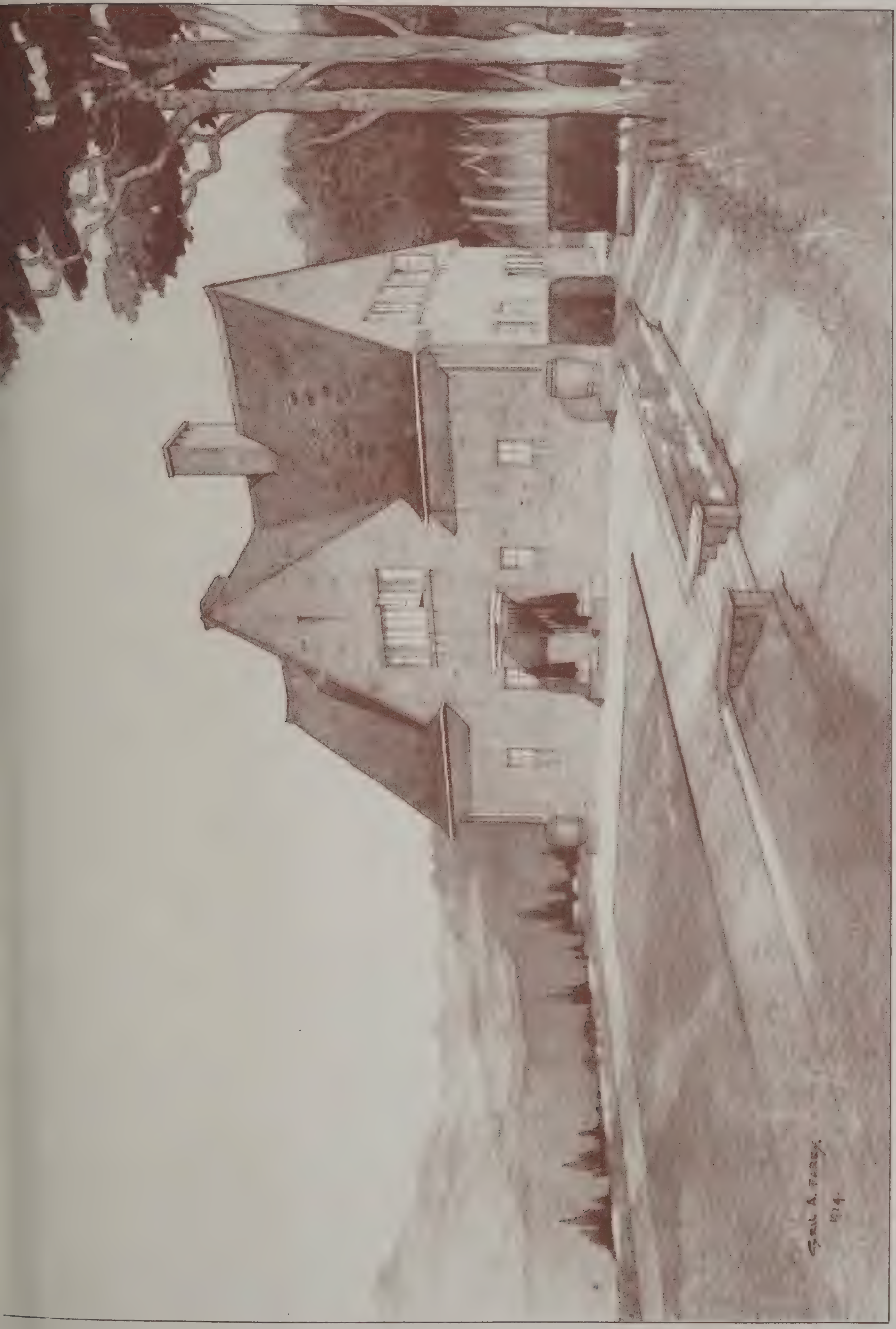

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HOUSE AT DEEPDENE, DORKING.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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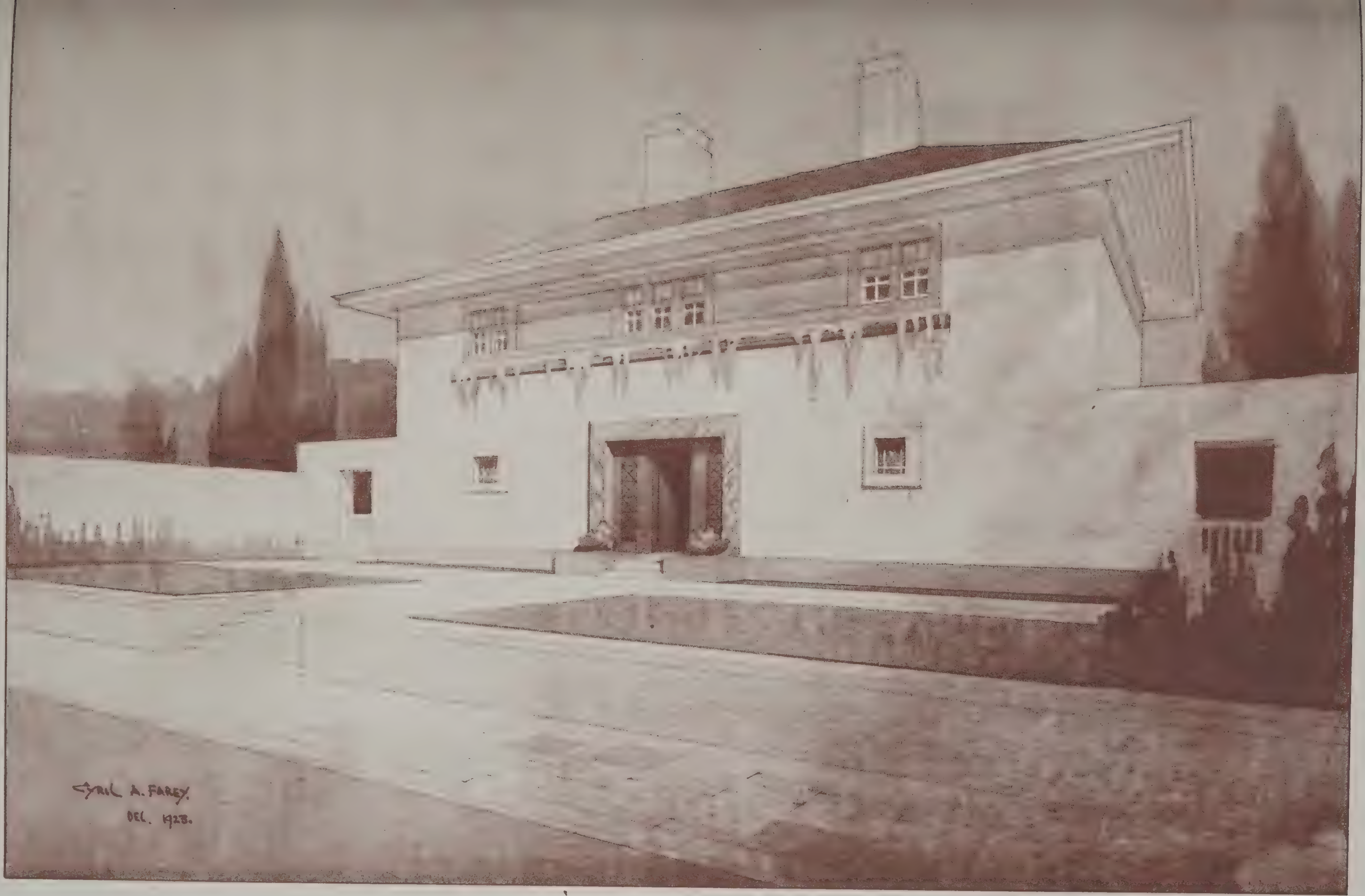

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A HOUSE IN SURREY.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT

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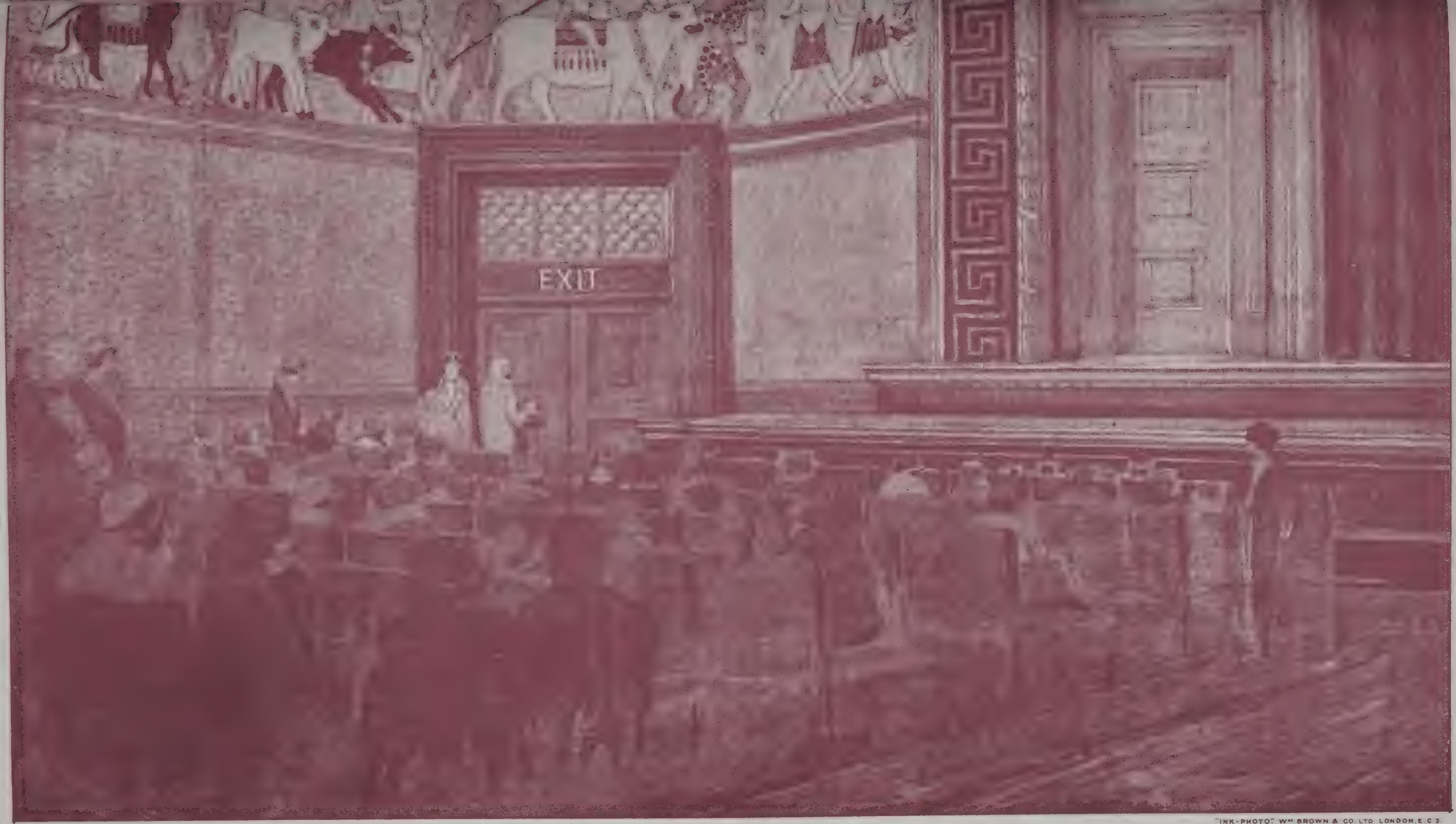

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THE NEW GALLERY CINEMA, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

NICHOLAS & DIXON-SPAIN, ARCHITECTS

DRAWING BY JASPER SALWEY.

Riverside House at Hampton.

G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Riverside House at Hampton, built on the lawn on which Garrick Temple stands. Owing to conditions over which the architect had no control the design was not carried out exactly as here shown.

Design.—It was intended to place the house well away from the Temple, and by means of a long colonnade connect the two buildings. But as it was finally arranged to place the house next to the Temple the architect decided to make the former subservient and keep the main lines of the design " low."

Plan.—All rooms face south and the river.

Walls.—9 in. brick, rendered on outside with Portland cement stucco in 2 coats, the last coat being finished with a " wood float."

Windows.—Steel, with marginal bars in wood frames by Messrs. James & Co., of Willesden.

Roof.—Old Delabole slates in diminishing courses and of varying colour.

Builders.—Messrs. Wheatley & Sons, E. Molesey.

House at Deepdene, Dorking.

G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

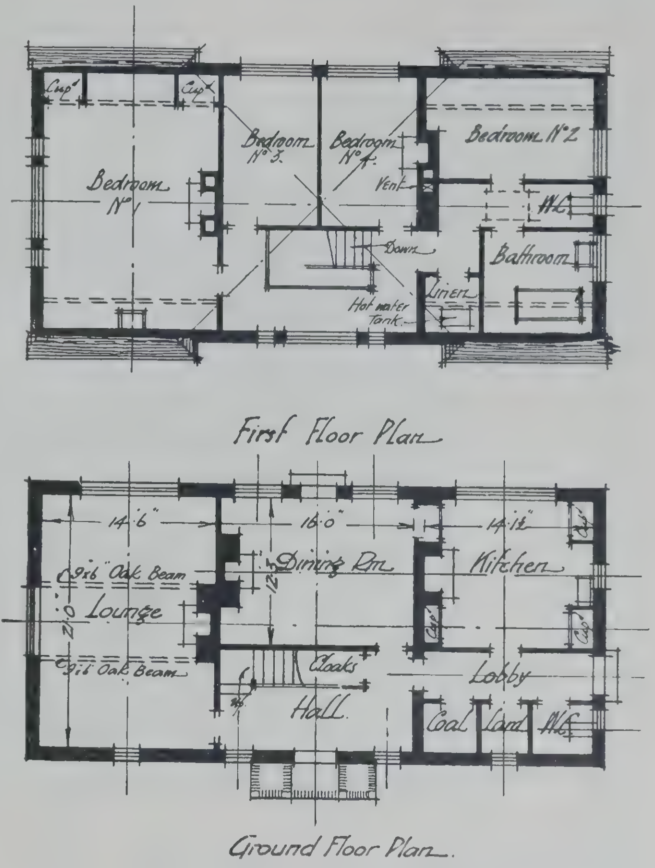
On high ground overlooking S. Downs, Walls 11 in. thick in 2 skins of 4½ in. brick with 2 in. cavity. Outer skin of hand-made multi-coloured facings.

Roof.—Hand-made and sand faced. Tiles laid by Robert Adlard & Sons, of London.

Windows.— Steel windows in wood frames. External cills 2 courses of tiles in cement. Internal cills 6 in. by 6 in. quarry tiles.

Cost about £1,650.

Builders—E. Stevens, Thames Ditton.



HOUSE AT DEEPDENE, DORKING: GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes and Comments.

A Dead Letter.

The provisions of the Housing and Town Planning Act might be held by the hopeful to form a protection to the amenities of districts in a fair way to be spoiled by injudicious and uncontrolled development, but from actual experience we are inclined to regard the Act as a dead letter. The local influence of members of councils is often believed to be threatened by the application of the Act, and coupled with this is the fear that its adoption may involve higher local rates. Though the Ministry itself can act independently if petitioned by a number of the ratepayers of any locality, its first step is to get in touch with the local authority which has refused to act, and its subsequent course, more often than not, is to refrain from doing anything at all. We suppose some may be satisfied to maintain a large and expensive department whose activities seem chiefly confined to the dissemination of pamphlets on steel housing and other subjects, but we believe its activities might be more usefully employed in the exercise of rights which it already possesses, to overcome the inactivity and reluctance which local bodies evince to making use of an Act which in the best interests of everyone should, we believe, be made compulsory.

Triviality in Excelsis.

Several of the disputes which disturb the peace of the building industry appear to be very trivial in their character. We refer especially to the controversy over " steel houses " and summer time. If the operatives in the engineering trades are willing to erect steel houses for wages which satisfy them, surely the operatives of other trades should raise no objection? We do not think it probable that under the most favourable conditions many " steel houses " will be built, or that they will seriously affect the general demand for building labour. The matter is one which is best settled by actual trial. If building labour is required it will be in a position to ask its own terms, if engineering labour is all that is necessary it will be necessary to satisfy its unions.

With regard to summer time, there is no subject on which the action of the operatives is calculated to arouse more prejudice against labour. The unions have put their hand to an agreement to work the 46½ hours in summer, and deliberately attempt to break away from it, though it cannot disabuse the public of its conviction that a working day may reasonably be ½ an hour longer in summer than in winter. The labour attitude is therefore universally condemned, first for its refusal to honour an undertaking, and, secondly, because the public feels its contention to be thoroughly unreasonable.

The Elgin Marbles Again.

We have read some amusing things from time to time on different subjects, but a contemporary's remarks on the subject of the retention of the Elgin marbles in the British Museum are examples of unusual humour. We are asked, " What would happen to our property if we gave up all our ancestors had annexed? We must surely begin with the assumption that now they unquestionably belong to us."

This is precisely what a thief does when found with stolen property on him. He protests his innocence and states the property in question belongs to him. How, again, can we argue on or discuss any subject if we start with the assumption that there is but one possible opinion on it. We are told, too, that the Elgin marbles were " made " in Greece. This, perhaps, is to make the point clear in a commercial age by likening the Elgin marbles to such panaceas as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or any other purely trade property. And we are told in conclusion, that on the principle of not putting all one's eggs into one basket it is safer to put Parthenon sculptures in different places. Would it not be even safer if they were more widely scattered? Something might be sent to Australia and to Canada, and Greece would be easily comforted by the thought that something of ancient fame would remain were Attica to be wiped off from the face of the earth. Will the humourist who wrote the note in question communicate with us, we should greatly like to employ his services ourselves.

Waxworks.

By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile.

Wax figures have an ancestry of great respectability. Egypt and Greece knew their use, both for decorative and religious purposes; in Rome the two were combined in the waxen *imagines* or masks of members of distinguished houses, which were placed in a species of private chapel and borne in procession on the funeral of a descendant; and if we chiefly associate waxen figures with magical practices in the middle ages, the material was used by artists of the rank of Michael Angelo, Donatello and (perhaps) of Raphael. Before the end of the seventeenth century one Thomas Benière is mentioned by Vertue as a skilled modeller, but whether or not he worked for the famous Mrs. Salmon I have not ascertained. Her show was for over a century one of the sights of London, and especially dear to country cousins, to whom such exhibitions have always made a special appeal.

Mrs. Salmon, a portrait painter by profession, seems to have had something like genius for her craft. Her exhibition, long held at No. 17 Fleet Street, but her original address was at the punning sign of the Golden Salmon at St. Martin's, Aldersgate. "It would have been ridiculous," as the *Spectator* remarks, "for the ingenious Mrs. Salmon to have lived at the sign of the Trout," and she wisely kept to her own fish. When the exhibition was moved to No. 17 Fleet Street, Mrs. Salmon showed herself a better antiquary than her successors, who persisted (and persist) in describing the place as "formerly the Palace of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey." She more properly advertised it as "once the palace of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James I," an origin confirmed by its fine plaster ceiling with the triple ostrich plume and the initials H. P.

After Mrs. Salmon's death at the age of ninety, an age also reached by Madame Tussaud, the show was bought by a certain Dr. Clarke as an investment for his wife, and they were shown under her name till 1812. The fact is not alluded to in the account of their son, Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, the eminent doctor, in the Dictionary of National Biography, and is, indeed, a curious background for the life of a distinguished man. But the exhibition lost its glory. Many of the finest figures were broken or lost, and though they were to be seen as late as the reign of Queen Victoria, their glory had indeed departed when Dickens criticised the relics as Mrs. Jailey's Waxworks.

One other freak of eighteenth century waxcraft deserves mention—the singular group of figures in Merlin's Cave at Richmond, in which the Prophet Merlin, with a witch or two and some minor figures, were represented to the life. Stephen Duck, that odd "poet" protégé of Queen Caroline's, was made by her Keeper of Merlin's Cave and Yeoman of the Guard, and given a pension which aroused the envy of his contemporaries. The figures are represented in a rare engraving, but their authorship I have not discovered.

The true successor of Mrs. Salmon was Madame Tussaud, the creator of a series of works of high historic and (in the case of the earlier models) of high artistic value.

But there is another show of waxworks in London still which links itself in curious fashion with the Roman usage. We, too, have a collection of waxen images carried in funeral processions, though they are of national, not personal, use—the Waxworks in Westminster Abbey. The earlier effigies, now perished, were of wood; but the first of these, still preserved, that of Queen Elizabeth, is of wax, and probably the actual one taken from her dead face and carried at her funeral procession. The Charles II, a ghastly death mask, is even more impressive, though his companion, General Monk, in whose helmet the verger's fees were formerly collected, is missing to-day, along with the very interesting series of wooden effigies which Dryden describes, and which ranged from those of Edward III and his Queen to that of Henry, Prince of Wales. To-day the series begins with Queen Elizabeth and ends with Nelson, and there is no more curious series of portraits in existence. The famous figure of Lord Chatham, the latest but one of the series, is, however, not a funeral effigy at all, but, like those whose loss we lament at Madame Tussaud's, a model from life, and is mentioned by Horace Walpole in a letter of February 11, 1773, which incidentally proves that its author, the famous Mrs. Patience Wright, was in another sense also the predecessor of Madame Tussaud. "Apropos to puppets, there is a Mrs. Wright arrived from America, to make figures in wax of Lord Chatham, Lord Lyttelton, and Mrs. Macaulay. Lady Aylesbury literally spoke to a waxen figure of a housemaid in the room, for the artistess has brought over a group, and Mrs. Fitzroy's aunt is one of them." So the policeman at Madame Tussaud's had a prominent and equally convincing analogy nearly a century before, and the hand which portrayed Lord Chatham did not disdain the lighter side of her art.

Mrs. Wright (1725–1786) was a really distinguished artist in her way. Having made her name in her own State of New Jersey as a portraitist in wax, she came over to England in 1772 and opened an exhibition in Cockspur Street, whose gems were the life-sized figures of Chatham, Lyttelton and Mrs. Macaulay, the Republican historian now forgotten, but then at the height of a reputation easily acquired and as easily lost. As the Walpole allusion is not quoted in the "Dictionary of National Biography," and as it throws a curious light on an artist usually known for much more serious works, it is well worth quotation, the rather that the identity of one of her works with a famous figure in the Abbey is by no means always realised.

It is a very remarkable fact that the three most celebrated exhibitions of waxworks held in London—Mrs. Salmon's, Mrs. Wright's and Madame Tussaud's—were the creation of women. Now that the last, with its priceless relics of the court of Marie Antoinette, of the chief Revolutionary figures which succeeded, and of Napoleon himself, have joined the shadows of the past, we may well rejoice that so excellent an example of the art of one of them survives in the safe haven of the Abbey, side by side with the relics of our earlier kings and with a figure of Nelson dressed in his own cocked hat and uniform which, by a stroke of financial acumen not quite befitting the Abbey authorities, was set up there after Trafalgar to bring back sightseers to the Abbey, which for a time was almost deserted in favour of St. Paul's, where the hero's tomb had become the centre of attraction. The move was so great a success that the charge for visiting the waxworks was raised from 3d. to 6d.; but in spite of the beauty of the Nelson figure, the finest portrait of him ever done, it is pleasanter to think of Lord Chatham, its neighbour, "modelled from the life," as Vertue wrote of another work of art, "and extremely like." That Horace Walpole visited the exhibition in which it was the centre of attraction adds to its interest, and as an Abbey Guide of 1783, four years after it was added to the collection there, it "so well represents the original, that there is nothing wanting but real life, for it seems to speak as you approach it."

Correspondence.

R.I.B.A. Election.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

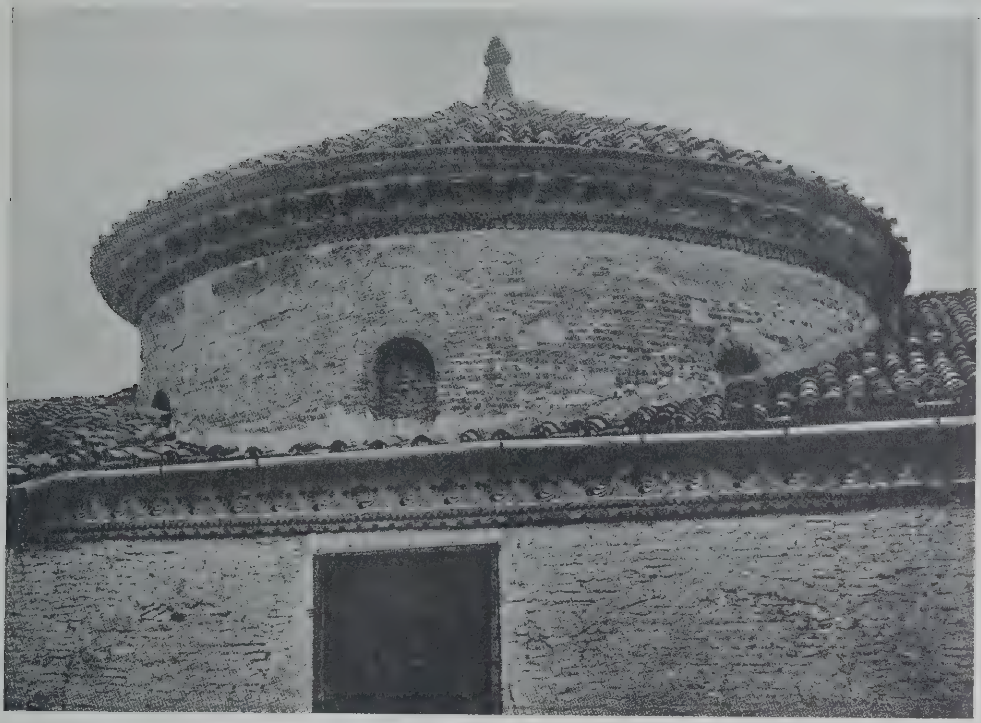
DEAR SIR,—May I correct what seems to be a misapprehension in a letter in your issue of May 1? There is a suggestion that certain parts of the country are specially favoured in the Nomination list. The new bye-laws under which this election is being held are naturally not familiar to members, or they would be aware that the method of selecting the representatives of the Allied Societies is fixed by the bye-laws and is in no way affected by the action of the Council.

The arrangements for the representation of the provinces on the Council were drafted by the Allied Societies' Conference as the most satisfactory method of providing fair representation for the whole country.—Faithfully yours,

IAN MACALISTER,
Secretary.

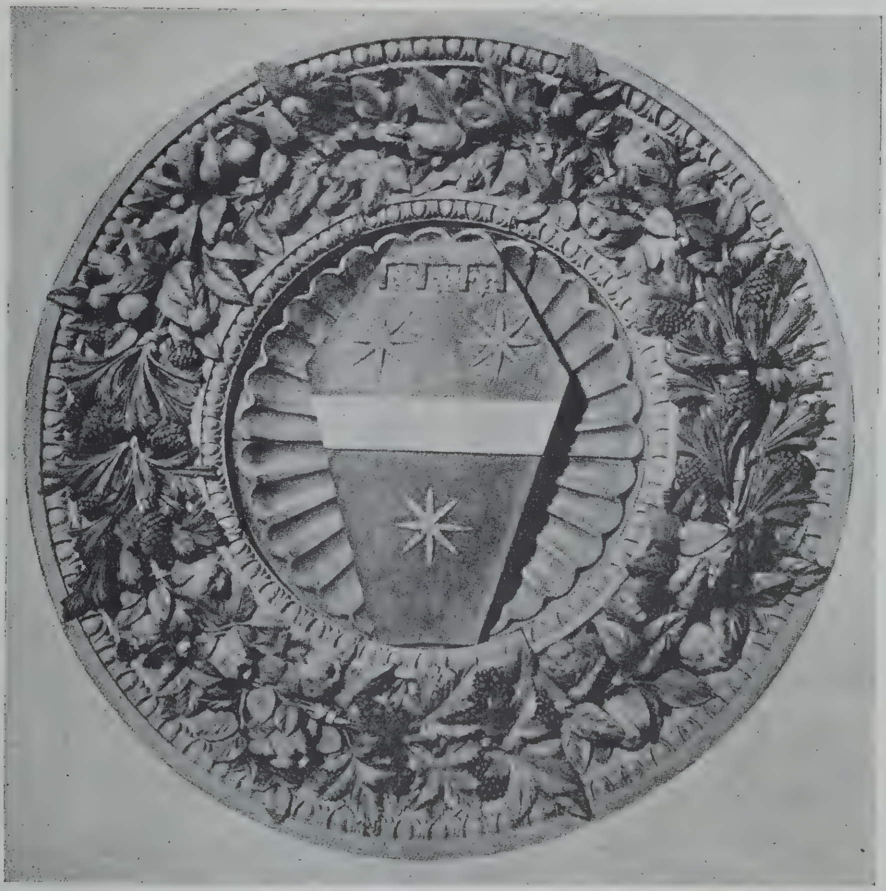
Royal Institute of British Architects,
9 Conduit Street, Hanover Square,
London, W.1.

Italian Terra Cotta.*



TERRA COTTA CORNICE DETAILS, BOLOGNA CHURCH OF SAN GIACOMO.

The National Terra Cotta Society of America commissioned Mr. Arthur Frederick Adams, A.I.E., to travel through Italy to collect examples of old Italian terra cotta treatment, with the result that he took over 300 pecial photographs, 200 of which form the illustrations f a special presentation work, of which a copy has been sent to us. The Society has shown sound judgment in compiling such a book, which should do much to dissipate the prejudice which still exists in certain quarters on the subject of terra cotta. What satisfied the fastidious taste of Italian architects in the golden period of her æsthetic history should surely be good enough for us, but there are additional reasons why we should utilise the material which are special to our age and to present day conditions



SEAL OF SERRISTORI IN THE PALAZZO QUARATESI GIA PAZZI: GLAZED TERRA COTTA. Luca Della Robbia.

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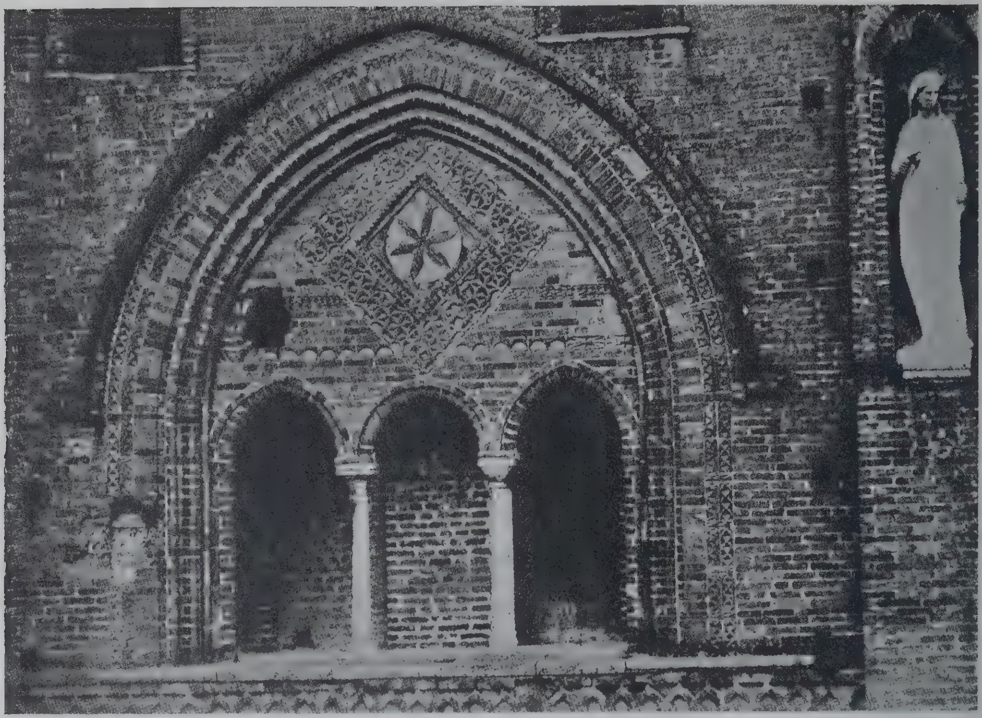
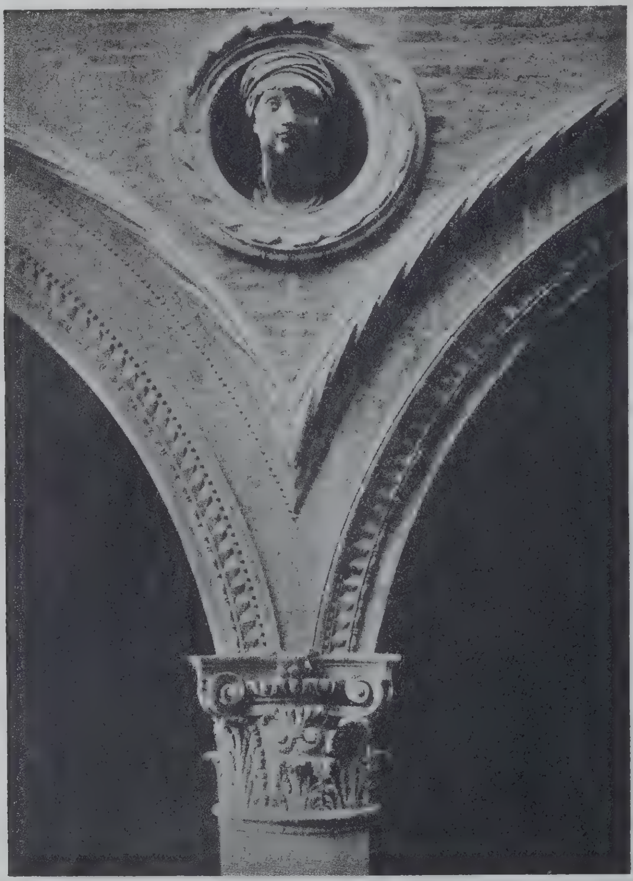
* "Terra Cotta of the Italian Renaissance." The National erra Cotta Society of America. New York.

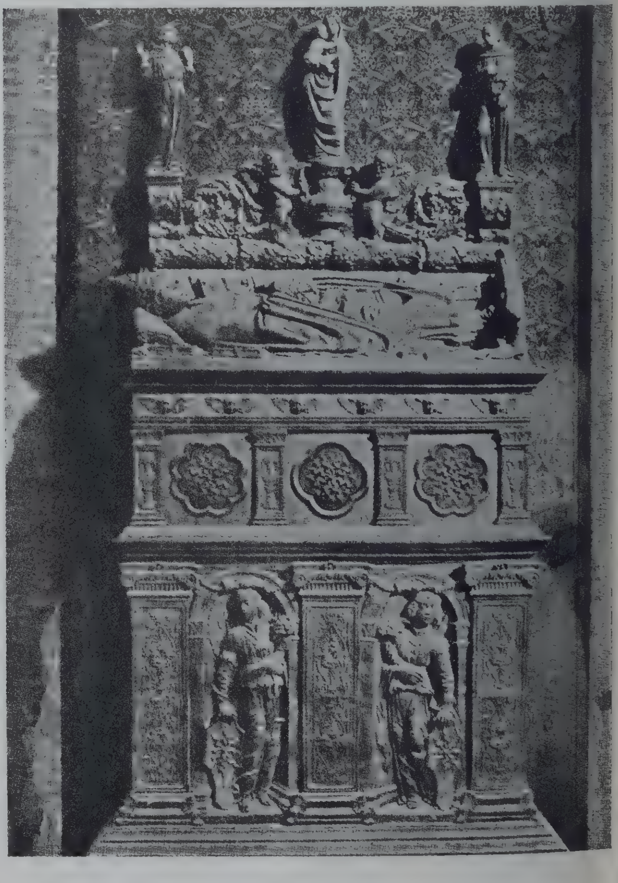


A GOTHIC DETAIL OF THE 13TH CENTURY CATHEDRAL, CREMONA.

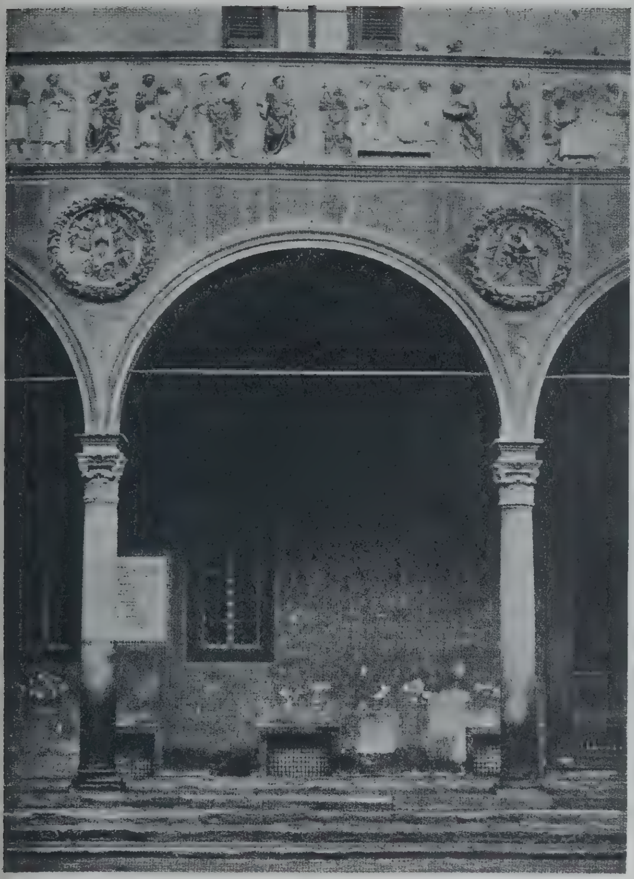


BOLOGNA PALAZZO, SALINA.
Detail in red Terra Cotta, c.a. A.D. 1600

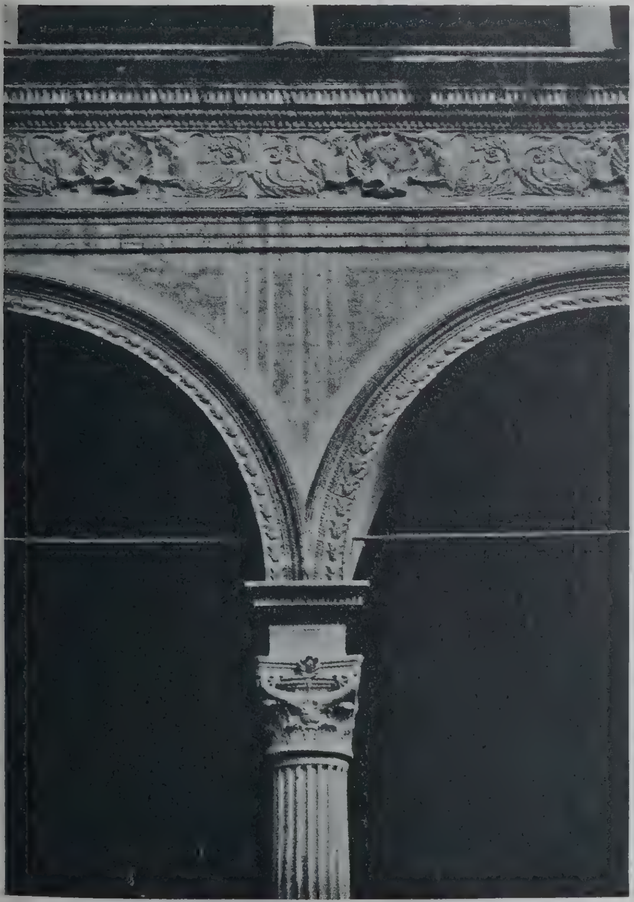
in the labour world. The case against the use of terra cotta is based on several fallacies, the first of which is the statement that it is mechanical, presumably largely because it is moulded and not hand wrought. But the same criticism applies to a bronze casting, yet both the moulds from which bronze and terra cotta are cast are the result of skilled artistic labour and thought. It is true that one mould will serve for many capitals, several sections of a frieze or string course for many hundred feet of it, but if we are dealing with stone the carver is not often called upon to produce endless variety, but more commonly to carve a section for approval and reproduce it as nearly as possible for the whole of the length of the freize or string course, or series of capitals he is carving. The mason may be said to leave the hall mark of his tool upon the stone, but, similarly, the terra cotta craftsman leaves the hall mark of his manipulation on the mould from which the blocks are cast. We have much terra cotta in our midst which is poor in colour and mechanical in surface, but the first terra cotta manufacturers have long ago learnt to obviate those defects. We are told that the modern world can dispense with elaborated ornament, but the wave of fashion for plain Mendelsohnian outlines



BOLOGNA CHURCH OF SAN FRANCESCO.
Terra Cotta Tomb, early 15th Century.



PISTOIA OSPEDALE DEL CEPPO.
Detail of Frieze and Medallions executed in Polychrome Terra Cotta by GIOVANNI DELLA ROBBIA.



TERRA COTTA DETAIL OF THE ARCADE ADJOINING THE CHURCH OF SAN GIACOMO, BOLOGNA.

is, we believe, a temporary phase and not a lasting one. Shakespeare tells us that "the world is still deceived with ornament," and we might add that, deceived or not, the world certainly appreciates it. Perfect form and rich detail are not incompatible, but rich detail carried out in stonework is in the nature of to-day's condition a luxury which only a few of the wealthy can afford. On the count of durability we imagine there is no disputing that terra cotta has a very great advantage over the best and hardest stone, especially when exposed to the atmospheric influences of our towns, for terra cotta is more lasting than brickwork, which will generally outlive the stone dressings introduced in it.

The case against terra cotta is largely that it has often been very badly used at the time when it was reintroduced here, and that at that time the manufacturers had hardly grasped the possibilities of improved production now known to us.

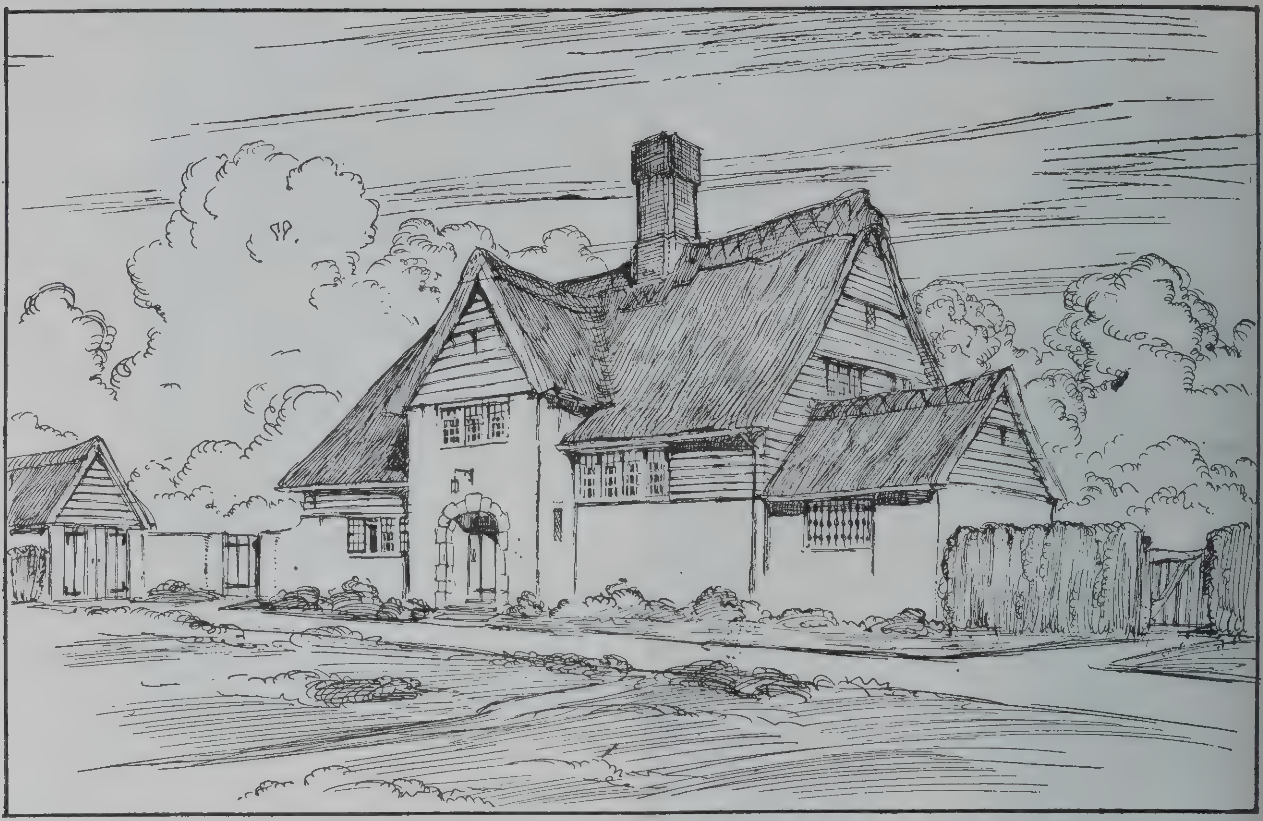
This book will prove to anyone that there need be no essential difference between the treatment design in terra cotta and stonework, save that joints should be introduced with greater frequency, and a far greater richness of treatment is possible without the enormous difference in cost which would be entailed were stone employed. These examples also show that the hardness and crudity of terra cotta work which is complained of is the result not of the material but of the defective design of many who have employed it. Fortunately for the reputation of many men forms which in themselves were crude and unsatisfactory have been worn and rounded by the effects of time, which has been one of the greatest factors in giving charm to many of our older buildings.

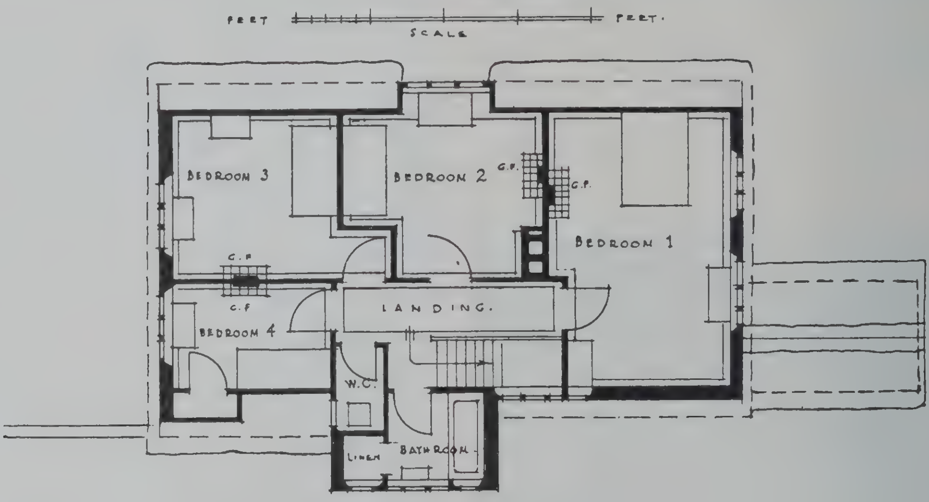
We should remember that nothing could be in essence more mechanical than brickwork, formed as it is of numbers of brick cubes of identical sizes and shapes arranged in regular sequences, but brickwork properly employed and chosen with due regard to colour is a material which gives as lasting satisfaction as stonework itself. And there is no criticism which applies to the use of terra cotta which might not be applied with equal or greater force to brickwork itself.

Book Review.

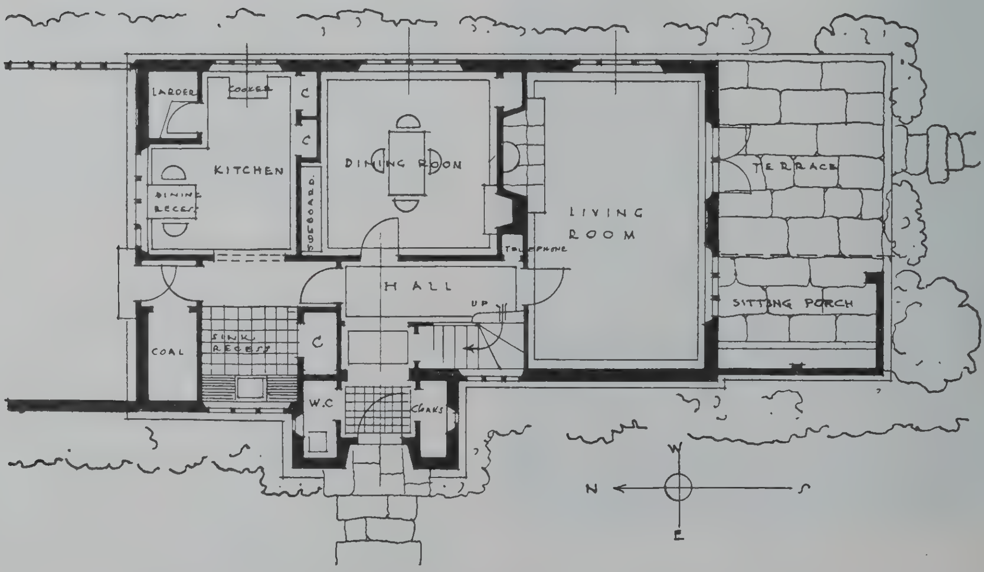
"The Way to Sketch." By Vernon Blake. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 7/6 net.

How to recommend a little book which is really good in an effective manner is rather difficult. The author, Mr. Blake, has certainly marshalled and arranged his data in the best possible sequence. Those who do not digest the contents from cover to cover will be throwing away some very useful lessons. There is no short cut to knowledge, and each statement made in the volume should find a permanent rest in the mind based on the surest of foundations—namely, understanding. To acquire this understanding the reader must study and read the volume right through. The subject is very fascinating and has been written in a simple style. The chapter on Perspective is sound; in fact, one cannot recall the data imparted in this chapter ever having been stated in a more comprehensive and simpler manner. Those who read it cannot fail to benefit by the lessons so well explained by clear diagrams. The chapter on Composition and choice of subject is also full of ideas if correctly applied will spare the beginner many disappointments. It is just these early disappointments that discourage so many. In exhibitions one frequently sees pictures which convey a worried impression the reason is not difficult to find. The artist has not concentrated his mind on the creation of one principal point of interest but has introduced a number of conflicting subjects which have produced the worried effect. The volume also contains chapters on Values, Light and Shade, Nature of Colour Harmonies, Simplification, Technical Hints, etc., which contain a mass of important data written in a manner that will convince all, that the author has experienced the usual difficulties that beset artists.

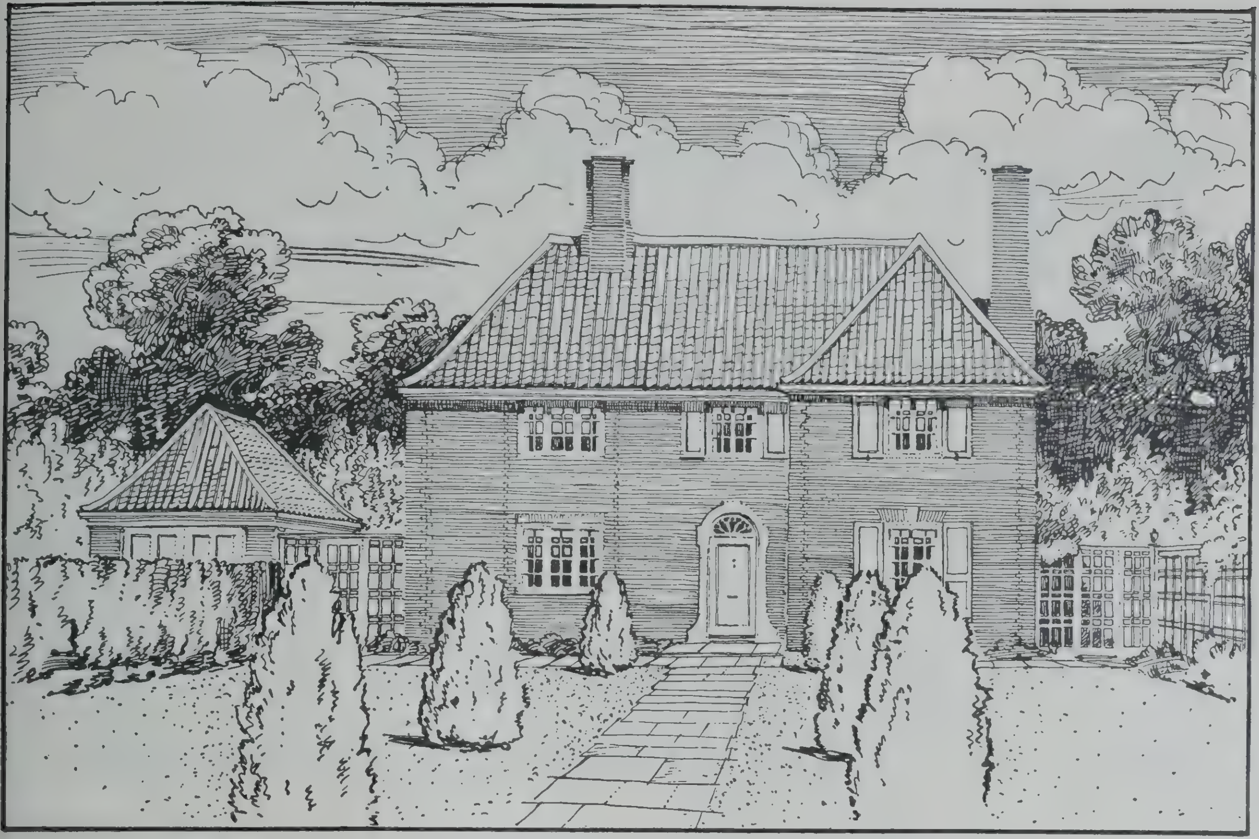




FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

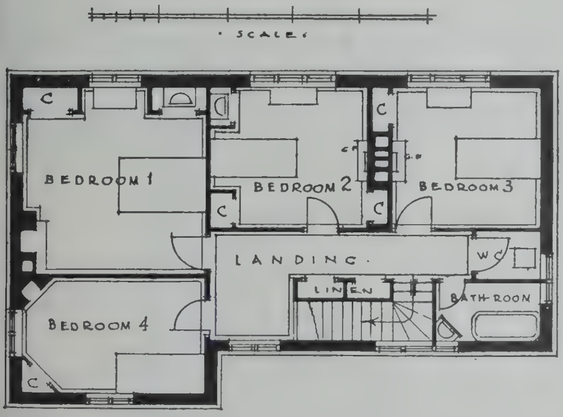


COTTAGE NEAR TONBRIDGE, KENT. P. D. HEPWORTH, Architect.

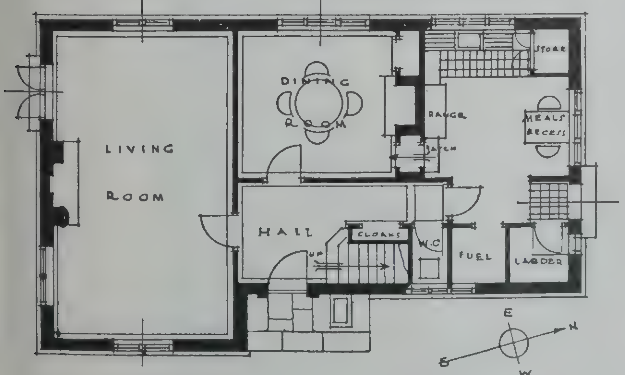


SMALL HOUSE AT BAYTHORNE END, ESSEX. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

SMALL HOUSE AT
BAYTHORNE END·ESSEX.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN·



·GROUND FLOOR PLAN·

Cottage near Tonbridge.

P. D. Hepworth, Architect.

The two desiderata in this small house were that is should harmonise with rural surroundings, and that it should be planned for easy working and with the utmost compactness.

It contains a large living room 21 feet by 12 feet 6 inches; dining rooms and usual office, and four bedrooms. Off the living room to the S.W. is a small terrace-covered sun porch.

The cooking is by gas, and a Danish anthracite stove in the living room supplies the hot water, save in the three warm months when a geyser is used. The bedrooms are provided with gas fires, a cloak room and toilet open from the entry, and all drainage is restricted to this corner. The kitchen, though small, is arranged that a maid may sit and feed in comfort. The sinks, etc., arranged in large recesses, and is specially planned for cross ventilation.

Materials.—Walls, stock bricks, whitewashed—upper portion elm weather boarding, roof covered with reed thatch, chimney of old bricks.

A garage for small car has been added by kitchen yard.

Small House at Baythorne End, Essex.

A Small Compact House on Georgian Lines.

P. D. Hepworth, Architect.

The long room is arranged a comfortable living room, to receive sunlight at all hours, the dining room being small and restricted to meals. A double food hatch is provided, and is ventilated. Toilet and coat recess in hall.

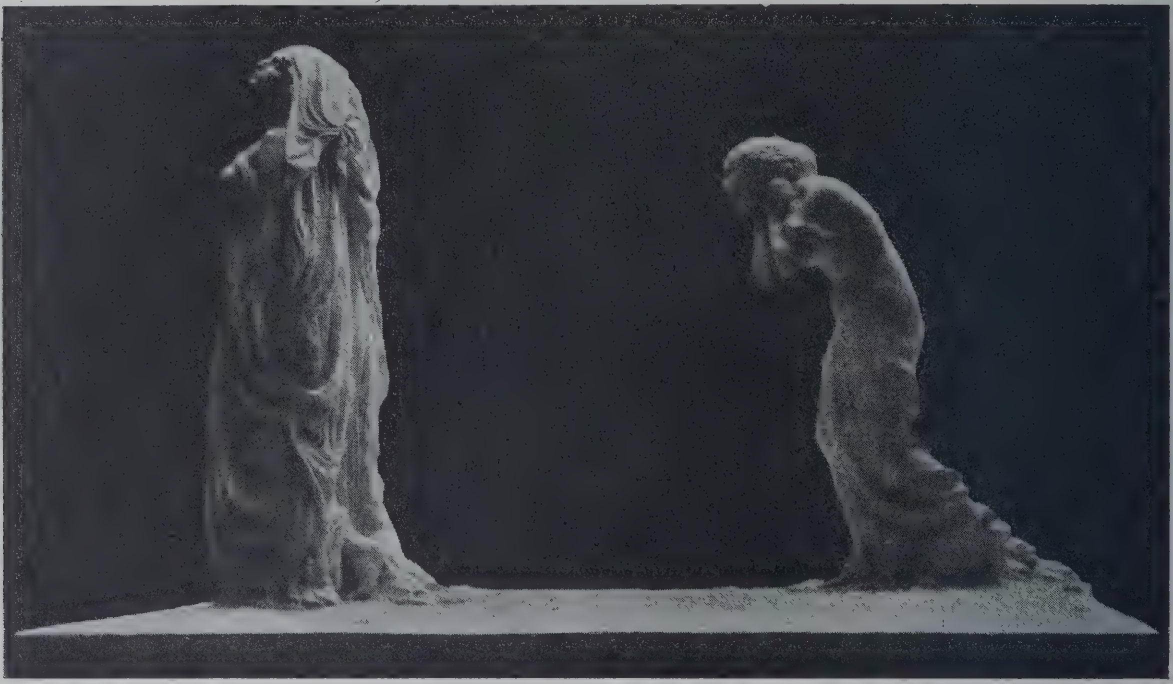
Materials.—Purple stock cavity walls with red dressings. Roof of pantiles.

Rochdale.—The Ministry of Health have approved the proposals of the Corporation Housing Committee for the erection of 65 houses on the Kilworth Street site, for which plans have been prepared by the borough surveyor, Mr. J. S. Morgan. Tenders have been considered, and a contract has been let to Mr. J. E. Rangeley, builder and contractor, of Rochdale.

An Italian Sculptor of Life and Death.

By Kineton Parkes.

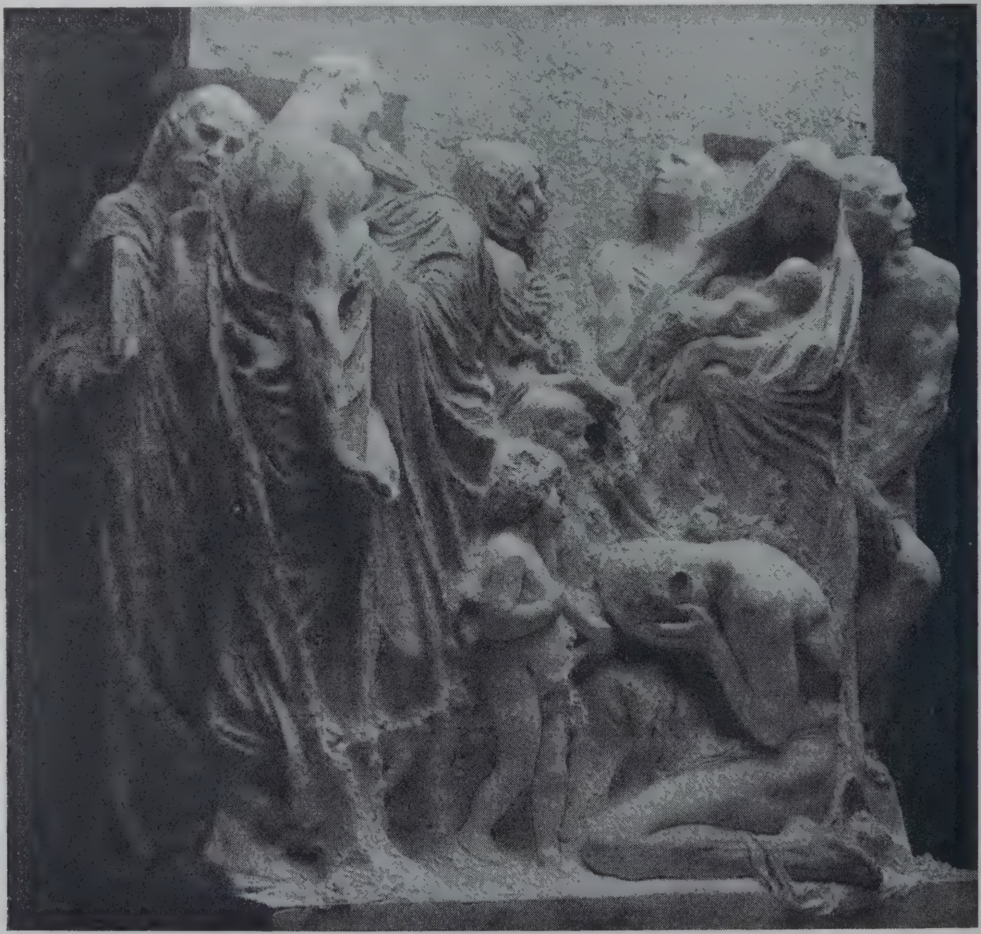
Leonardo Bistolfi, the Piedmontese artist whose sculpture adds to the beauty of the great Victor Emanuel Monument at Rome.



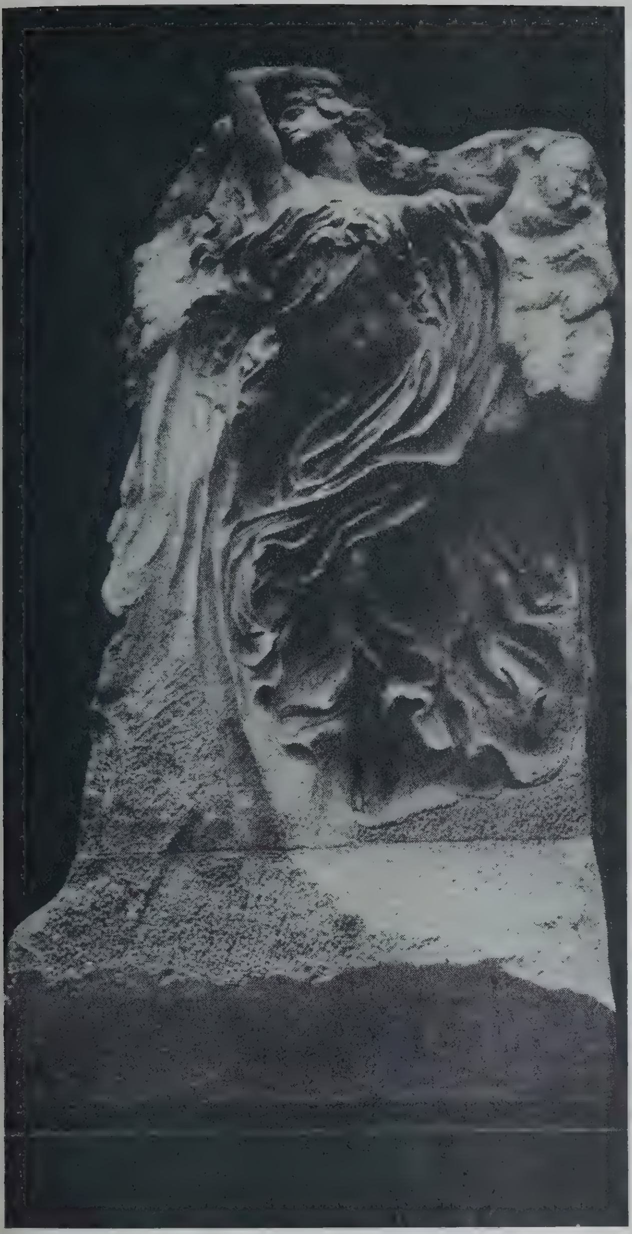
DEATH AND LIFE.

There is no greater exponent of the monumental art of Italy than Leonardo Bistolfi, who, born in 1859 and trained at the Academia de Brera at Milan, lives and works at Turin, and his great group called "The Sacrifice" is one of the most strikingly vigorous features of the Victor Emanuel II. monument.

Italy is the home of monumental sculpture, and since the foundation of the Campo Santo at Pisa, the works of art of which excited the admiration and imagination of Rossetti, Holman Hunt and Millais, and led to the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, grave memorials have been a salient feature of the art of the country. Bistolfi has



THE CROSS.

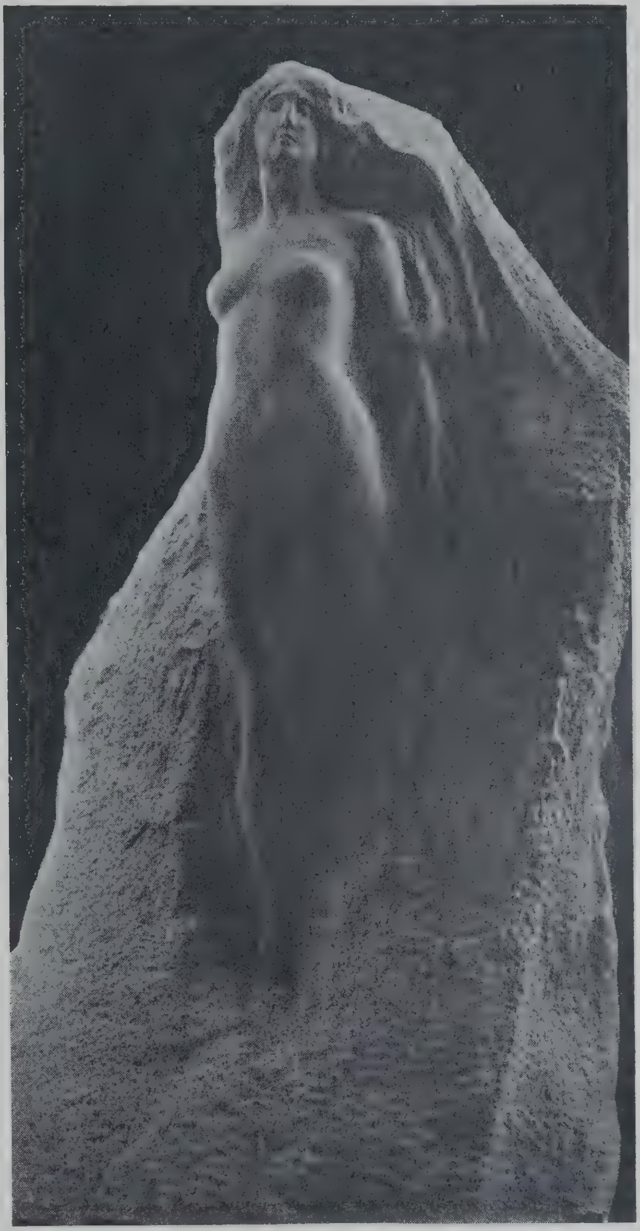


THE AWAKENING OF LIBERTY.

made very beautiful grave memorials. One of them is in the cemetery of Zurigo and consists of two eloquent draped figures, "Death turning her back on Life." The Rosazza memorial consists of a marble frieze of dancing women and children, a representation of the joy of living, and in front, on a pedestal, is a bust in bronze of the Senator commemorated. These and certain others are full of classic grace, the exquisite draperies recalling the finest figures of Greek sculpture, and with their vigorous modelling, combined with the dynamic force of the figures, rendering the cold, placid work of Canova lifeless by comparison.

This beautiful drapery is also disclosed in the high-relief figure of the Cavour monument at Bergamo, known as "The Awakening of Liberty," and in another single figure in the mound called "Death" it appears, but with less exuberant action of the folds. Bistolfi's figures are not always draped, however. Visitors to Saint-Moritz who have walked or driven or sleighed along the upper road will remember the exquisite nude figure emerging from the great block of stone representing a mountain peak. It is the memorial to the great painter, Giovanni Regantini, placed here because he visited those high Alpine places in search of the impressive scenes of his paintings. Here is an example of one great artist doing homage in his art to another, the reverence of beauty for beauty.

Bistolfi is the author of many other monuments—Garibaldi at Sanvinio, Vittorio Bersegio at Montevideo, Uruguay, and he has made many ideal, symbolical and religious works. His early Christ is a striking single figure; his "Mother of Sorrows" a compelling crowded relief. "The Cross" contains a number of men, women and children modelled with power, and there are a number of others in which floral symbolism is introduced with less success, although in Italy flowers are greatly considered in all sculptural memorial work. This floral work has the effect of discounting the classic grace of Bistolfi's work. which, however, is invariably its chief beauty, allied as it is with a loving care for nature and a constant dependence on real life and modern conditions.



THE SPIRIT OF THE MOUNTAIN

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

May 8, 1875.

Warehouse in the Old Bailey.

This warehouse (covering an area of 3,000 feet, or thereabouts) is being erected from the designs of Mr. Thomas Chatfeild Clarke. The ground floor is to be constructed in Portland stone, with the upper storeys in red Suffolk brick facings, relieved with Bath stone window dressings, mullions and shafts, with cornice strings and main cornice at top. The whole of the windows in front will be glazed with plate glass, the ground floor front being fitted with revolving iron shutters. The internal construction is formed with iron stancheons and columns, with strong floor girders, &c.

Special care has been given to the interior planning to suit modern requirements, and capital back lights are provided for. The whole of the works are being executed by Messrs. Merritt and Ashby, at a cost of £4,500, or thereabouts.

The Architect, Builder, etc, in 1747.

The nature, growth and present condition of a trade or profession can only be measured and determined by a judicious inquiry into its past. Sometimes—but very infrequently—we find, by a little excursion into the bygone regions, that the salient features have but little altered; more often than not, however, the lapse of time has not only worked wondrous changes, tending to make the erstwhile conditions now almost unrecognisable, but has completely revolutionised them into the bargain.

From a quaint and curious little work* published in 1747, we are enabled to glean many interesting particulars relative to the building and allied trades; particulars which cannot fail to be of interest to all who are minded to dabble, however little, in the past history of their calling.

In an age of plain speaking, it is impossible to expect our author to be anything else but frank, while some of his criticisms, and their merits, which must remain a matter of personal opinion, are decidedly blunt. His reflections on the architect and builder generally, apart from their quaint phraseology and curious spelling, are intensely interesting, and are, perhaps, best allowed to speak for themselves. He says:

"Architecture is the Art of building Houses, Palaces, and other Edifices: It differs from fortification, as that is the Art of building Castles and Places of Defence. The first relates to Domestic Buildings, and the other to War and Public Defence. It is reckoned one of the Liberal Arts: Its use is Universal, and the profits arising from it are very considerable. The Architect (continues the author) is the Person who draws the Design and Plan of a Palace, or other Edifice, where he describes, in Profile, the whole Building, in all its proportional Dimensions; every Member of the Building is exactly delineated; all its Ornaments ranged in their proper Order; and every part of the Edifice appears to the Eye in Minature in the same Disposition as they are intended in the real Work. Besides this Plan he generally forms a Model in Wood, with the same Exactness as before; both which gives His Employer a distinct View of the Design. When the Employer has fixed upon a Plan, they then agree upon the Price, and the Architect either undertakes the whole Work, for a certain Sum, or is paid for superintending the Work only; in either Case all the Workmen are generally of his own chusing, and such as he believes capable of executing their several Branches in the proposed Work."

The "Rules" of architecture are next dealt with. These are said to be "particular," and contribute to the beauty, uniformity, and strength of the whole work. The eighteenth century architect was required to be a perfect master of these rules, and likewise of the "several Ornaments" with which edifices were decorated, i.e., columns, pilasters, mouldings, sculpture and statues. That there were architects *and* architects in those days, as now, is evident from this passage:

"A man may understand all the Mechanic Rules of Architecture, and yet have no more Taste in Building than a Blind Man of Colours: He is just like a Person who has a good Voice, and knows all the Rules of Music but wants an Ear. An Architect of this Stamp is able to execute a Plan ready drawn, or imitate a Building ready raised; but when Situation, or any other circumstance obliges him to alter his Dimensions, he is at a loss; he either crowds the Building with Ornament, leaves it naked, or ranges the whole in such a perplexed Order, that either Uniformity or Variety is wanting, or neither can be discovered without the Scale and Compasses."

An Architect's "Taste," continues Mr. Campbell, should, in some measure, be natural, "but it is to be acquired by Travel, and a careful study of the Works of the most celebrated Masters, and the most Remarkable Buildings in Europe." Situation is pointed out as being a most important factor: "A Building may be regular in itself, yet appear aukward in some certain Situations. A small building in a large Area, though never so regularly disposed, looks little and mean; and a large House in a small confined Prospect appears heavy and lumpish, though done to the most accurate Rules of Architecture." As examples of the last St. Paul's Cathedral and the Mansion House are cited. "Though the Buildings may be supposed regular in all their Members, yet to the Eye they appear heavy and lifeless, by the Confinement of the Situation."

Regarding the education of the Architect, we read that "he ought properly to be of no other employ; but must be a Judge of Work, and how far it is executed to his Design." He was required to know "all the Secrets" of the bricklayer, stone-mason, carpenter, joiner, carver, "and all other branches employed in building and finishing a House." His education must be "Liberal," while his "Head should be Mathematically and Geometrically turned." A good grounding in the theory and practice of Figures, and some eminence in the matters of Design and Invention were also necessary to success. In 1747, the profession was profitable: "Few men who have gained any Reputation but have made good Estates," we read. "Though I scarce know of any in England who have had an Education regularly designed for the Profession," concludes Mr. Campbell, "Bricklayers, Carpenters, etc., all commence Architecture; especially in and about London, where there go but few Rules to the building of a City House. There appears now and then a Man eminent in this Way; but an Inigo Jones is scarce to be met with in several Ages."

There follow some interesting remarks upon the various trades dependent upon the Architect (the stonemason, bricklayer, carpenter, joiner, plaisterer, painter, glazier, etc.) with the wages paid, and the general conditions of labour in 1747. These matters it may be possible for us to review at a future time.

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* "The London Tradesman; being a compendious view of all the Trades, Professions, Arts, both liberal and mechanick, now practised in the Cities of London and Westminster." By R. Campbell. Printed by T. Gardner, at Cowley's Head in the Strand. 1747.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.

The annual general meeting was held in the General Lecture Room at the University, Sheffield, on Thursday, April 23. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The annual report was read and approved on the proposition of Mr. J. R. Wigfull, seconded by Mr. A. Whitaker. Mr. J. R. Wigfull proposed, and Mr. W. J. Hale seconded, that the annual statement of accounts be adopted. The election of officers for session 1925–26 resulted as follows: President, Mr. H. L. Paterson, F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-president, Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A.; Council, Mr. E. M. Gibbs, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. C. Fenton, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. F. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. B. Flockton, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. G. Buck, Lic. R.I.B.A., Mr. J. A. Teather, Lic. R.I.B.A., Mr. H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.S.I., B.Eng., Mr. A. Whitaker, Mr. H. Webster, Mr. J. M. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. C. P. Toothill, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. H. Wrench, A.M.I.C.E., Lic. R.I.B.A.

WESTMINSTER.—The Housing Committee recommend the purchase of a site fronting Esher Street at a cost of £10,000 for the erection of dwellings and Messrs. Ashley & Newman, who are now carrying out a housing scheme for the Marylebone Borough Council, are recommended as architects for the scheme.

ELTHAM.—Plans have been passed by the L.C.C. for the erection of a bank adjoining New Eltham railway station, according to plans submitted by Mr. A. Foster.

LEEDS.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned loans of £229,984 for houses on Corporation estates, £27,720 for street works, and £8,352 for sewers.

General News.

ACCRINGTON.—Lancashire Education Committee are seeking sanction for a loan of £3,900 for the purchase, alteration and equipment of St. Matthew's Free Church as an engineering department and workshops for the Technical School.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The tender of Messrs. E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., contractors, of Ashton, for the erection of the new secondary school for Ashton has been recommended for acceptance by the Lancashire County Council. It is understood that the contract price is in the neighbourhood of £50,000. The plans have been prepared by the county architect, Mr. H. Littler, of No. 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston.

BIRMINGHAM.—A scheme has been prepared for the provision at the Council House of retiring rooms for the Lord Mayor, a new lift and lavatory accommodation at a cost of £3,500.—The Education Committee propose to proceed with the extension of the Baskerville Residential School.—Laundry accommodation, kitchen, etc., are to be provided at the Lodge Road Hospital at a cost of about £7,000.

BLACKPOOL.—The Governors of Baines' Charity, Marton, have placed a contract with Messrs. Atherton Bros., of Peter Street Saw Mills, for the construction of a new school for 400 scholars to be erected at Marton, according to plans prepared by Mr. Halstead Best, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., architect, of Blackpool.

BOLTON.—Work on the reconstruction of the Mawdsley Street Congregational Church has been commenced. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, architects, of No. 16 Silverwell Street, Bolton, and the contract has been let to Messrs. J. N. Dickinson, Ltd., of Bolton.—The Education Committee of the Town Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Cocker, Ltd., of Walkden, for the erection of a new elementary school in Devonshire Road. The plans have been prepared in the Education offices, Nelson Square, and the cost is about £14,800.

BOURNE.—The Bourne Rural District Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Bowman & Sons, contractors, of Stamford, at £4,000, for the erection of a tuberculosis pavilion at the Isolation Hospital, with accommodation for 12 beds, to the plans of the district surveyor, West Street, Bourne.

BROOKWOOD.—Surrey County Council have decided to provide 16 cottages for the staff and construct a road at the Brookwood Mental Hospital at a cost of about £12,800.—The Council have authorised an expenditure of £6,500 on heating improvements at the mental hospital.

CHELTENHAM.—Fourteen additional houses are to be erected on the St. Paul's Street site at a cost of £8,410.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Hampshire Education Committee have decided to erect an elementary school for about 345 children at a cost not exceeding £10,000.

COULSDON.—Plans passed: 14 houses, Howard Road, for Mr. F. G. Aylett.

DROXFORD.—A site has been purchased by the Hampshire Education Committee for a new Council school.

DUDLEY.—The Corporation have agreed to plans for the lay-out of land at Woodside for the erection of 36 additional houses, and road and sewer works are to be undertaken at a cost of £2,483.

EDMONTON.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the borrowing by the Middlesex Education Committee of £5,242 for the purchase of a site for a secondary school and playing field.

EGREMONT.—The trustees of the Baptist Chapel are proposing to erect a new edifice designed by Mr. J. E. Bladen, architect, 12 Preeson's Row, Liverpool. A contract has been entered into with Messrs. J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., to build the new church and vestries at a cost of about £10,000.

EPSOM.—Surrey Education Committee have instructed the architect to prepare plans for a girls' school to accommodate 300, capable of extension to 400.

FAREHAM.—A site in Southampton Road is to be acquired by the Hampshire Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

FAWLEY.—Hampshire Education Committee have decided to enlarge the elementary school, at a cost of about £4,500.

FLEETWOOD.—The committee of the Baptist Chapel are proposing to erect a Sunday school at the junction of Poulton Road and Dronfield Road. The plans, prepared by Mr. Fred Harrison, architect, of Accrington, have been approved by the Town Council.

FUNTLEY.—An expenditure of £5,000 has been authorised by the Hampshire Education Committee for the enlargement of the elementary school.

GLASGOW.—A scheme is under consideration for erecting buildings at Govan for the manufacture of clinker asphalt.—Land is to be obtained at Polmadie for the erection of a public washhouse.—A site at Overnewton is to be obtained for the erection of a public washhouse.—A site in Arran Drive, Mosspark, has been sold to the Union Bank of Scotland, Ltd., for the erection of a bank.—The Housing Committee recommend, in connection with the erection of 234 houses on the Summerton Road housing estate, the following tenders: Mason work, Messrs. Wilson Bros., £55,028 18s.; joiner work, Mr. George Eaglesham, £28,298 2s. 7d.; slater work, Mr. John M'Laren, £5,135; plumber work, Messrs. W. Sievewright & Son, £17,709 3s. 9d.; glazier work, Messrs. G. & J. Rae, Ltd., £947 12s. 8d.; iron railings and gates, Messrs. A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., £1,322 6s. 7d.—The tender, £30,525 5s. 10d., of Messrs. Melville, Dundas & Whitson is recommended for the construction, on Considere Constructions design, of the bridge over the River Kelvin at Maryhill Road.—The tender, £9,453 10s. 6d., of Mr. David Gibson is recommended for the construction of roads and sewers on the Springfield housing estate.—For the construction of roads and sewers on the Shawlands housing estate the tender, £5,822 8s. 2d., of Messrs. Aitken, Thomson & Sons is recommended.

HASLINGDEN.—Sanction is being sought by the Lancashire Education Committee to an expenditure of £7,675 for the purchase of land and extensions at the secondary school.

HASTINGS.—Plans passed: additions to stores and bottling shed, Bourne Street, for Mr. J. H. Howard, architect, on behalf of Messrs. Watney, Combe & Reid & Co.; 26 lock-up garages, Braybrooke Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffrey, architect, on behalf of Mr. J. Hollingsworth; conversion into 3 flats, No. 3 Quarry Crescent, for Mr. A. Dray, architect; alterations at 24 and 25 Marina, for Messrs. John Garlick, Ltd., architects; additions, St. Mary Vicarage, Baldslow Road, for Mr. P. R. Berry, architect. —The Health Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Heenan & Froude, Ltd., £6,332, for the remodelling of the dust destructor.

ILFORD.—Plans passed: 26 houses, Cranley Drive, 5 in Eastern Avenue and 8 in Cranley Road, for Suburban Developments, Ltd.; 98 houses, Morden Road, for Mr. S. Stroud; lay-out of Newbery Park estate, for Mr. F. Fortescue; receiving station, Barnado's Homes, Barkingside, for Messrs. Wratton & Godfrey; vicarage and garage, Baxter Road, for Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardyce; 26 houses, Castleton Road, for Mr. T. Greenaway; 50 houses, Somersby Gardens and Beehive Lane, for Mr. A. Smith; 4 houses, Carlton Drive, for Mr. C. Genever; 4 houses, Wards Road East, for Mr. H. G. Needham; 6 houses, Bute Road, for Messrs. Russell & Christopher; 4 houses, Braemore Road, for Messrs. Harber & Cox; 9 houses and shops, Green Lane and Bennets Castle Lane, for Mr. E. Meredith; alterations and additions, Hope Inn, Ilford Lane, for Messrs. Banks, Martin, Hammond & Co.; 6 houses, Auckland Road, for Mr. T. L. Daniel; additions to Cakebread, Robey's premises, High Road, for Mr. G. E. Holditch; 5 houses, Quebec Road, for Suburban Developments, Ltd.

LANCASTER.—Sanction is being sought by the Lancashire Education Committee for a loan of £33,613 for proposed extensions and equipment at the Royal Grammar School.

LEE.—Hampshire Education Committee have authorised an expenditure of £2,060 on the enlargement of the Lee-on-the-Solent Council school.

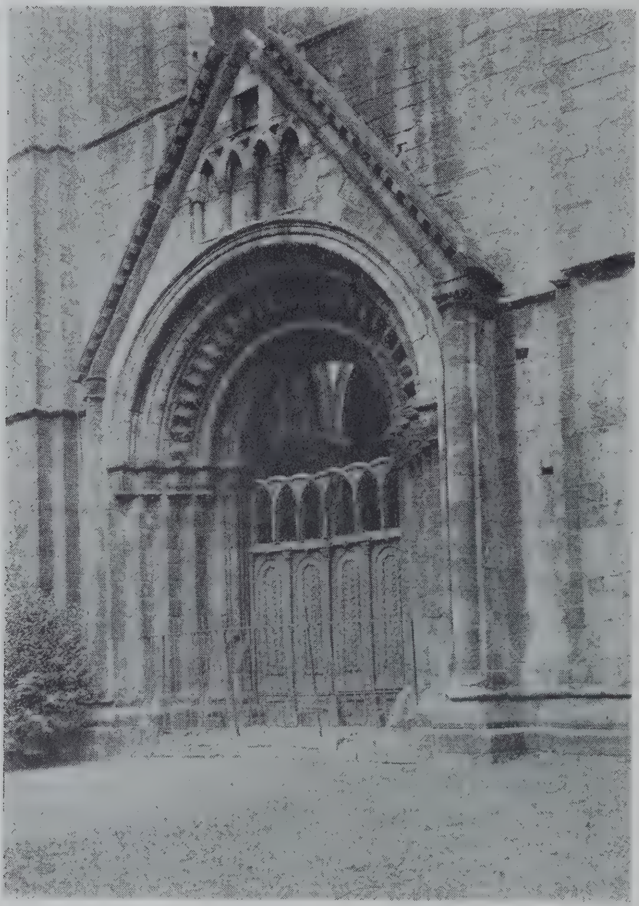
LONGTON.—An expenditure of £3,500 is proposed by the Lancashire Education Committee on extensions and equipment at the Council elementary school.

MANCHESTER.—The structural steelwork contract for the proposed extension of the works of Messrs. Ferguson Pailin & Co., Ltd., at Openshaw, has been placed with Messrs. Lambourne & Co., Ltd., of Openshaw. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Knight, architect, 5 Cross Street, Manchester.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the acquisition of land in Balfour Road, and the borough engineer has been authorised to prepare plans for the erection of tenements.—Alterations are proposed at the St. James's branch library.—Plans passed: 13 houses, Hawthorn Road, for Messrs. S. G. Sale & Co.; petrol store and depot, St. Andrews Road, for Glico Petroleum Ltd.

OLDHAM.—Messrs. Gartside Brewery, Ltd., of Ashton-under-Lyne, are proposing alterations to the "Bridge Inn," Lees Road, Oldham. The plans have been prepared by their own architect at the brewery offices. The contract has been placed with Mr. A. Hoggins, Manchester Street, Werneth, Oldham.—Messrs. Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., of Newton Heath, Manchester, propose improvements to the "Grinders' Rest," Bower Street, Oldham. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, architects, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.—Messrs. C. T. Taylor, Roberts & Bowman have a scheme in hand for extensions to the King's Street branch of the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society. The plans are in course of preparation.—The Salvation Army authorities have acquired a site on Manchester Road, Hollinwood, for the erection of a new citadel. The plans have been prepared by their staff architect, Colonel Rowe, of 122 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, and the contract has been placed with Mr. E. T. Binge, contractor. South Ealing, London, W.

Plymouth.—Plans have been prepared for alterations at the central library, and tenders are to be obtained by the borough engineer for carrying out the work.—Plans have been prepared for alterations at premises at Portland Square at a cost of £1,848 as a domestic economy centre.—The Ministry of Health have approved the immediate erection of 400 houses.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of four houses on vacant land at Mount Gould.—The Ministry of Transport have approved the scheme of the Embankment Road improvement at a cost of £76,170, subject to the works being commenced by June.—Detailed plans are to be prepared for the provision of a bowling green pavilion at the Hoe.—Plans passed: Alterations and additions, Spread Eagle Hotel, Treville Street, for Plymouth Breweries, Ltd.; 4 houses, Lyndhurst Road, for Messrs. W. Littleton & Son; 6 houses, St. George's Avenue, for Mr. F. J. Squance; additions, Beechwood Factory, Alexandra Road, for Messrs. Brown, Wills & Nicholson; 4 houses, Pasley Street, for Mr. A. C. Jones; 4 houses, Watts Park Road, for Mr. F. J. Morrish; 4 houses, Watts Park Road, for Mr. E. Murch; 6 houses, West Down Road, for Mr. M. Owen.



DOORWAY, KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKS.
Photo: H. Walker, Gayton-le-Marsh.

Porchester.—The Council school is to be enlarged by the Hampshire Education Committee at a cost of £5,700.

Portsmouth.—Plans passed: Rebuilding Pure Dope public house, Middle Street, for Portsmouth United Brewery, Ltd.; 24 houses, Randolph Road, for Mr. A. J. Chase; 8 houses, Thurbern Road, for Mr. R. J. Winnicott; rebuilding Barley Mow public house, Castle Road, for Messrs. Brickwood & Co., Ltd.; 8 houses, Lynton Grove, for Mr. H. E. Pitt; 12 houses, and garages, Devonshire Avenue, for Mr. R. J. Winnicott; 18 houses, Copnor Road, for Mr. H. Williams; new street off High Street, Cosham, for Mr. F. W. Bartlett; 6 houses, Randolph Road, for Mr. E. T. Hughes; 4 houses, Lyndhurst Road, for Mr. G. Mitchell.

Winchester.—Hampshire Education Committee have prepared a scheme for adapting The Beeches into a school for mentally defective children at a cost of £7,750. A sum of £1,000 will also be required for furniture and equipment.

Trade Notes.

The Magnet Electric Home.

Last Friday the General Electric Company held a Press reception and inspection of their All-Electric House, which this firm has fitted in their premises in the Kingsway. Many firms could have learnt a useful lesson from organisation of this inspection. The attendance was representative, and each room was described by a guide, who gave all the technical data of the various electrical installations fitted in the room. The visitors were divided into numbered groups. At a given signal each group was piloted into a room and commenced the circuit of inspection. It speaks well for the organising power of the firm when one can truthfully state that the six groups never clashed or in any way hindered each other. Starting the tour of inspection in the lounge hall, one noticed the different lighting arrangements which could be installed with the idea of supplying alternative schemes to suit different purposes. An interesting novelty in this hall was the electric letter box, the bell ringing immediately the letter box flap is moved to admit the letter. The dining room was panelled in dark oak. A "Partridge" floor standard fitting supplied two schemes for lighting the room, one direct and the other indirect, by light reflected from the white ceiling. One must admit that this indirect method supplied a delightful light, brilliant insofar as one could easily see to read standing or seated in any part of the room and yet in no sense of the word is this illumination glaring and hurtful to the sight. A similar lighting scheme was shown in the bedroom, and one could imagine a restful hour's reading without any great mental effort. In the bedroom the small electric night light attracted considerable attention, as also did the artistic and effective dressing-table lights. Though opinions are likely to differ a great deal on the decorative schemes, many seemed to show their satisfaction at the general furnishing of the drawing room, executed in an Oriental manner. Care had been taken to keep all the details and fittings within the chosen style, even the telephone was decorated in keeping with the rest of the room, and the electric fire also was designed to harmonise. In this room a novelty lighting scheme was shown, demonstrating great possibilities. By means of a lamp placed outside a casement fitting light of a brilliant sunlight character was reflected into the apartment; the effect of this was very pleasing. The demonstrator explained that the idea was attractive where underground rooms were to be illuminated, rooms where the sun's rays never, or scarcely ever, penetrated. Those who lingered in this drawing-room soon realised the restful effect of this invention. A closer inspection of the house, which is open to the public, will reveal a great many novel inventions which apply electric power towards improving the comforts of our home lives.

Coloured Lead Pencils.

Those who constantly use coloured lead pencils will be pleased to hear of the placing on the market of a quality that will permit sharpening to a fine point without the risk of breaking. Further, it will also be a satisfaction to know that coloured lead pencils can be obtained which can be subjected to a considerable amount of pressure. "The Unique" thin lead coloured pencils manufactured by the American Lead Pencil Co., producers of the Venus and Velvet pencils, are represented in this country by Alpco Pencils, Ltd., 173 and 175 Lower Clapton Road, London, E.5. Information and practical tests lead to the conclusion that the claims made for these coloured lead pencils are justified. The Alpco Pencils, Ltd., offer a free sample of three coloured leads, blue, yellow and red to all of our readers who use such pencils and care to make application for these samples. We should naturally like our readers to take every advantage of this offer, and to test the pencils and their quality for themselves.

The Boyle system of ventilation, natural, has been applied to Messrs. Bell's Asbestos Works, Harefield, Middlesex. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

VOL. CXIII.—2943. THE ARCHITECT MAY 15, 1925

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Future Developments.

R.A. EXHIBITION. RHYTHMI VITÆ. Anthony Sciortino, Sculptor.

Surrounded as we are by evidences that Socialistic beliefs have made great headway, even among those whose tenets are opposed to them, it is yet possible that we have almost reached the crest of a wave which, without achieving its object, will be finally dispersed by collision with the rocks of fact. If the head officials of the Ministry of Health itself were to give evidence on oath we should probably discover that they had lost all faith in the idea of the possibility of the success of any system for State control and encouragement of housing. We believe that few measures would be more popular in the department than the abandonment of an impossibly hopeless task.

Government has interfered with the private control of the railways and mines, though it has shrunk from the final step of nationalising these industries. Up to date miners and owners have very little reason to be grateful for anything that has come from State interference. Labour leaders still clamour for nationalisation, but chiefly in order to save their face, because it has been too clearly demonstrated that higher wages would mean the cutting off of more of our diminished coal exports, the shutting down of more factories, and finally, perhaps, a still greater reduction in the amount of coal used for household purposes. Nor are the electorate precisely enamoured of the idea of further taxation to make up the difference between selling prices and the cost of production.

No one in like manner is anxious to pay higher railway fares to give the railwaymen the increased wages they agitate for, nor do we think any Government, of whatever colour, is likely to be really anxious to tackle a very difficult problem, for nationalisation would place them in the dilemma of having to choose between attempting to satisfy the general public by keeping down expenses or pleasing the railway service by raising them.

It is true that the Food Commission which has been sitting has reported in favour of some vague method of regulating food prices, but, at the same time, it has had to admit that the charges of profiteering so freely made by many are, in the essential cases of bread and meat, quite unjustified. Undeterred by late experience in housing, mining and railway control the Commission thinks that Government can interfere in yet another sphere of industry.

The new national insurance scheme is yet another sign that a Government believes it can ensure popularity and support by forcing employers who are heavily burdened already to contribute, and by making similar demands on the workers, itself contributing a third share drawn from the taxpayers.

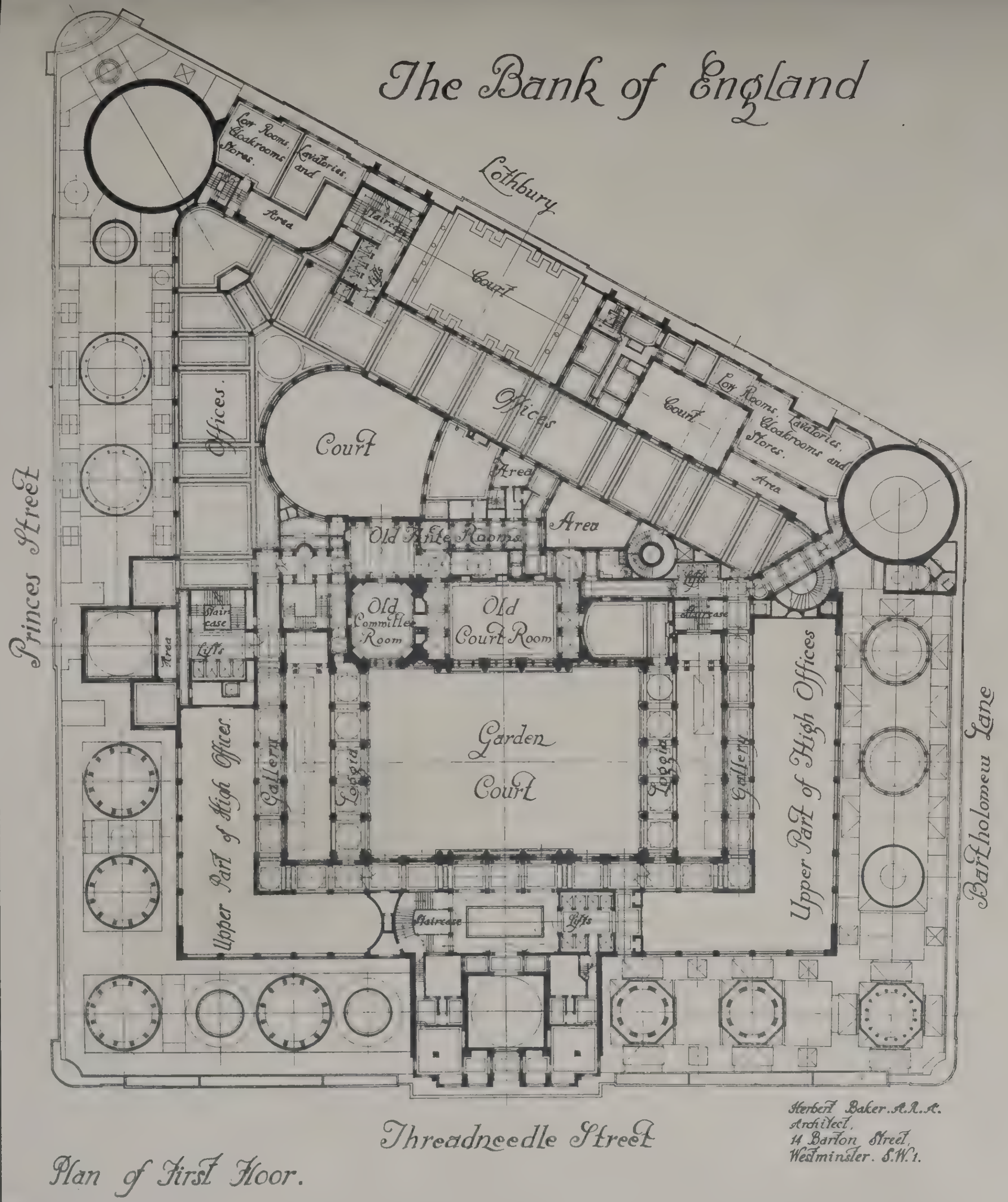
All these and many more measures, either actually attempted or projected, like new factory legislation, would seem to prove that we are being carried away by a great wave of Socialism too strong to be resisted.

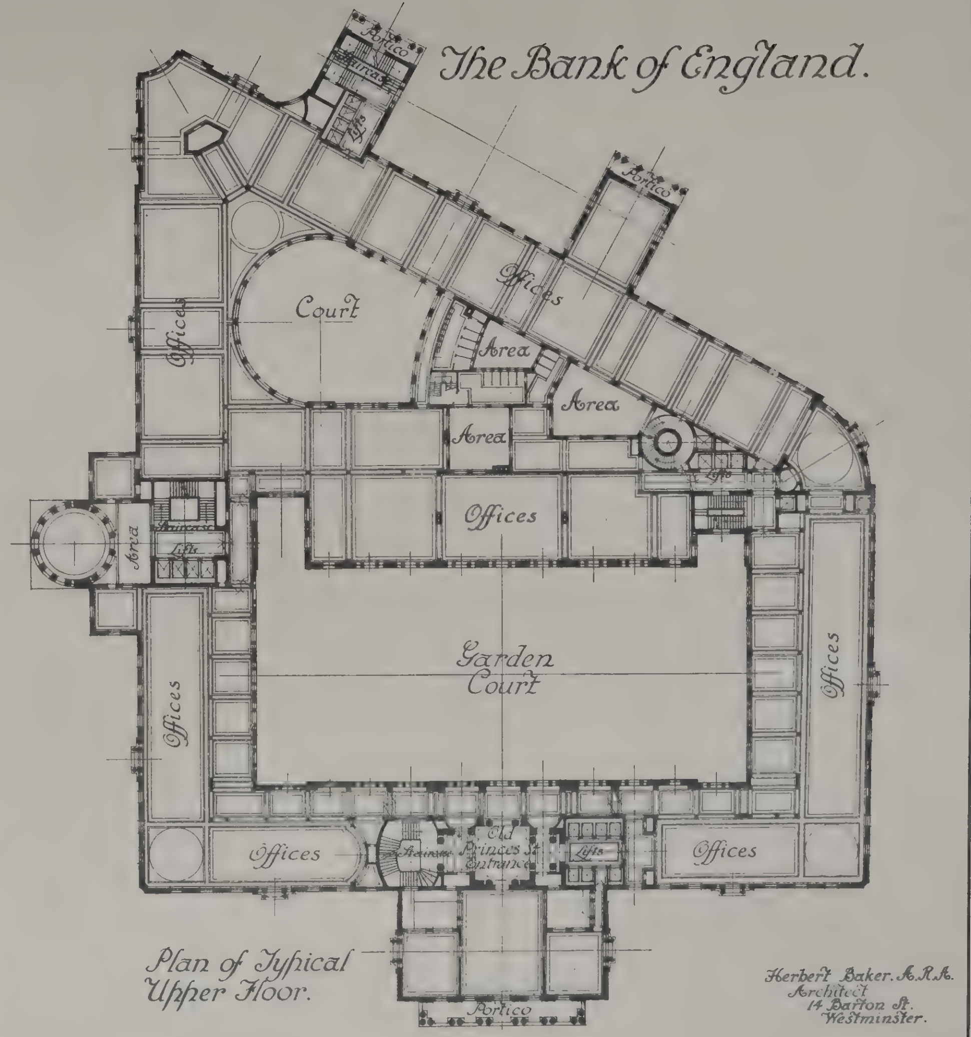
The dole has made it in many cases more profitable to be idle than to work, but, in spite of these and other blessings, the working classes are getting uneasily aware of the fact that their relative condition has not been bettered by anything which legislation has attempted for them. In many cases they show evidence of an inclination to break away from the leaders and bodies which represent them, and it cannot be said that they seem to have the old belief in their leaders' inspiration.

Slowly, but we believe surely, the feeling is gaining ground that the attack on capitalists has somehow missed its mark, that values are relative and that high wages accompanied by high costs of living profit nobody, and that Parliamentary measures are ineffective to deal with industrial problems. We do not know how long it will take for the lesson to sink home, but we are sure when it does that Socialism will be universally recognised as having feet of clay. The greatest danger the nation runs is that of being outstripped by its commercial rivals in the interval and may, like a man who has missed his way, fail to recover the ground lost during a period of mental aberration.

The so-called workers should reflect that there is hardly any case of a professional man or a great commercial magnate who has not acquired his commanding position largely by his refusal to be bound by the limits of an " eight hours day." The men who, like the late Lord Leverhulme, have acquired great fortunes, have in almost all cases done so largely because they, exercising their rights as freemen, have in truth " worked like slaves," and we know in the limits of the architectural profession that most men who have acquired what has been described as " fortune " have in reality done so by an amount of labour which would be deemed excessive by the average man. We have every right to hold that in many cases " the game may not have been worth the candle," but, more than anything else, it is the inclination to do more than others rather than anything else which has brought phenomenal success. Unfortunately, there is no real alternative between individualism and socialism. The one undoubtedly leads to the amassing of opportunities and of money by the exceptional man which are greater than he really needs or can adequately make use of, but such a man is by natural laws forced to increase the prosperity of his fellows, and so the community as a whole benefits by his actions. In a

"FESTA." ALFRED J. OAKLEY, A.R.B.S., Sculptor.





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PLANS OF FIRST FLOOR & UPPER FLOOR. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.

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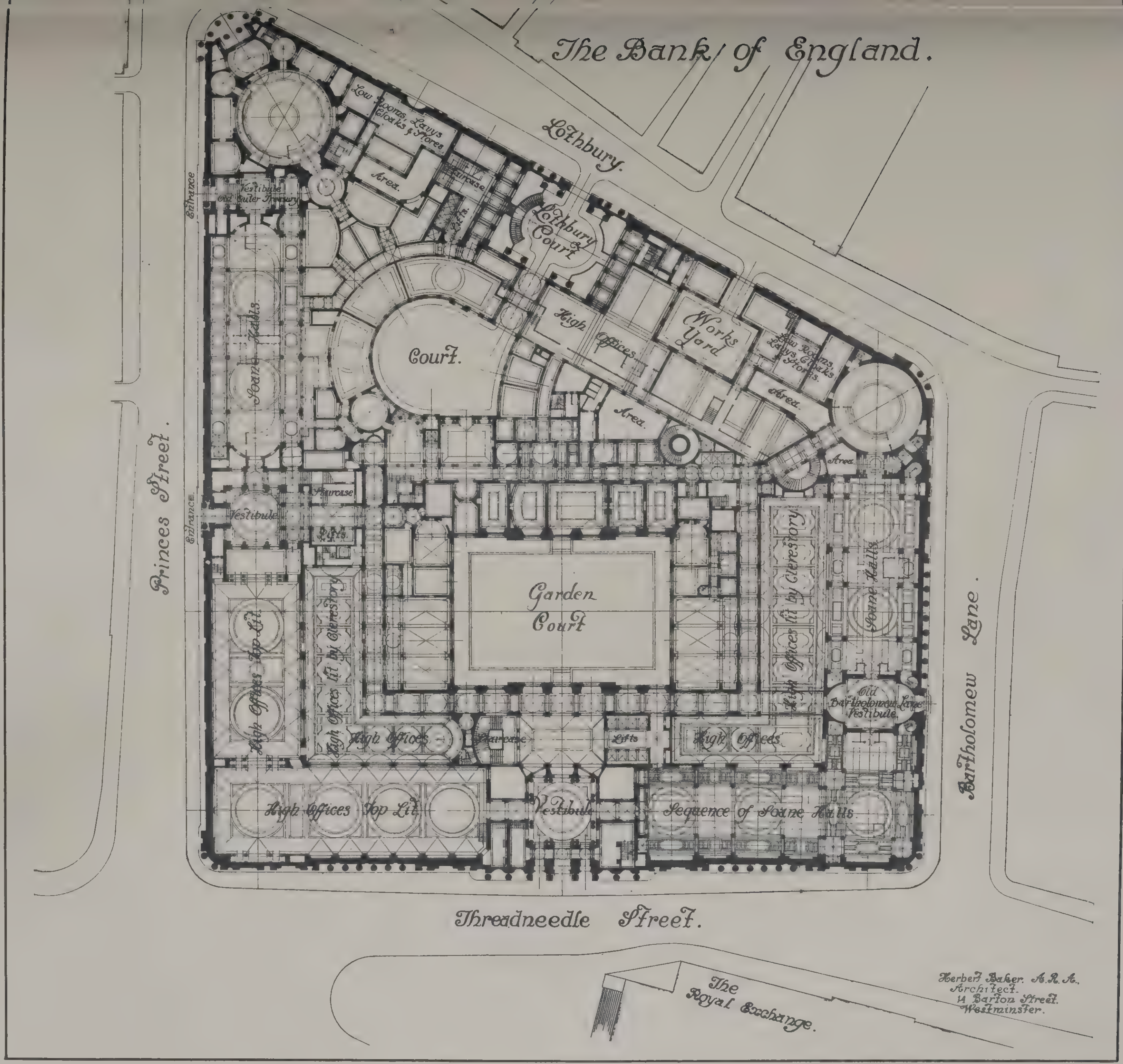

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GROUND FLOOR PLAN. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.

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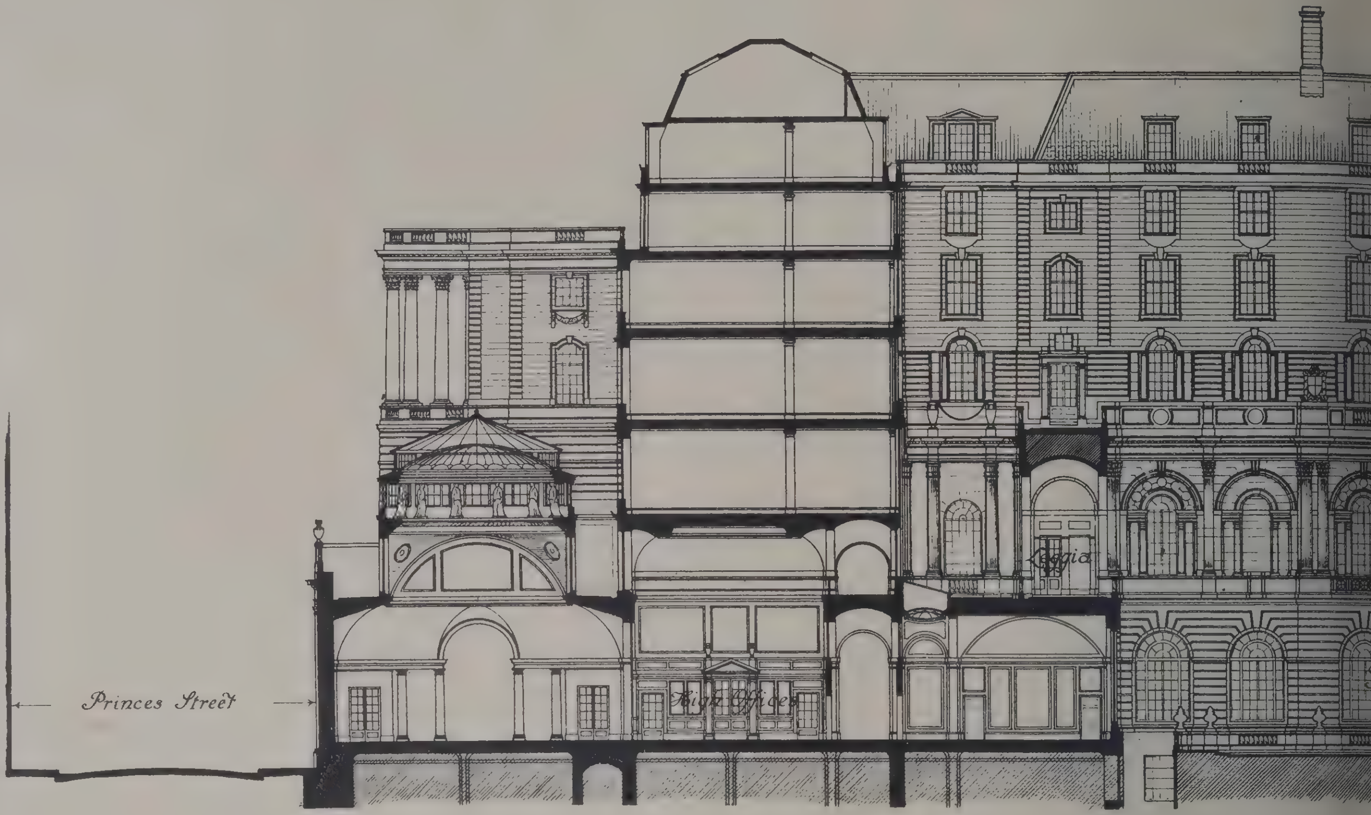

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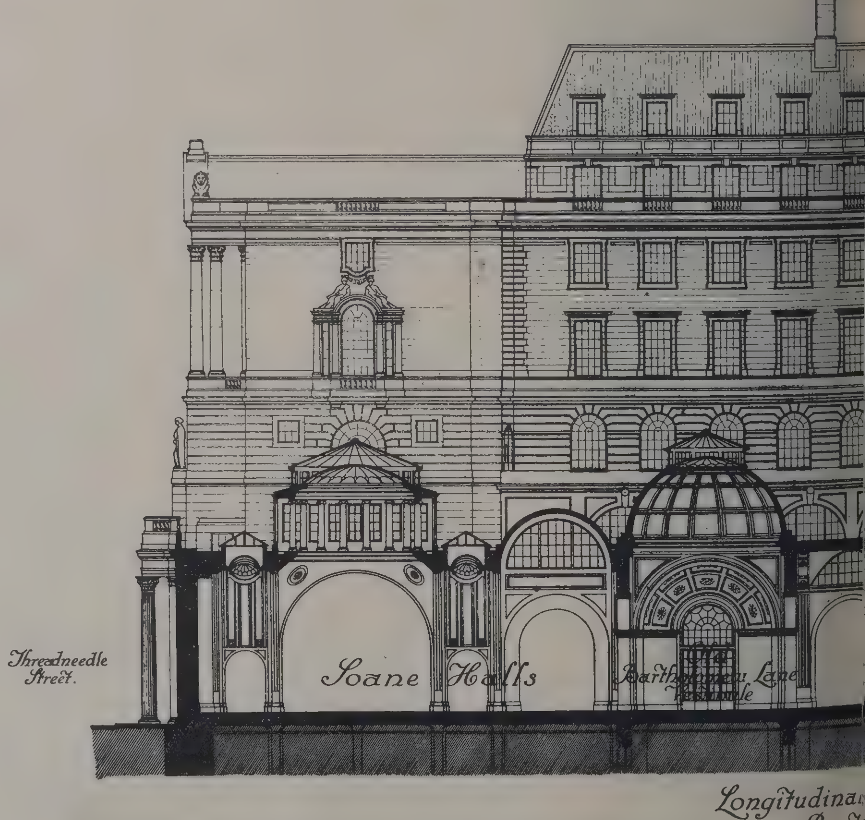

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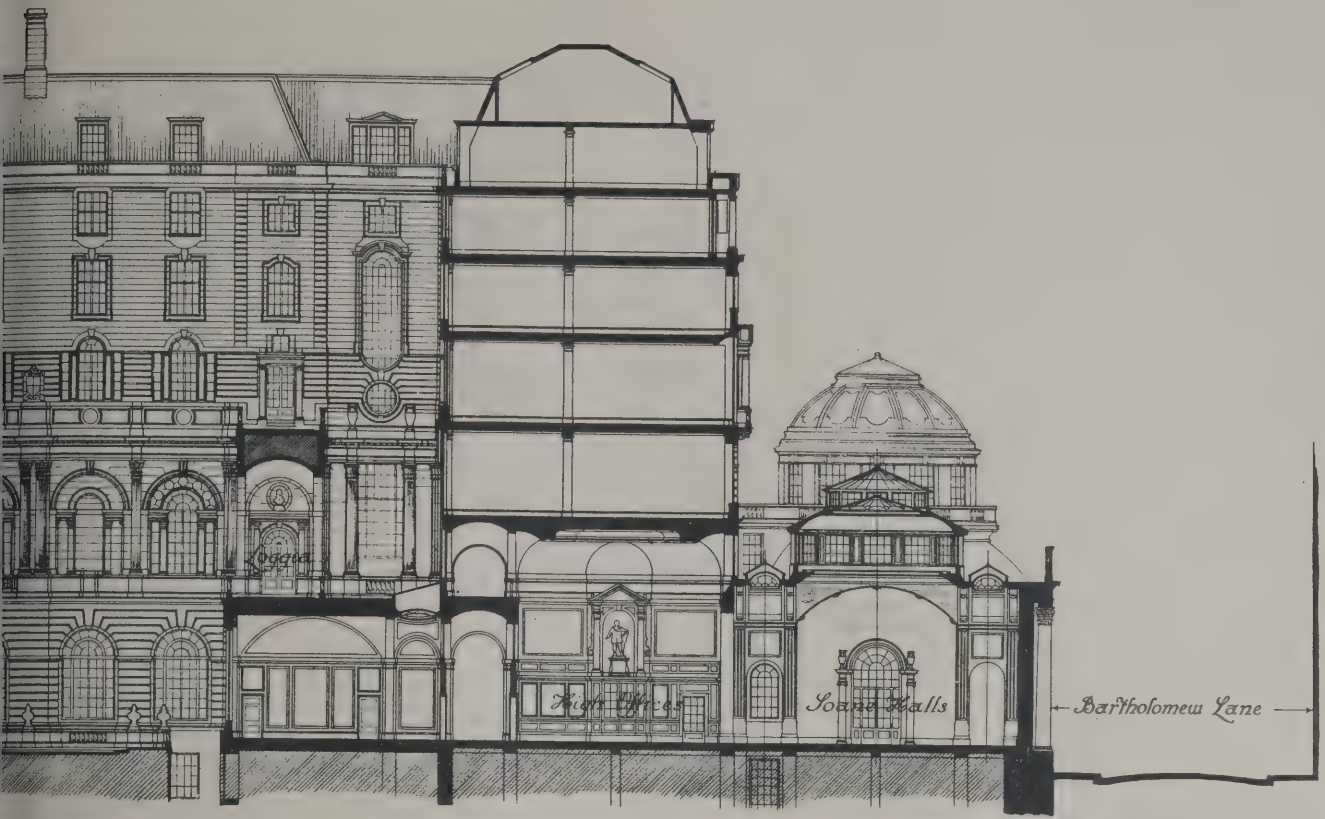

Garden Court.

Herbert Baker. A.R.A.
Architect.
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Westminster.

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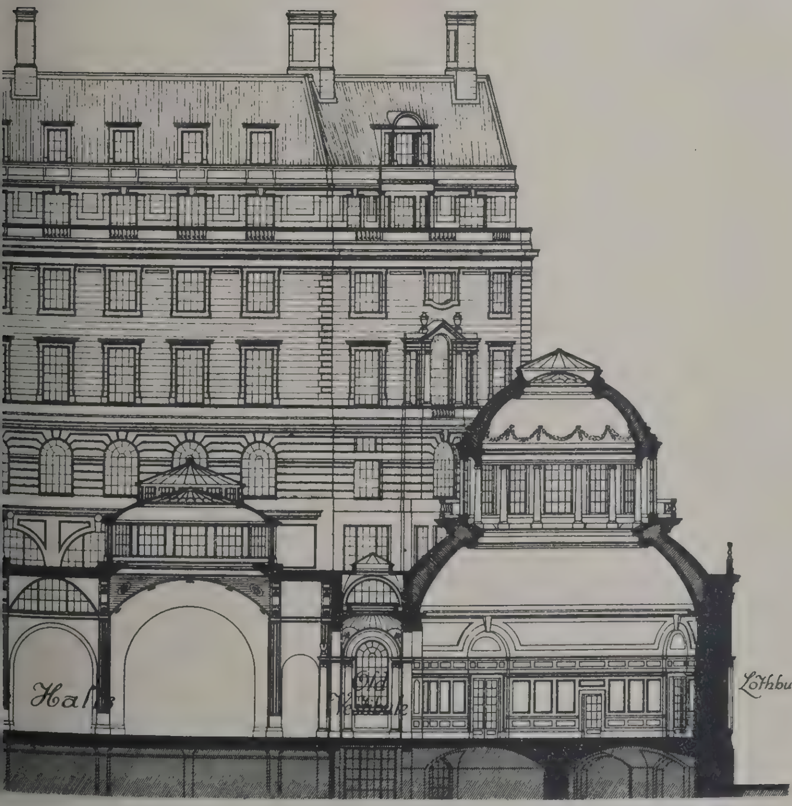

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Herbert Baker. A.R.A.
Architect.
14 Barton Street.
Westminster.

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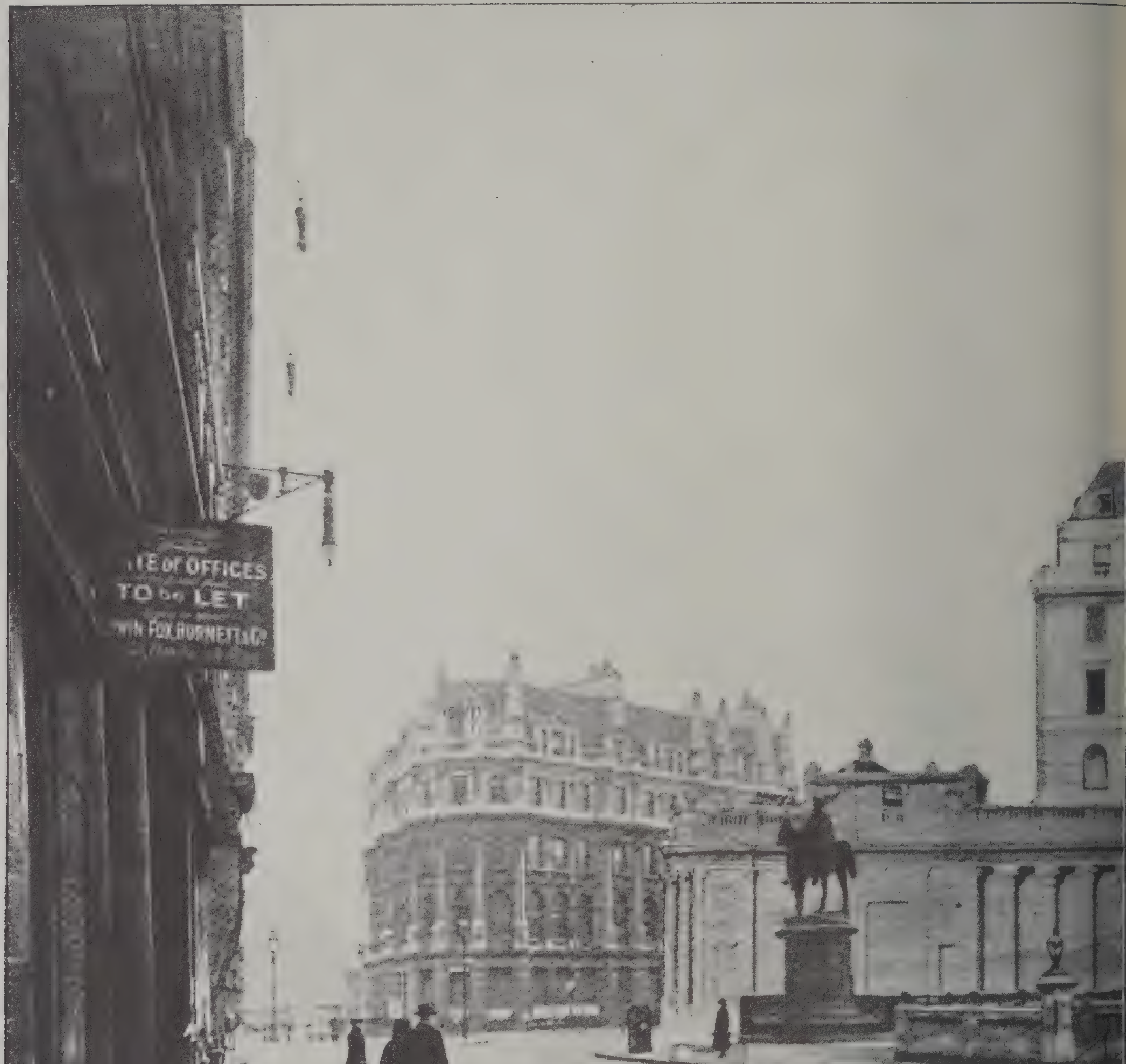

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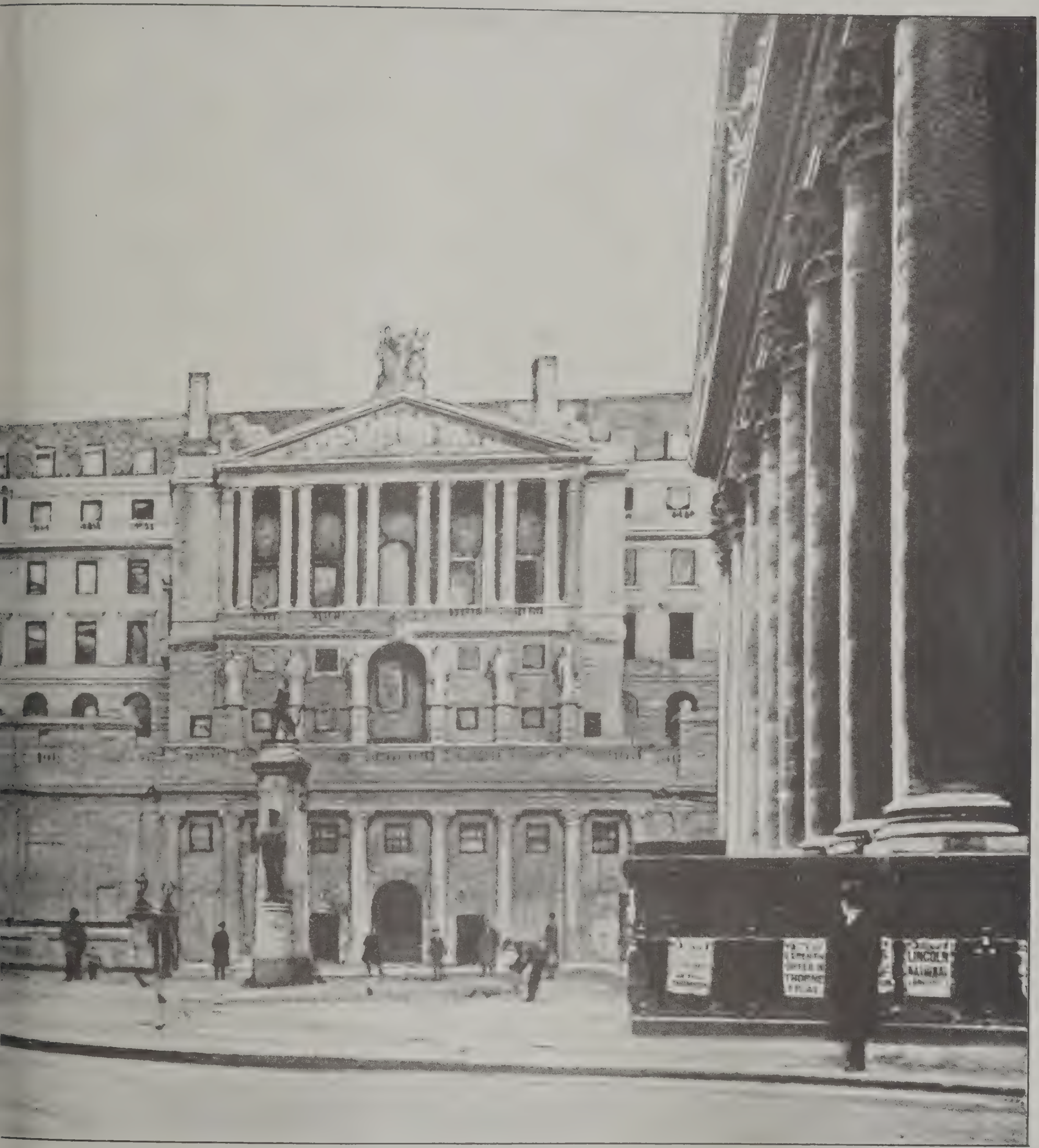

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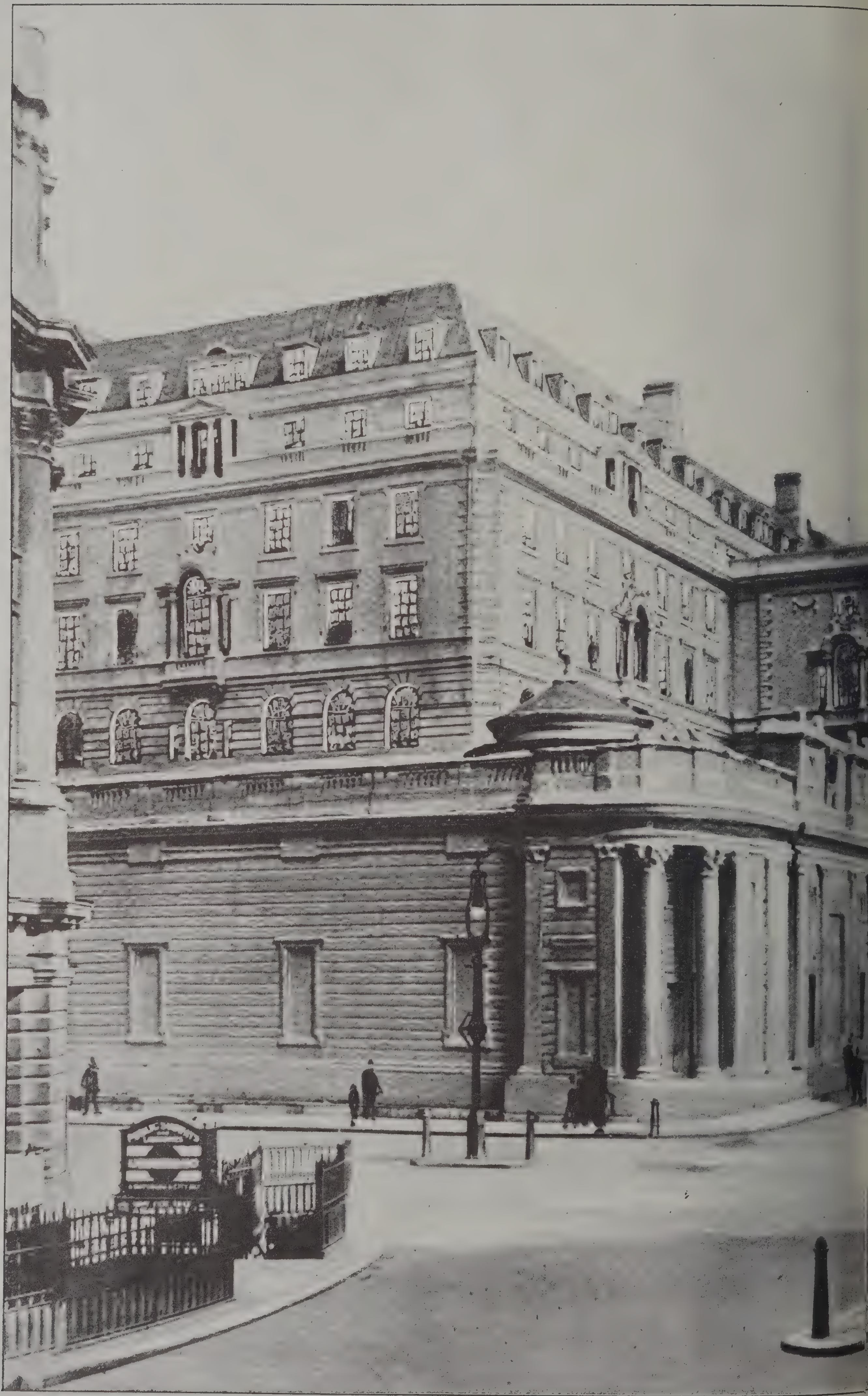

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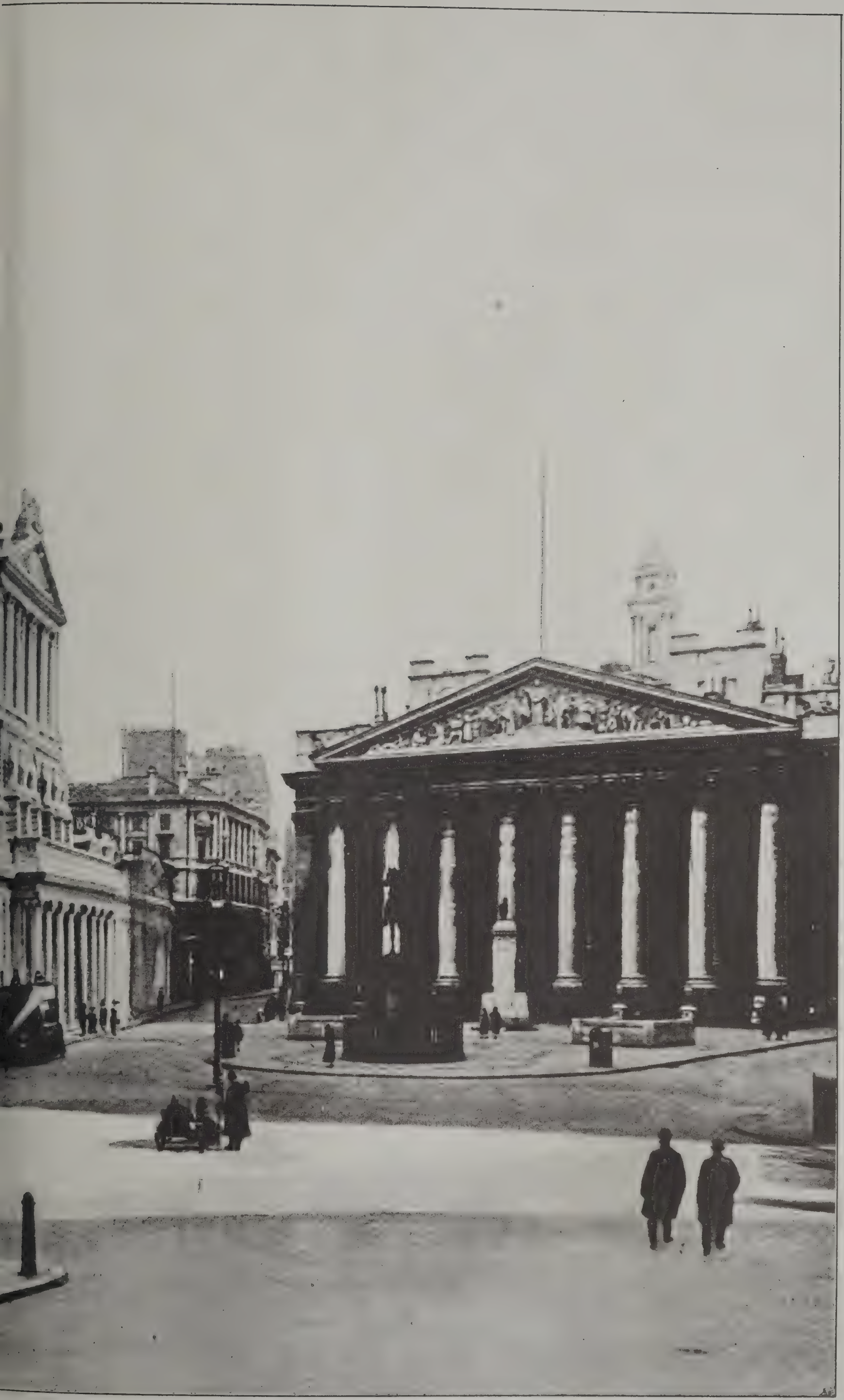

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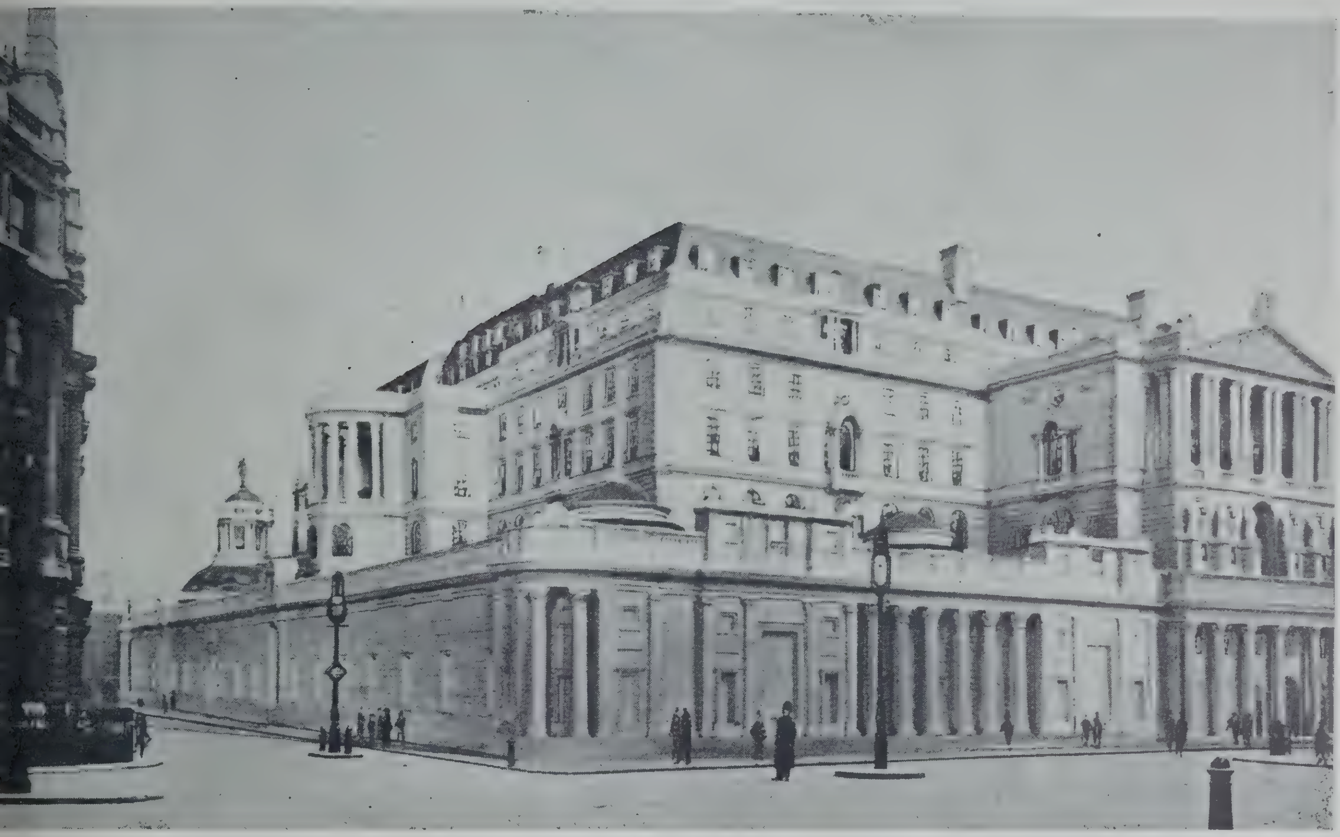
state of Socialism, on the other hand, no human ingenuity can provide against the effect of the deadening drag of the incompetent and the lazy. What would be produced by the better worker—mental or manual, as the case may be—would, under such conditions, never suffice to make up a comfortable average for all. Socialism is, in a word, not morally wrong but hopelessly impracticable, because we are distinctly "lower than the angels," and we believe this conviction must be very slowly permeating the consciousness of even its so-called supporters as they see, one after another, the failures of the past few years.

Our Illustrations.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.



BANK OF ENGLAND: VIEW FROM CORNER OF KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

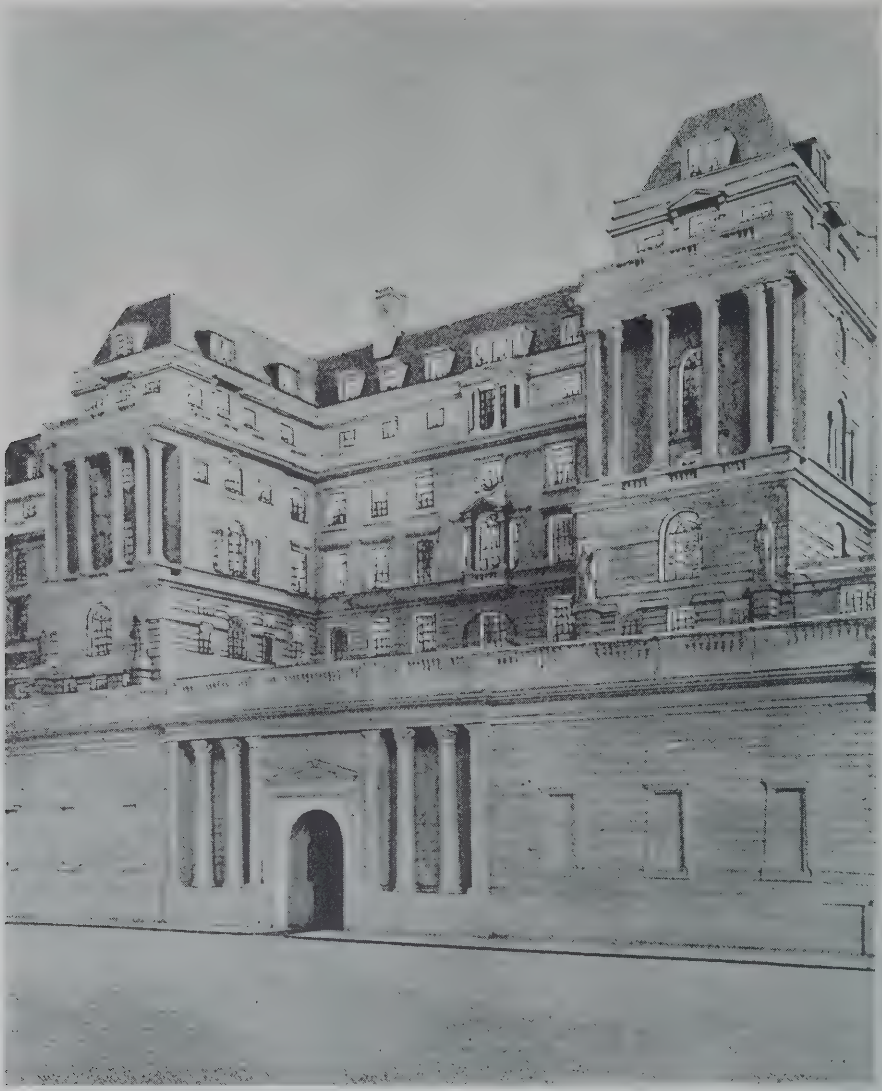
The Directors of the Bank, recognising to the full their trusteeship of a historic building, have faced the problem of its reconstruction with the utmost sympathy for the retention of every feature of the old Bank that could be incorporated without too great a sacrifice of the essential efficiency of the new working organism. They felt that they were perhaps less concerned with the abstract architectural values of the buildings of Campbell, Taylor and Soane—on some of which expert critics themselves are not in accord—than with the sentiment to which they give embodiment of the history and association of the Bank and its familiar and famous place in the affections of the citizens of London. And so they were glad when it was found possible, without undue sacrifice, to follow the precedent set by the Directors of a century ago, who, with Sir John Soane as their architect, retained much of the work of the preceding architects, Campbell and Taylor, in the building which this century inherited. Thus being faced with a similar but vaster problem, the present Court of Directors have been fortunately able to incorporate in the new design much of the actual building and still more of the spirit of the architecture of the old Bank. In its new life, therefore, during the generations to come, the Bank will carry on some of the old familiar associations and the embodiment in architectural expression of the sense of continuity of the Bank and its history.

To the public the most familiar feature of the Bank is the blind defensive outer wall of Soane. This will be retained in its entirety, except for some modifications, principally in the Lothbury front, necessitated by the rearrangement of the entrances and inner yards, which have been designed to meet the necessities of the greater and more complex building. Simplification, too, will be given to the parapet of the outer wall by the removal of the screen wall built as a loopholed sentry walk during the Gordon riots.

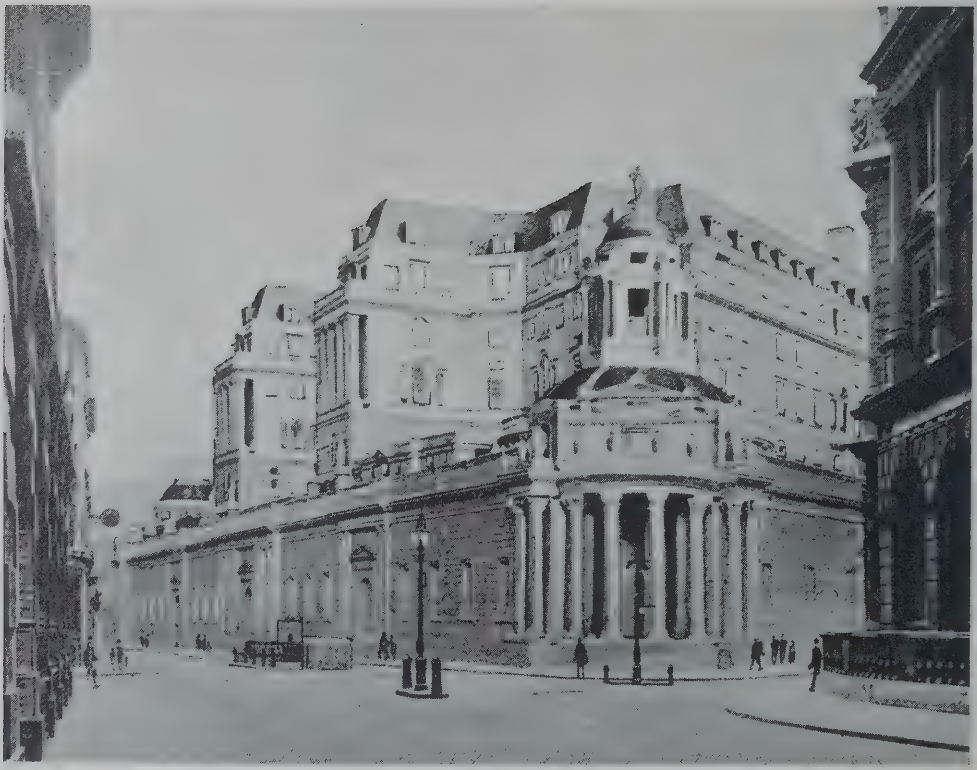
The Directors at first hoped that it would have been possible to retain in their entirety those of the Banking halls of Soane which, lying conformably with the outer wall, would have fitted the new plan. But prolonged study of the problem in all its bearings demonstrated that their protection and support during underpinning and the deep building operations around them, in proximity to the heavy traffic of the street and the vibration of the tube railway, would have involved delay and impediments to the building operations and an ultimate risk to the halls themselves, which the Directors felt they were not justified in incurring.

It was also shown that the external stone work of the lanterns of these Soane halls was decayed and that the facings of the internal walls were so intermixed with brick and plaster without æsthetic rhyme or reason that it may well have been the architect's original intention to paint the wall surfaces, as indeed they have always been painted during living memory. No value dependent on visible texture and craftsmanship will therefore be lost by a faithful reconstruction.

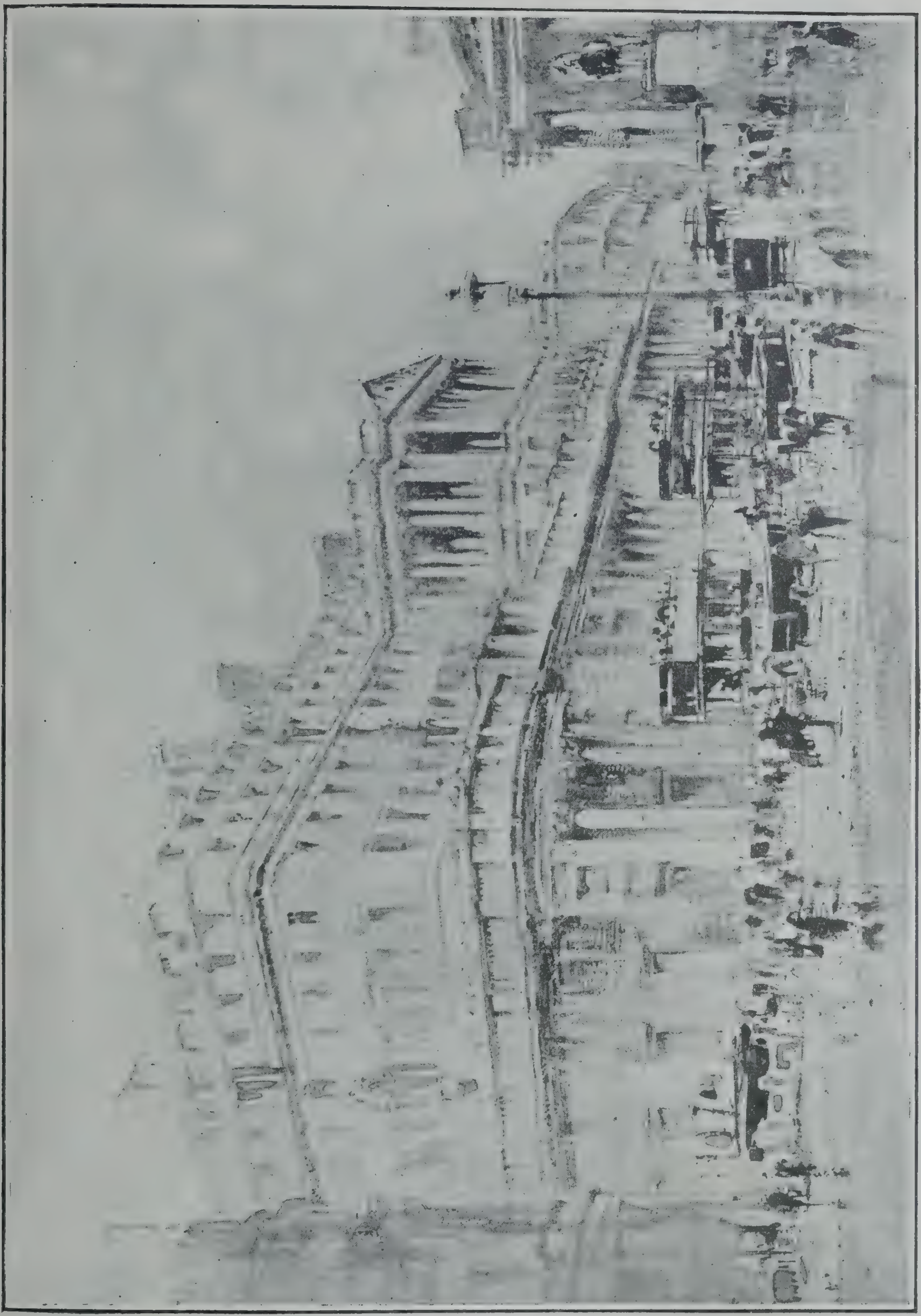
But against the sentimental loss involved in the reconstruction of these Soane halls must be set these two gains. They will be built in reinforced concrete, a material indestructible in itself and homogeneous and interfused with the surrounding structure. While one must regret that Soane's



BANK OF ENGLAND: MAIN ENTRANCE, LOTHBURY, E.C.

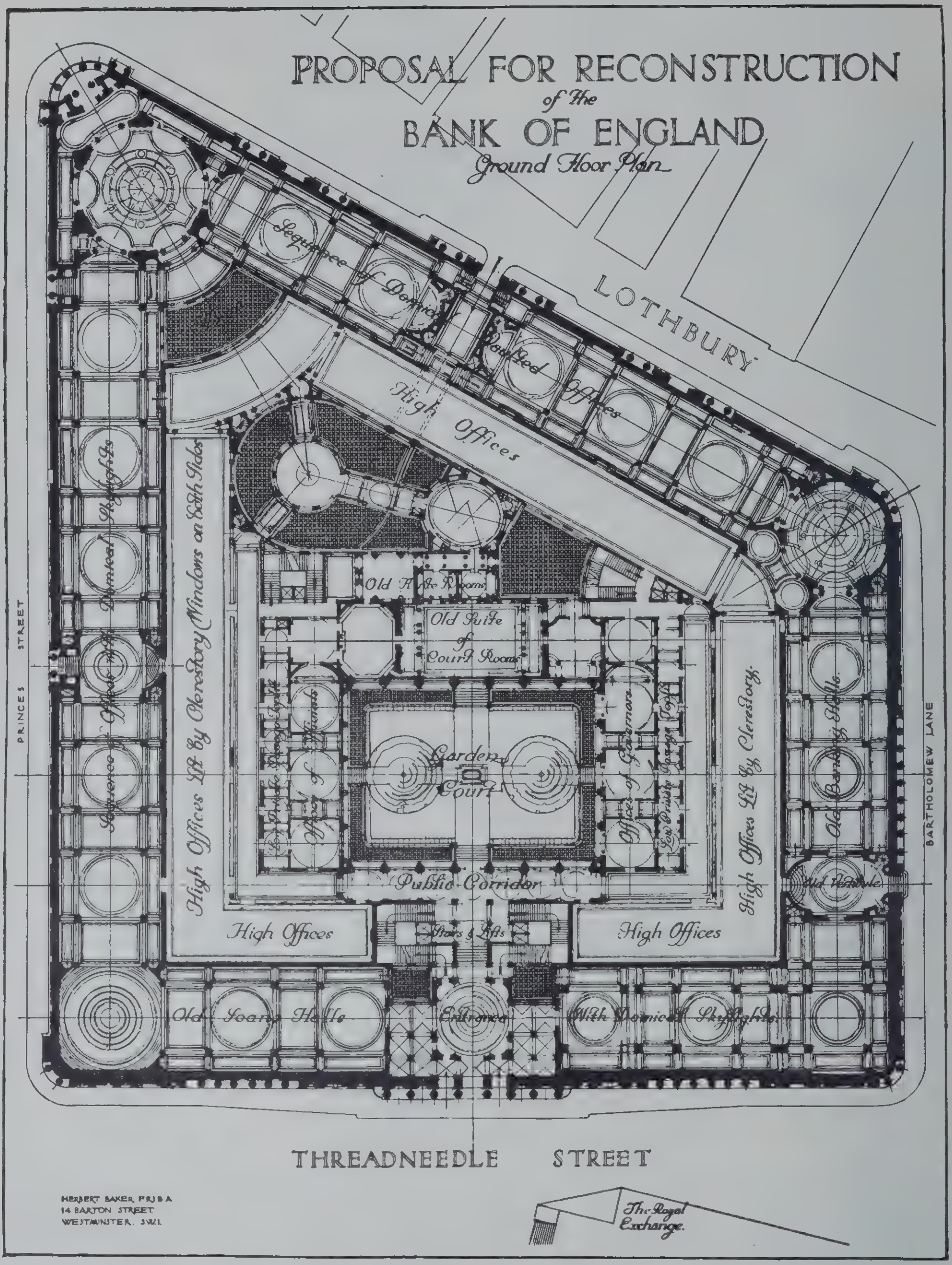


BANK OF ENGLAND: VIEW FROM COLEMAN STREET LOOKING DOWN LOTHBURY.
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.



ORIGINAL SKETCH FOR THE PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.

Published in THE ARCHITECT, July, 1922. Exhibited in the R.A., 1923.



THE FIRST PUBLISHED PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND. HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.

ingenious methods of building—his tile bottle vaulted construction in the Roman manner, for instance—cannot be preserved, one may perhaps be allowed to think that he himself would have welcomed the modern invention of reinforced concrete, as being especially suited to the light domical construction which he used with such skill at the Bank. And secondly, these halls, built by Soane as separate closed rooms—to his regret no doubt, if we may judge by some of his sketches at the Soane Museum—have in the new building been planned axially in open sequence, so that their vaults and caryatid-supported domes will be seen to full advantage down the long vista of the new banking halls.

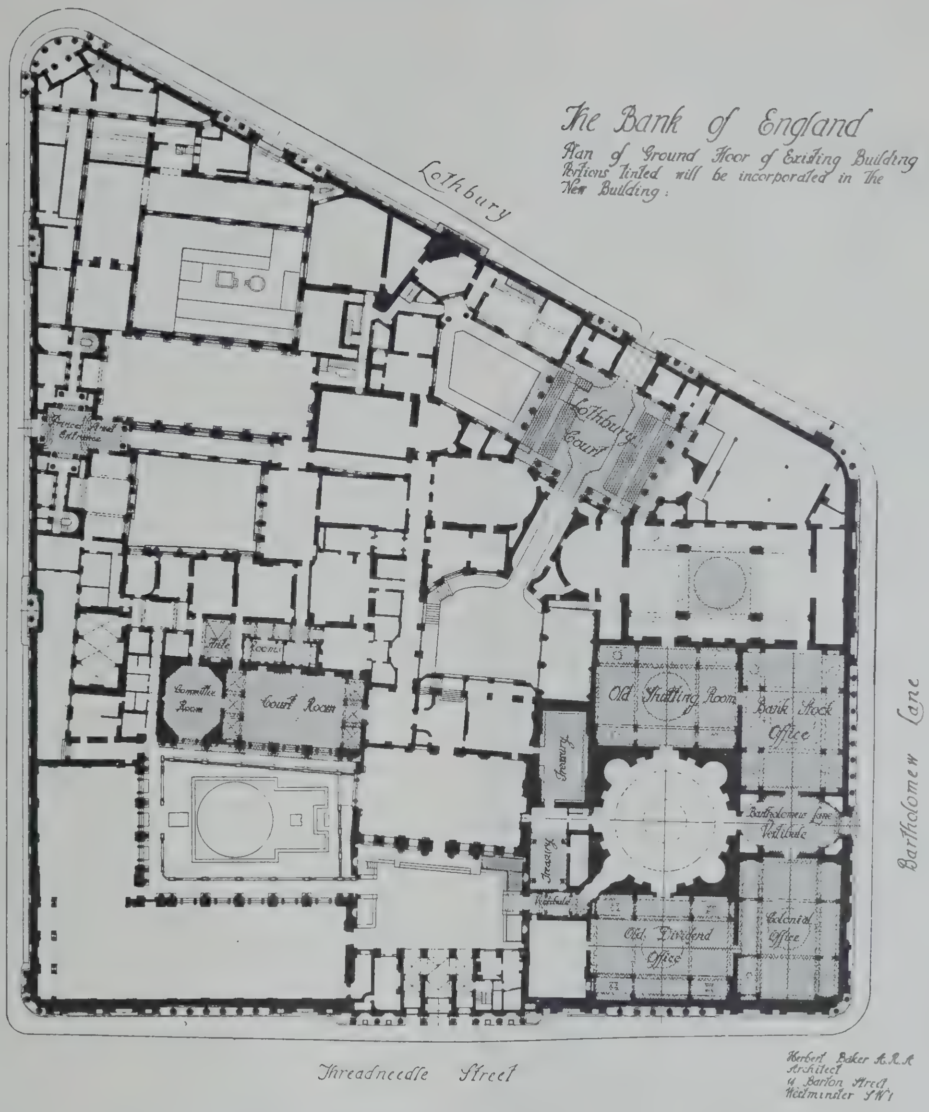
Next perhaps to the outside walls Lothbury Court, with its colonnades and great arches leading to the Bullion Court, is best known to the public. Its chief feature it has fortunately been found possible to incorporate, with some inevitable modification in the new plan, and it will continue to function as of old as a driving way to the Treasury and its vaults.

In the centre of the new plan a large open court will carry on the use and sentiment of the existing Garden Court, which, more than any other feature, gives distinction to the Bank of England amongst the buildings of London and other cities.

The precincts of the Governor and Directors in the enlarged Bank will consist for the greater part of the same or similar sequence of corridors and ante-rooms leading to the old Committee and the Court Room, where the Directors have held their meetings for so many generations. But they will be raised to the first floor level for the enjoyment of longer sunlight over the higher surrounding buildings. There will be a corresponding sequence of rooms on the ground floor leading to the private rooms of the Governor.

Elsewhere the little known but beautiful "Treasury" and "Inner Treasury" and other rooms and lobbies will, it is hoped, be reconstructed and woven organically into the new fabric, where they will be seen by those who do business with the Bank, and it has even been found possible to embody in the plan the existing Princes Street entrance, which is admired by some connoisseurs in spite of its incongruity of style with the rest of the Bank.

In the external aspect the public, from the surrounding streets, will see rising some 50 feet beyond the existing wall and the top-lit banking halls which it screens, the high facade of the new building. As their cornice height is not more than that which would be permitted under the building regulations if the new building rose, as it might have done, sheer from the pavement itself, the light and



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF EXISTING BUILDING:
PORTIONS TINTED WILL BE INCORPORATED IN THE NEW BUILDING (FROM THE PLANS FIRST PUBLISHED).

ir enjoyed by the street and opposite buildings will not be naterially interfered with.

On three fronts projecting columned porticos, where hey will not interfere with the lighting of the ground floor ind where the rooms they screen are necessary for the ractical requirements of the building, have been designed o connect the old lower outer wall and the new high inner acade. These porticos are necessary in the architectural omposition for their value in contrasting the horizontal ind vertical planes of the long masses of the facade. Their ecessity is the greater because of the narrowness of the urrounding streets, from many places of which so little of he higher building will be seen that these projections will orm the only visible link between the two planes of the uilding. But their higher value lies in the expression hey convey of the sense of unity befitting a great building.

From THE ARCHITECT *of May* 1.

The exhibit which will attract most attention is ndoubtedly the model of Mr. Herbert Baker's fine scheme or the reconstruction of the Bank of England, which liffers very materially from the sketch design we have llustrated. Criticism expressed on the subject of the ketch scheme no longer applies. Mr. Baker's detail vas thought by many to be out of keeping with the deliacy of Soane's design. But it will now be admitted that Mr. Baker's work, while not having the somewhat archæoogical suggestion of Soane's work, is quite in keeping vith it, and gives as predominant an expression of refinenent and elegance. Our only criticism would be that the rojecting masses which on three fronts, those of Threadeedle Street, Princes Street and Lothbury, which link ıp the higher buildings with those of Soane, are rather oo marked in their projections, and something less pronounced in emphasis might have been preferable. But in themselves both the semi-circular projection in the Princes Street front, the two projections facing Lothbury, and the broad pedimented mass in the centre of Threadneedle Street front are very pleasing and interesting in their forms. The angle of Lothbury and Princes Street is marked by a dome and lantern, while smaller features emphasise the less important angles of the irregular parallelogram which forms one outline of the site. The Bartholomew Lane front, which doubtless for reason of light and air is without projections, serves to show how useful they are to the architectural scheme. The high mansarded roof, which has been criticised as being out of keeping with so monumental a building, is probably the outcome of practical considerations of light, air and space, and cannot be held to seriously detract from the effect of a very fine and successful composition.

In connection with their £14,000,000 renewals scheme, contracts have been placed by the London Midland and Scottish Railway for new rolling stock, for use on the Cathcart service (Glasgow), with Messrs. R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., of Wishaw, and Messrs. Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., of Motherwell.

Messrs. Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., inform us that they are supplying their patent suspended scaffolding machines complete with platform and over-head protection for the whole of the contract for Devonshire House, Messrs. Holland, Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., having entrusted them with this important work.

SOUTHPORT.—The Health Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Jonathan Partington, Ltd., contractors, Middleton Junction, for the works in connection with the erection of a new isolation hospital on the main Southport to Ormskirk Road, to the plans of the borough engineer, Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.I.C.E. The contract price is in the neighbourhood of £80,000.

Book Notes.

Satellite Towns.*

This is a well-written and forcible exposition of the faith of the modern city maker which runs to 360 pages, of which, however, only 60 are devoted to the general thesis and 300 to a full description of the garden cities, Letchworth and Welwyn. Hampstead, Bournville, Port Sunlight, Gretna and other centres are omitted as not coming within the meaning of the term satellite town, that is, complete communities independent in themselves and not aggregations of population round the outskirts of existing centres or owing their origin to a specialised industrial need. This seems a rather unnecessary limitation, as while the needs of every community differ, the method in which those differences are best met are everywhere the same. The most convenient arrangement of the buildings required, their æsthetic grouping, the consideration of means of communication and the requirements of finance. We cannot learn the art of drawing a certain class of objects without having mastered the art of draughtmanship itself, but having acquired that we are able to use our power in any direction we prefer.

R.A. EXHIBITION. THE JOY OF LIFE.
Alfred J. Oakley, A.R.B.S., Sculptor.

So it is with town planning, the essence of which is the cutting up and arrangement of a site for a given purpose, planning which, instead of being confined to the arrangement of accommodation in a building, becomes the arrangement of many buildings in a site, and just as the planner of a building must not concentrate his attention on any one room in a composition, excluding the thought of other parts of the building, so the town planner to be successful must consider his subject in the broadest and fullest light. Certain sections of accommodation and certain wants are present at Letchworth and Welwyn, but not at Hampstead; they are individual problems needing special treatment, but must be solved by similar methods, and those who can grapple with one problem are quite competent to deal with the other. More than this, there is room and requirement here for a great many schemes like Hampstead, Bournville and Port Sunlight, while it is doubtful whether we are likely to see for many years a great extension of the system of the purely satellite town. The need for the latter may be great in rapidly developing districts in the United States, where they are the natural expression of great commercial expansion, but far less here, where commercial expansion is slowing down and more naturally takes the form of smaller improvement in existing centres.

Letchworth is, of course, a pre-war undertaking, and one which reflects the greatest credit on the pioneers, who have carried out most arduous and successful work in the face of many difficulties. In a space of about 19 years the mileage of its roads has grown from 5¼ miles in 1905 to 18 in 1924, but it must be borne in mind that only some 5 miles of this total has been added since 1918. Twenty-one miles of sewers have been laid, but only 3 of these belong to the post-war period.

Its assessable value was £231,322 in 1918 and is put down as £327,302 in 1924. The receipts from rents and other sources, which were in 1918 £27,680, had increased in 1924 to £39,876, but the expenditure of the company in land development, which in 1918 amounted to £344,750, were in 1924 £416,966, while the ordinary share capital, which in 1918 was £192,944, was in 1924 £194,749.

We mention these figures as they indicate that in spite of undoubtedly good management the post-war development of Letchworth has been slow, especially when compared with the enormous developments of many of our nearer residential and developing districts near existing centres. The conclusion to which we are forced is that, owing to numerous natural and economical circumstances, attention may be more profitably turned towards smaller schemes of development and control than are necessary for the furtherance of satellite cities, and that the attention of the town planner can be most profitably directed into other and smaller channels. In a word, we shall do better work by attending to small streams than to creating or discovering great rivers. Probably the greatest of all boons would be a short measure making the Housing and Town Planning Act obligatory over the whole country, as this would automatically ensure attention being directed towards the solution of the problems which are caused by haphazard development throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Wortley.—The Rural District Council have re-let the contract for the erection of 20 houses at Ecclesfield to Messrs. Mason & Quince, builders, of Wadsley Bridge, near Sheffield, for £9,052.

Westminster.—Mr. Leonard Martin, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared working drawings of the proposed war memorial to animals to be erected at Hyde Park Corner by the R.S.P.C.A. The whole of the base will be in granite similar to the horse troughs, the bas-relief will be in Portland stone or granite and the group indicating the wounded horse and dog will be in bronze. The modelling, carving and bronze work have been designed and will be executed by Mr. Walter Gilbert, who recently designed and carved the high altar at Liverpool Cathedral. A drinking fountain is indicated at each end of the memorial and the horse troughs will be brought into line with the memorial.

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*"The Building of Satellite Towns," by C. R. Purdom. Printed in The First Garden City and Published in London by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. 25s. net.

The Action of Water Upon Copper Pipes.

By John C. Thresh, M.D. Manch., D.Sc. Lond., F.I.C., Etc.

From the "Lancet," March 28, 1925.

Copper pipes have apparently been used on a limited scale for many years as service pipes for conveying water; tinned copper pipes and cylinders are very largely used for hot water installations, and in many cases this hot water is laid on to the kitchen and the water is used for domestic purposes. Apparently in some cases, plain copper pipes and cylinders are used, in which case the water would be in immediate contact with the metal.

Recently, one of these installations was examined, and the water as supplied to the institution was found to contain 0·04 parts of copper per 100,000. The whole plant had been in use for years, and the hot water was used for all purposes without giving rise to any complaints or even to any suspicion of its being unwholesome. The question submitted to me by the architect was, whether I could approve of a similar installation for a much larger institution in the same district using water from the same public supply, which water had a marked effect upon iron and galvanised iron pipes, especially when hot. Before expressing a definite opinion, I put myself in communication with people using copper pipes and with the "Copper and Brass Users' Association." At their request, a series of experiments were also undertaken (the results of which will be referred to later), and, finally, I expressed the opinion that copper pipes could be used for the institution with perfect safety.

Effect of Ingestion of Minute Quantities of Copper.

Meantime, careful research was made for records of the action of copper on the human body, and it was only in out-of-date publications that the opinion was expressed that cases of chronic copper poisoning did occur from the ingestion of minute quantities of copper, and in these cases they never appeared to arise from the use of copper pipes for water or copper vessels for cooking. Until a comparatively recent period, however, there seems to have been a widely held opinion that copper was as poisonous as lead, but this opinion began to be doubted when the causes of food poisoning were investigated. Before this period, if any article of food or drink had caused illness, and had been in contact with copper, no further investigation was deemed necessary. The poisoning was attributed to the copper. Within the last five years a jury returned a verdict of "death from copper and lead poisoning" because the analyst who examined the stomach certified that he found traces of lead and copper therein. The water used in the neighbourhood was said to act on lead, but chronic lead poisoning was unknown, and when the water was, at a little later date, carefully examined, it was found to have a barely perceptible action on lead. The symptoms as described by the parents indicated that death was due to food poisoning. The trace of lead found in the system may have been derived from the water; copper is a normal constituent of the body. Cases of this kind get recorded and the erroneous nature of the conclusion may be difficult to prove. In connection with copper poisoning, if cases of this kind are excluded, there is no evidence of copper in small quantities being a poison or of its being able to produce a condition of chronic poisoning. Of all the authorities consulted two only need be quoted.

Prof. W. E. Dixon, F.R.S., in his "Manual of Pharmacology" (4th edition, p. 412), says:—

> "There is no evidence that man is ever affected with chronic copper poisoning, so that the use of copper cooking vessels and the employment of minute amounts of copper to 'improve' the appearance of peas, may not be so harmful as might be supposed."

Dr. Dixon Mann, in his "Forensic Medicine and Toxicology" (2nd edition, p. 484), refers to the older views about copper poisoning and adds:—

> "Formerly toxicologists shared these views, and never questioned the existence of chronic copper poisoning; modern authorities, on the other hand, with few exceptions, state that it is unknown. . . . For the present, whilst allowing the possible existence of chronic copper poisoning, it may be accepted that the cumulative action of minute doses of copper is infinitely less injurious to human beings than is the case with similar doses of lead. . . . Copper is almost constantly present in the system and is chiefly eliminated by the bowels."

It is now well known that wheat, barley, and many other articles of food and drink contain copper, hence the presence of traces in the human body.

The Limits of Safety.

Lehman (Archiv Hygiene, xxiv.) calculates that each individual takes into his body daily 20 mg. of copper, and Tschirch, confirming this, adds that so long as the total quantity of copper ingested does not exceed 100 mg. daily, there can be no question of injury to health. In works on practical hygiene or water analyses, whilst details for the method of detection are given, an opinion is rarely expressed as to the amount permissible. Wanklyn deals with lead and copper as though their effects were identical, and simply says: "Water should contain less than $^{1}/_{10}$ of a grain of lead or copper per gallon." Lehman, in his "Methods of Practical Hygiene," translated by the late Sir William Crookes, appears to regard copper as practically harmless, saying: "The danger of chronic poisoning by . . . or drinking water . . . probably never existed." From a careful consideration of all the evidence available, I have arrived at the conclusion that when the average amount of copper in the whole day's supply does not exceed $^{1}/_{10}$ gr. per gallon (=0·14 parts per 100,000) the water can be considered as perfectly wholesome.

Action of Potable Waters on Copper and Tinned Copper.

Having arrived at this conclusion, it became necessary to ascertain the action of potable water on copper and tinned copper, and, as these articles may vary considerably, certified specimens were obtained of (*a*) electrolytic copper; (*b*) copper complying with the specification of the British Engineering Standards Association, which contains 99·25 per cent. of the pure metal, and (*c*) the G.P. standard copper, which contains 99·7 per cent of pure metal. It may be said at once, that no appreciable difference in the action upon any of these three could be detected whatever the nature of the water used in the experiment. Two kinds of tinned copper were obtained, one in which the coating contained 99 per cent of pure tin, and the other in which the coating only contained 50 per cent. of tin. The remainder was obviously lead, and whilst the copper coated with 99 per cent. tin practically withstands the action of all, except acid, waters, the 50 per cent. tin coating yields lead almost as freely as an ordinary lead pipe. Copper coated with 99 per cent. tin may be generally applicable, but the copper coated with 50 per cent. tin is as dangerous as lead, and its use for water service pipes should be strictly forbidden. If the water is one which does not act on lead, then the tinning is unnecessary, and only adds to the cost of the pipes. If the water acts on lead, then there is no advantage in using this so-called tinned pipe, and it becomes a great source of danger, since the user, deeming himself safe in using tinned copper pipes, is running all the risks of lead poisoning exactly as though he were using lead pipes. One of the acid waters experimented with took up a dangerous amount of lead from a copper pipe coated with the 99 per cent. tin, but waters of this type are very exceptional.

New copper pipe is a little more freely acted upon for the first few days. This is probably due to the rough surface and a thin coating of oxide. The effect of surface is shown if three copper slips of the same size are put into equal volumes of the same water and allowed to stand for an equal number of hours. A strip which has been exposed to air, used in this condition, yields more copper than a strip which has been cleansed by rubbing with petrol and finest emery, whilst a strip which has been burnished by more vigorous treatment in the same way, will yield much less metal to the water than either of the others. If the water is changed daily from the third or fourth day, the results obtained are practically identical, showing that the effect of surface has passed away.

The action of water on copper is similar to that of the action on lead, the metal taking up oxygen from solution and an oxide being formed. The solubility of the copper oxide is very much less than that of lead oxide, and the affinity of the copper for oxygen appears to be very much less than that of lead. Possibly about 0·025 part per 100,000 copper or oxide may be in molecular solution, but anything above this seems to be in a colloid condition or in a state of coarse suspension, since filtration through fine filter paper, asbestos, or porcelain removes nearly all the copper. When any appreciable action is taking place, the water becomes dull, but under ordinary circumstances (unlike lead) no visible deposit forms; therefore there does not appear to be any danger from deposits in the pipes.

Cautions in the Use of Copper Pipes.

Under certain conditions, as when an electric current traverses the pipes, action is enormously accelerated, and a perceptible pale-blue deposit forms which easily dissolves in very dilute acid and gives a blue colour when an excess of ammonia is added. It is obvious, therefore, that such pipes should not be used for earthing currents. It may be added that in recent years, complaints of the action of water on metal pipes have greatly increased in frequency, and there is little doubt that the cause is the use of such pipes, especially by amateur electricians, for this purpose.

When copper pipes are now in use, the only complaints which occur are (1) of a green deposit at joints, and (2) the green staining of porcelain enamel by drippings from taps. These effects are due to the accumulation of copper oxycarbonate from the evaporation of the water, and are easily remedied if proper attention is given to the joints and taps. They do not necessarily indicate a dangerous condition of the water.

Experiments With Various Waters.

Experiments have been made with waters derived from large sources of supply from all parts of the kingdom, and waterworks' engineers, analysts, and medical officers of health have shown their interest by collecting and sending typical samples.

With water of different types, the following results were obtained :—

	Copper.*	Moorland water (*cont.*)	Copper.*
River water of moderate		Hardness 1°	0·057
temporary hardness—			to 0·075
London	0·04	,, 1°	0·15
Surrey	0.025	,, 2·75°	0·15
Hampshire	0·035	,, 1° (very acid)	0·65
An unfiltered river water	0·06	Acid neutralised with chalk	0·01
Deep well waters—		Hardness 2·3°	0·05
Chalk	0·000	,, 4°	0·00
Limestone	0·05	,, 0·5°	0·10
New Red Sandstone	0·01	,, 4°	0·045
An alkaline water—		,, 5°	0·06
Thanet Sand	0·04	Spring waters—	
Ditto	0·025	Hardness 21°	0·05
Greensand water—		,, 3°	0·075
Hardness 4°	0·01	,, 15°	0·06
Moorland water—		Very pure distilled water—	
Hardness 4°	0·033	Hardness 0°	0·14–0·20
	to 0·065	+4 mg. $MgCl_2$, hardness 4	0·020
,, 3°	0·01	+4 mg. NaCl, hardness 0	0·01

* Copper taken up in 24 hours (parts per 100,000).

The process for estimating the copper which gives the most reliable results is exactly the same as that for estimating the action of water on lead, described in "The Examination of Waters and Water Supplies" (third edition, p. 332), copper foil being substituted for lead foil, and a solution of copper sulphate for the standard lead acetate.

Comparative Solvent Powers of Hot and Cold Water.

Experiments were made with hot water, and the results indicate that so long as the water contains oxygen and remains in contact with copper, some metal is taken up, for example :—

A neutral water—

Copper taken up by cold water in 24 hours	0·005 and 0·01
Copper taken up by nearly boiling water in 48 hours	0·033 ,, 0·065

An acid moorland water—

Copper taken up by cold water in 24 hours	0·065
Copper taken up by nearly boiling water in 48 hours	1·3
Repeated	1·44

In cold water, the amount of copper taken up in three hours is one-third to one-fourth of that taken up in 24 hours. When the action is very slight in 24 hours, the amount of metal taken up in three hours is too small to estimate, though its presence can be detected by the reduced phenolphthalein test, which will show one part of copper in 100 million parts of water.

Whatever the nature of the service pipes used, the water which has stood therein throughout the night should be run off before any is drawn for drinking or beverage-making purposes. It is exceedingly likely that if this precaution were always taken there would be fewer complaints of turbidity, and the risk of any effect upon health would be largely decreased. It is especially necessary where lead pipes are used, and it will be advisable where copper or galvanised iron is utilised.

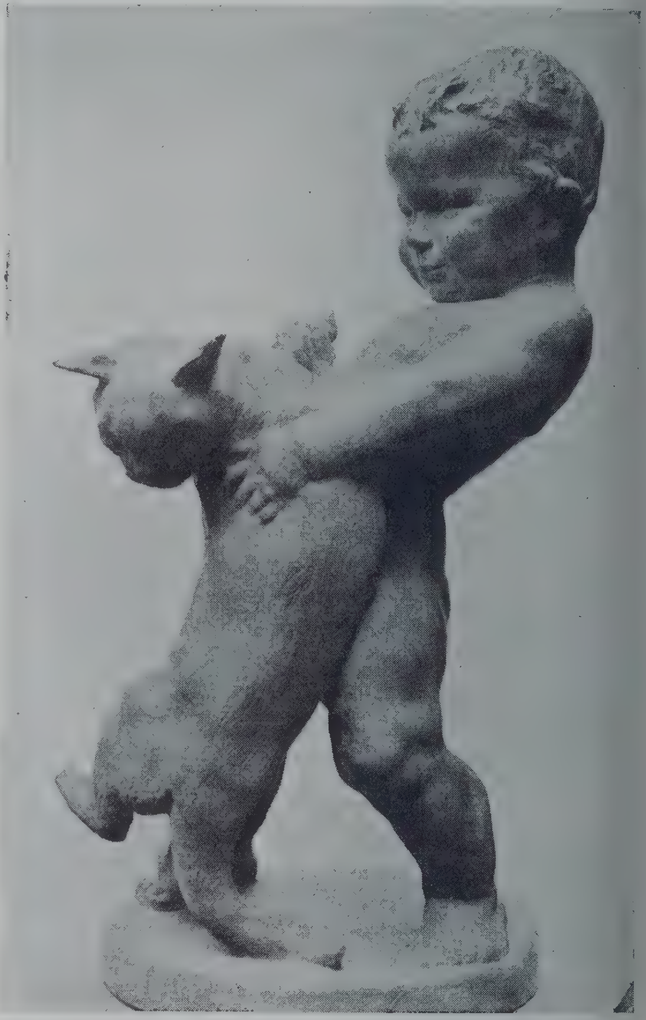
That very minute quantities of copper in water have an algicidal and bactericidal action is well known, but water standing in copper pipes for 24 hours cannot be depended upon to be free from objectionable bacteria. Very conflicting results have been obtained, yet the above statement seems well established.

Arsenic in Copper.

It is well known that arsenic, in traces, is found in most copper, and experiments were made to ascertain if any was taken up by water. Only one sample of water was found to take up any trace, and it was one which contained a considerable amount of sodium bicarbonate in solution, and was therefore distinctly alkaline. This water, when kept in contact with arsenical copper for 11 days, took up 0·003 mg. of arsenic per 100,000. With one day's contact, no arsenic could be detected. The small amount of arsenic allowed in the copper used can, therefore, be considered as without effect. Experiments made with "drawn" copper and "rolled" copper, both arsenical and non-arsenical, did not show that any one kind was preferable to another, so far as the action of water thereon was concerned.

Conclusions.

Summarised briefly, the conclusions arrived at are :—1. That copper is far less acted upon by water than is iron or lead. 2. That copper being vastly less deleterious than lead, copper pipes are far safer than lead pipes. 3. That copper pipes can be used for all waters which are not acid in reaction. 4. That acid waters should never be used until the acidity has been removed by treatment. Having been so treated, copper service pipes can be used. 5. That practically all waters take up traces of copper if allowed to stand sufficiently long therewith, but that under all ordinary circumstances the amount taken up is far too small to endanger health.



R.A. EXHIBITION. GARDEN GROUP (LEAD).
P. Lindsey Clark, A.R.B.S., Sculptor.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

May 15, 1875.

Sunderland Town Hall Competition.

The Town Council of Sunderland have lately advertised for designs for a Council Chamber and Offices, Museum and Library, to be erected at the north end of the Public Park. Last week the subject was brought before a meeting of the Council. Some members complained not only that the Town Hall Committee had issued the advertisement without consulting the Council, but that to erect public offices in the park would be to destroy its beauty. It was, therefore, moved "That no further steps be taken in the matter of the Town Hall until it has been decided by the Court of Chancery whether the Council has any right to build on the park or not."

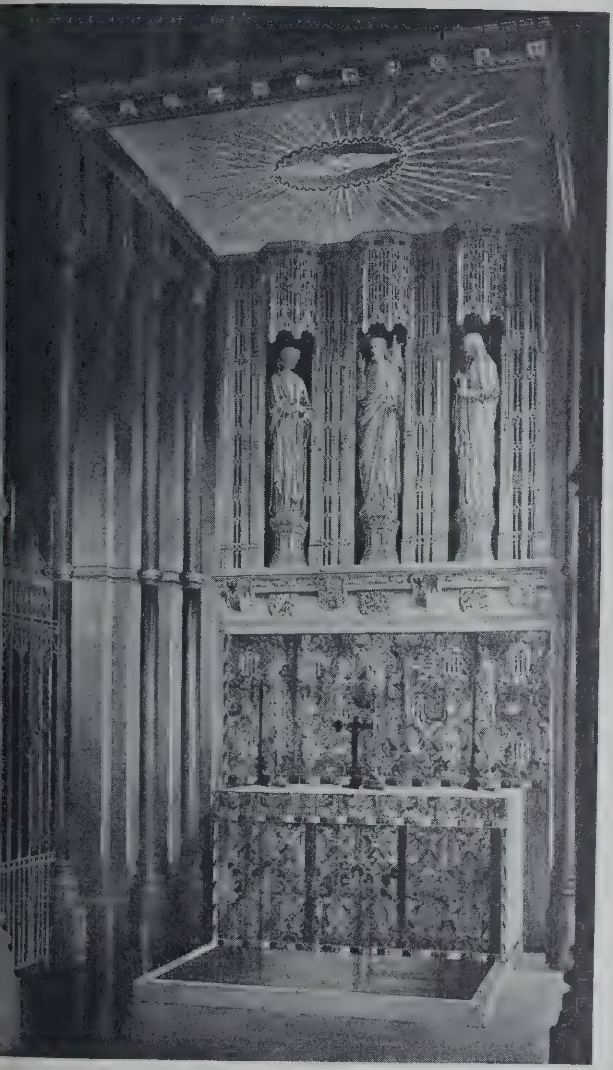
A discussion followed which resulted in 14 voting for and 4 against the motion, several of the members of the Council having declined to vote. Intending competitors had therefore better be cautious before they undertake the expense and trouble of preparing plans in this case.

St. James's Catholic Church, Spanish Place, London.

War Memorial Chapel.

During the past first quarter of this century, side by side ith the development of modern classical architecture, ere has been a steadily increasing number of Gothic amples in which the principles left to us by the Middle ges have been more completely revived than was possible the nineteenth century. Another such example will ortly be completed at St. James's Church, Spanish ace, London, in the altar and reredos designed for the ar Memorial Chapel by Mr. Geoffrey Webb and Mr. J. nold Crush, F.R.I.B.A. It forms the continuation of furnishing of this War Memorial, which includes the baster Painted Stations of the Cross, and the three nted windows for the Army, Navy and Air Force, igned and carried out by Mr. Geoffrey Webb. The eme will eventually be completed by a wrot iron le which will screen off the whole chapel from the rest he church, as the baptistry has already been screened. s altar and reredos follow the principles which culated in the fifteenth century in examples like those in ry VII's Chapel at Westminster, and in Chantry Chapels Winchester Cathedral Church, where the design is erned by the existence of a blank wall instead of a lioned window. But the arrangement here is completed the plain wall surface between the reredos and altar g draped with an embroidered upper frontal, and the dos surmounted by a wooden tester, painted and gilt.

he reredos itself, being executed in Caen stone by srs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham, consists of three niches, containing images of the Risen Christ in the centre, with St. Thomas and St. Mary Magdalen on either side, thus making the subject of the Resurrection the culminating point of the War Memorial, with the Stations of the Cross leading up to it, and the tester with the symbol of the Holy Dove surmounting it. These figures are to be executed in White English alabaster picked out in colour.



REREDOS, WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, SPANISH PLACE, LONDON.
MESSRS. GEOFFREY WEBB & J. ARNOLD CRUSH, F.R.I.B.A.

They stand beneath pierced tabernacles flanked by shafts with tracery pierced right through to show the dark space behind. Below the figures runs a cornice in which emblems of the three figures are placed between shields blazoned with the arms of the donor.

A perspective view in water colour by Mr. H. Johnstone, now being exhibited in the Royal Academy, gives an excellent idea of the scheme when completed.

Architect's Claim for Fees.

In the King's Bench Division on Thursday and Friday before Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Mr. Harold Griffiths, architect, of Lancaster Road, South Norwood, sued Mr. C. Harman, of Sunnyside, Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, claiming £165 as fees in respect of work done as an architect at defendant's request.

Mr. Pitman, K.C., and Mr. H. W. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant was represented by Mr. Croom Johnson.

Mr. Pitman said the fees related to plans for a house which was abandoned by the defendant as being too costly.

Plans were then prepared for an entirely new scheme, which was also abandoned when difficulties arose in connection with the site. There was other work included in the claim, but all the items were recognised scale charges. By his defence defendant alleged that the plaintiff had broken his contract inasmuch as he had been employed to make plans for a house not to exceed £1,300 in cost, and had, in fact, drawn plans for a house costing £2,000. It was also said that plaintiff was instructed to prepare plans for a cheaper house, but had retired from the work before the house was completed, thus repudiating the contract. Defendant also counterclaimed damages for alleged negligence with regard to a staircase.

His Lordship: Was any house built at all by Jack or anybody else ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Croom Johnson said that ultimately a house was built under a builder's direction. Plaintiff declined to act and the builder proceeded to build the house largely on his own plans.

Mr. Pitman said his client had built some houses which attracted the defendant's attention. It was in that way that they met. Defendant said he wanted a house built at a cost of about £1,500. Plans were accordingly drawn, but the cost was considerably increased by the alterations which the defendant suggested.

Plaintiff, giving evidence, in support of his claim, said he was a F.S.I. of considerable experience. Defendant had given him rough sketches from which to prepare his plans. He also prepared the specifications which were sent to the builders to form a basis for tenders. Ultimately the defendant refused to accept his advice and as an architect witness was bound to retire from the work. He denied any negligence with regard to the staircase, for which the usual procedure was followed.

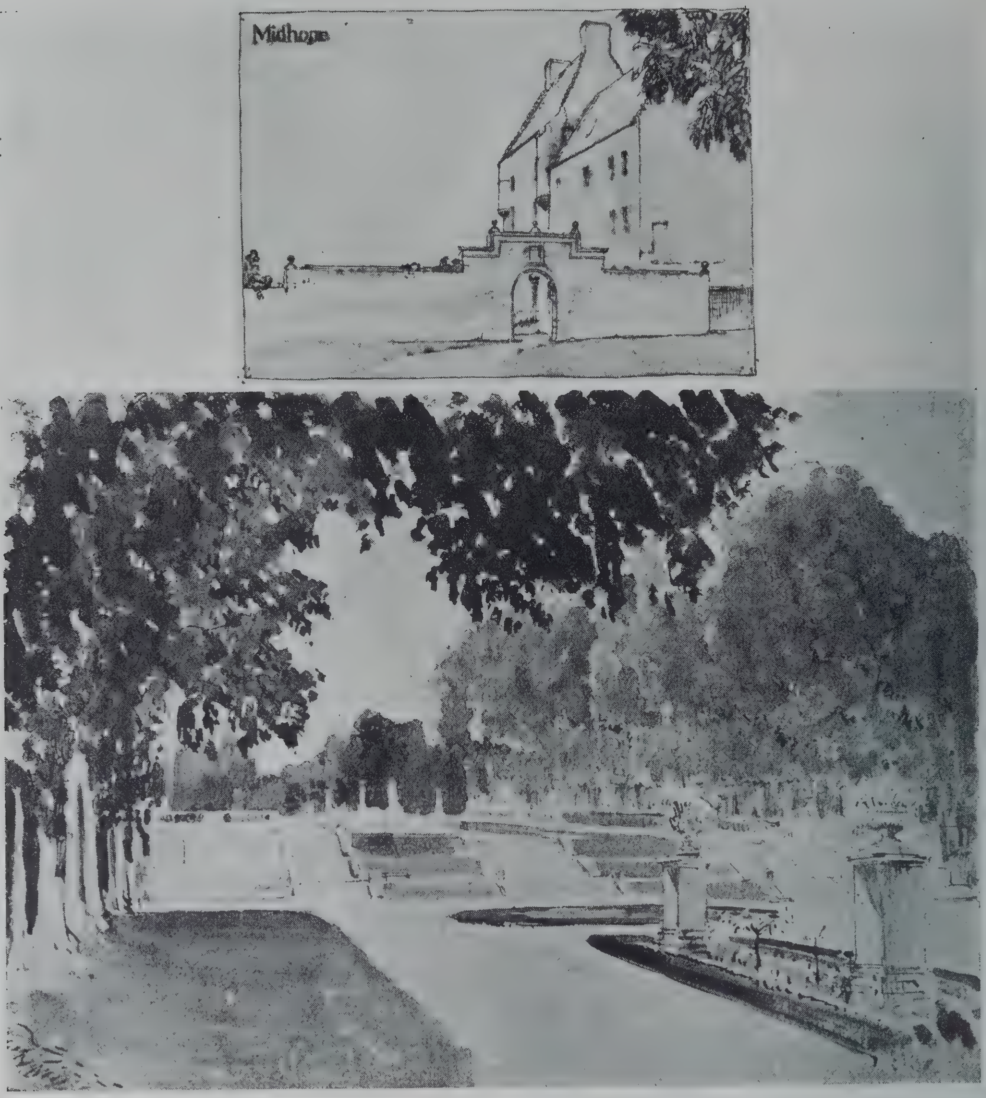
Cross-examined, plaintiff denied that defendant told him he did not want to spend more than £1,300 on building after the land had been bought. He did not tell the defendant that the price of the house would be £1,100 or £1,200.

Mr. George L. Elkington, architect and surveyor, of Messrs. Elkington and Sons, said the fees charged were correct.

For the defendant, Mr. J. W. S. Burmeister, F.R.I.B.A., of Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, said in evidence that he could see no duty on the plaintiff under the circumstances to retire from the engagement. He did not think the plaintiff had reached the point in his work which would entitle him to claim two-thirds of his remuneration on the ground of abandonment.

Mr. Elphick, of Messrs Neale and Co., builders, expressed the opinion that the specification, as drawn, gave no protection to the building owner.

Giving judgment, his lordship pointed out that if an architect was employed to do a specific thing he was not entitled to be paid for doing something else. It was always difficult to find out what an architect was employed to do, but if he stopped in the middle and said he would go no further, then, generally, he was not entitled to be paid. The real trouble in the case was that the architect produced a plan which resulted in the receipt of building tenders which were higher than the building owner wanted to go. There was no doubt a great deal of talk between



TWO SKETCHES PURCHASED BY "THE ARCHITECT" FROM THE LATE ADRIAN BERRINGTON EXHIBITION NOW OPEN AT THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

the parties about the region of price in which the owner wanted to keep the price of the building. Of course, if an architect, whatever the arrangement might be, produced plans which were out of all connection with the scheme, he cannot recover his fees, because, whatever the contract was, it was not that. The trouble was that the architect here had produced a plan which as the tenders turned out was a bit above what the building owner wanted to pay. The owner did not say, as he might have done, that the architect's services had been of no use to him, and that he wouldn't pay for the work. He said that they would try again and endeavour to be more economical. His lordship himself thought that if the matter had gone right through the builder would have said at the end that the first plan was no use, and that he would have paid for the second with some sort of accommodation in respect of the first plan. But the second set of plans were not abandoned in the usual way. The owner decided to invite tenders, and after receiving the lowest tender, to give the work to some other contractor at the price. The architect did not like that, and retired from the work. But he did not make it clear to the owner what his reason was. His lordship was bound to say that he thought the plaintiff might have explained it a little more to the defendant. Plaintiff had merely said to the defendant that the lowest tender ought to have been accepted, and there he left it. In those circumstances was the architect to be in the same position as if the work had been abandoned under the scheme by the owner ?

His lordship certainly thought the architect was entitled to treat himself as being discharged by the building owner, but he did not think that he was necessarily entitled to the full scale fees because his specification was sketchy. The question of the scale fees was an important one, with which he did not propose to deal. He had to decide how much the architect ought to get on a *quantum meruit* basis under all the circumstances. He had come to the conclusion that he would give him £80 for his work.

Undoubtedly, the plaintiff did make a little mistake with regard to the staircase in the plan. On the counter-clai therefore, he gave the defendant £20, the cost of putting t matter right. Judgment was accordingly entered for t plaintiff for £80 on the claim with costs, and for the defenda on the counter-claim for £20 with costs.

Alpine Paintings at the Alpine Club Rooms 23 Savile Row.

The public has shown its keen love for this class painting, and when the exhibition closes it will mo decidedly have been a success financially. From the poi of view of general interest it will also score a success. T variety of styles in which the Alpine scenery has been paint maintains the interest of the visitor When the work Miss Hilda Hechle is placed near that of Miss Rosa Wal one is bound to admit that both in their different wa charm one greatly. Miss Hilda Hechle recently held exhibition at the St. George's Gallery which was review in these columns. Other journals thought, as ourselv very favourably of her work, and from reports one hea her exhibition was a decided success. Miss Wallis showing three in the present exhibition, Nos. 11, 14 and 1 They all illustrate flower fields in spring time, fields whi lie on the lower mountain slopes, brilliant colouring ill trating happiness and joy, with the distant mounta giving a sombre background to the riot of colours in t foreground.

Nos. 28 and 32 compel our attention ; both are by t same artist, Cecil A. Hunt, A.R.W.S. No. 28, " Roseg," might easily be considered by many as the clever picture in the exhibition. A rugged mountain peak risi above its immediate neighbours, not unlike the Matterho

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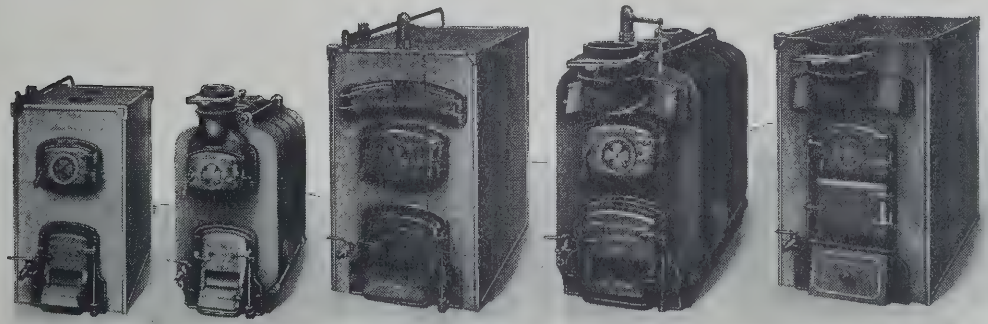

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in shape. The time is early dawn; the peak is just catching the first rays of the rising sun; the sky has not altogether thrown off the tones of night, being a bright yellow fading towards the upper part of the picture into deep blue green. The rendering of the ice and snow is masterly; the mind is compelled to realise the stillness and solitude. No. 32, "Evening in the Rhone Valley," is quite different. The mountains are full of quiet mystery. The sun is sinking low, just lighting the lake and low-lying details of the picture. The lake is a light blue colour, supplying just sufficient brilliancy of colour to give the sombre mountain sides that mysterious interest that heralds the coming of twilight. The purchaser of this picture has secured a treasure that will give him ever-increasing pleasure.

Nos. 76 and 80, with 116, are paintings of Alpine subjects, rendered in a style much in favour in Queen Victoria's time. To-day the camera gives us these correct representations of high snow fields and cows browsing in the rock-strewn meadows on the lower mountain slopes. To-day the artist is expected to depict the soul and mystery of the mountains.

The R.I.B.A. Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday evening, May 12, last. It must be counted as a most successful event, in so far as the Royal Institute and the late Society of Architects met together as a unified body representing the architectural interests of the whole Empire. The after-dinner speeches will long be remembered as being of a very high order of merit and interest. Lord Peel (First Commissioner of Works), in proposing the "Royal Institute of British Architects and Allied Societies," emphasised the growing public appreciation for beautiful architecture. He further remarked that the old Lady of Threadneedle Street was getting tired of the old bungalow in which she lived, and that, excited by the return of the gold standard, she was rising three or four storeys. The President responded with one of his characteristically well thought out speeches. Lord Sumner, in proposing "The Arts," contributed possibly the most humourous speech of the evening; he also scored some very telling points in the midst of much appreciative laughter. Lord Riddell, replying to Sir Lionel Earle, expressed the opinion that we were so used to seeing the beauties of English architecture as expressing modern buildings that we seemed to forget them. His speech was full of sterling patriotism. Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir Lionel Earle, Mr. R. C. Norman and Major Harry Barnes were the other speakers. Sir Lionel Earle, in the course of his remarks, stated that he had suggested the name of an English architect in connection with the erection of the new British Embassy building in Washington. During his somewhat recent visit to the United States he had been very favourably impressed with the system of architectural education. Mr. R. C. Norman, of the L.C.C., was the last speaker, The company were undoubtedly very keen to hear his speech, and, in replying for the visitors, he undoubtedly from the L.C.C.'s point of view, made a very convincing defence of their action in respect to Waterloo Bridge. The annual dinner this year, which was naturally of considerable importance, marking as it did the close of the vexed question of unification, was a pronounced success, and the cordial feeling exhibited, with the enthusiasm shown, augurs well for the future of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Stretford.—The Housing Committee have decided to proceed with the erection of 180 houses on the King's Road site and 180 on the Derbyshire Lane site.

Watford.—The Corporation estimates to build 300 houses by the end of October, 1926.—Seventy-four houses are to be erected on the Council's Wiggenhall housing estate.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned loans of £23,000 for the Wiggenhall Road and bridge improvements.—Plans passed: 5 houses, Parkside Drive, for Mr. R. G. Brightman; extensions, Whippendell Road, for Sun Engraving Co.

General News.

Accrington.—Work has now been commenced on the extensions to the "Broad Oaks Works" at Accrington of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd.; the drawings have been prepared by their own staff. The building work contract has been let to S. Cunliffe & Sons, builders, Accrington; the steelwork contract to Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Altrincham.—The Urban District Council have accepted the tender of £35,840 of J. Collier, builder, Branthall Moor Road, Stockport, for the erection of 74 class "A" houses on the Oldfield Brow Estate at Altrincham. Plans by the District Surveyor, Mr. H. E. Brown, Town Hall, Altrincham.

Barnsley.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. R. Shephard. M.I.M.E., at the Town Hall, Hoyland, for erection of 80 houses at Cobean Lane, Elsecar. The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Johnson & Sons, builders, Wombwell, for 60 of the houses, and the tender of W. Chappell, builder, Chapeltown, Sheffield, for 20 houses.

Bermondsey.—Plans passed: Extension to premises, Morgan's Lane, for Mr. W. Sydney Trent, architect for Messrs. Boord & Sons; building, Queen Elizabeth Street, for Mr. F. M. Kirby, architect for Messrs. Courage & Co.; warehouse, Potter's Fields, for Messrs. Stock, Page & Stock, architects for Messrs. Leach & Co., Ltd.

Brighton.—The Corporation have expressed approval of the proposal for the construction of a motorway between London and Brighton, subject however to the reservation of the right to criticise and deal with details more particularly when the matter comes before Parliament.—Plans are to be prepared for the reconstruction of the Aquarium.—A revised specification has been prepared for 15 houses in Hereford Street and tenders are to be invited.—A site at Rottingdean is recommended for purchase for the construction of a reservoir. —The Works Committee have accepted the tender, £10,537, of Messrs. Heenan & Froude, Ltd., for reconstructing the refuse destructor.—The Waterworks Committee have accepted the tender, £10,940, of Messrs. Williams, Tarr & Co., Ltd., for the erection of a reinforced concrete service reservoir in Ditchling Road.—Plans passed: 20 houses, Mafeking Road, for Mr. G. Ayling; 12 houses, Stanmer Villas, for Mr. W. J. Burstow; depot, Freshfield Road, for Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.; alterations, Old Ship Hotel, for Messrs. R. Bacon & Co., Ltd.; 4 houses, Princes Terrace, for Mr. J. W. Holloway.

Bristol.—Twenty-six plots at Knowle are being leased to Mr. A. E. Oaten for the erection of houses on behalf of G.W.R. employees.—Contracts for the erection of 636 houses on various estates have been allocated to Mr. H. E. Green, J. Knox, Messrs. Gibbs & Davies, Messrs. Turner & Co., Mr. F. W. J. Roe, Mr. G. Howell and Messrs. E. A. W. Poole & Sons. The total contract prices are £278,780.

Burnley.—The Carnegie trustees have approved the plans for the new Central Library, prepared by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Race.

Burton-on-Trent.—The Corporation have prepared a scheme for the erection of 298 houses on land to be acquired in Wheatley Lane, High Bank Road and Wyggeston Street, the cost being estimated at £190,000. Meanwhile tenders are to be invited for the lay-out of one of the estates.

Bury.—Mr. Roger Wood, architect, of Bury, is preparing the plans of a new golf house for the committee of the Tottington Golf Club.

Chesterfield.—Loan sanction for £32,045 has been given for the erection of 16 houses in Highfield Lane and 48 in Stand Road.—Consideration is being given to the erection of shops on the Highfield Hall estate.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £29,565 for the erection of 62 houses in Stand Road.—Plans passed: rebuilding retort houses, chemical works, for Messrs. Tyson & Bradley, Ltd.; new warehouse, Walton Works, for Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd.; slaughter-house, boiler house, lairage and garage, off Tontine Road, for Messrs. Haag & Sons.

Croydon—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned loans of £28,100 for erecting houses on the Thornton Road site, £1,633 for the roads and £580 for sewers.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Kingsdown Road, for Mr. G. Peskett; 6 houses, Cecil Road, for Mr. H. Searle; 10 garages, Beulah Hill, for Messrs. New & Marriage; 6 houses and 1 shop, Morland Road, for Mr. P. Richardson; 9 houses, St. Mary's Road, for Mr. P. Richardson; 14 houses, St. Saviour's Road, for Messrs. Rees & Archer; 18 houses, Alderton Road, for Mr. A. Johnson; workshops, Duppas Hill Lane, for Messrs. T. Grimes & Co.; 5 houses and shops and 3 lock-up shops, Purley Way, for Mr. S. W. Parker; 6 houses, Grecian Crescent, for Messrs. Gurgess & Fudge; billiard hall, Brigstock Road, for Mr. S. B. Pritlove.

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Doncaster.—Messrs. Brierley & Rutherford, architects, 13, Lendel, York, have prepared the plans for new bank premises in High Street for the Westminster Bank, Ltd. The contract has been secured by J. T. Wright & Sons, builders, Skinner Lane, Leeds.—Progress is being made with the scheme for a new infirmary at Doncaster. It is understood the architects chosen to go on with the scheme are Messrs. W. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, of Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Col. D. J. Mackintosh, C.B., M.V.O., M.B., LL.D., the Medical Superintendent of the Western Infirmary at Glasgow, is adviser to the Building Committee.

Luton—The Corporation have decided to subsidise a further 200 houses, subject to the Ministry of Health sanctioning the necessary loan of £20,000.—In connection with the Council's proposal for the erection of 100 houses, the Ministry of Health have suggested that tenders should be limited to 50 houses, so that if prices were reasonable and progress rapid further contracts could be made.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Ferndale Road, for Mr. W. J. Ashton; 4 houses, Kingston Road, for Mr. A. Carter; 6 houses, Denbigh Road, for Mr. W. D. Dyer; 3 houses, Richmond Hill, for Messrs. A. Cole, Ltd.; extensions to works, Kingsway, for Messrs. B. Laporte, Ltd.

Manchester.—The Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society are erecting new warehouse and offices at Gaskin Street, off Downing Street. Plans by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Architect's Department, 1 Balloon Street. Contract placed with G. & W. Smith, builders, Hyde Grove.—Mr. T. H. Patching, architect, 161 Hill Road, Blackley, has prepared the plans for a new motor garage, to be erected on the junction of Chester Road and Deansgate, for Mr. Tom Garner, automobile engineer, Peter Street and Deansgate.—Mr. B. Abel, wine and spirit merchant, Corporation Street, has had plans prepared for alterations and additions to the "Polygon Inn," Stockport Road, Ardwick. The contract is not yet placed.—Messrs. Hunter's, Ltd., propose to erect a new provision warehouse off Hyde Road, West Gorton. Plans by Mr. W. Wrigley, architect, Wakefield. Contract not let.—G. B. Cox, builder, has had plans prepared by Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, architects, 16 Brazennose Street, for the erection of 6 houses in St. Austell's Avenue, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—The Vulcan Boiler Insurance Co., Ltd., are making alterations to their premises at Nos. 65 and 67 King Street, to the plans prepared by Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, architects, 24 Brazennose Street. Work carried out by own staff.—Revised plans have been approved for new electrical engineering works at Melbs Street and Ezard Street, Openshaw, for Messrs. Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd. Plans by Mr. J. Knight, architect, 5 Cross Street.—Messrs. Broughton, Atkinson & Eagle, architects, 37 Brown Street, have prepared plans for conversion into shops of property 59 and 61 Great Jackson Street, Hulme, for Mr. L. Marks.—New works are to be constructed in Buxton Street, off London Road, for Messrs. T. C. Thompson & Son. Plans by Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, architects, 16 Brazennose Street. Contract placed with Roberts Bros., builders, Moaton Street. Steelwork by Robinson & Kershaw, engineers, Temple Iron Works, Manchester.

Rotherham.—Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., M.S.A., architects and surveyors, of 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester, have been instructed by the Wesleyan authorities to prepare plans for a new Wesleyan School-Chapel on a site given by the Cortonwood Colliery Co., Ltd., at Brampton Bierlow. The estimated cost is about £3,000. No contracts are placed.

Stoke-on-Trent.—A loan sanction for £122,000 is to be sought for the scheme of the centralisation of gas manufacture in the borough.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned loans of £3,422 for the erection of houses on the Garlick Street site, Burslem; £3,600 for the erection of 8 houses in May Street, Burslem; and £5,740 for sewers in the Waterloo Road and Brook Street areas, Hanley.—Loans are to be sought fo £2,250 for additional housing land in the Northwood Park area; £2,300 for land in Cowper Street, Fenton; and £3,138 for the erection of 6 houses in Eaton Road, Hanley.—Revised plans are to be prepared for the conversion of The Limes, Hartshill, into a maternity home.—The Health Committee are considering the question of the erection of a municipal common lodging house.—Plans passed: Alterations, North Stafford Inn, Lytton Street, for Messrs. C. Bunting, Ltd.; wrokshop, Fletcher Road, for Mr. E. Kinson; office alterations, Wolfe Street, for Messrs. Worthington & Co., Ltd.; office alterations, Wolfe Street, for Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.

Stretford.—The Urban District Council have now approved the erection of 190 houses on the King's Road site and 180 on the Derbyshire Lane estate, and decided to purchase the land at £500 per acre for the first site and £550 per acre for the second site.

Competition News.

Wimbledon.—Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., has been chosen as Assessor for the competition for designs for the new town hall, municipal offices and public assembly rooms on and adjacent to the site of the existing town hall.

Property Sales.

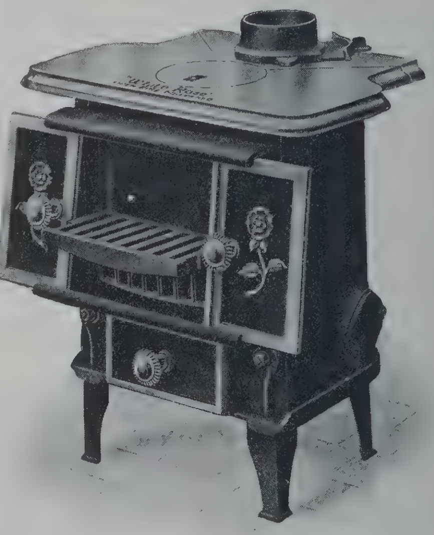
Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.1, are offering for sale by public auction on Thursday, May 21, 1925, freehold business property, 33 Coptic Street, New Oxford Street, W.C., close to the British Museum. The frontage is about 27 feet 10 inches, and the premises consist of ground, basement and three upper floors. Vacant possession of the whole on completion. The sale will take place at the London Auction Mart, 155 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, at 2.30 o'clock, in Room A.

"The Architect and Rapid Travelling."

With the revival of the demand for better class domestic architecture the question of rapid and convenient travelling enters very forcibly into the architect's mind. Many professionals have been obliged to realise that the acquisition of a motor car is an absolute necessity if adequate professional service is to be rendered to their clients. All newcomers to motoring will find much that is encouraging and helpful to the novice in the enlarged New Motorists' Number of "The Autocar," published to-day (Friday, May 15). Many special articles and illustrations are included, among which may be mentioned "Advice on Selecting a Car," in which the problems that face the new motorist are fully dealt with; "The Whys and Wherefores of the Modern Car," specially written to enable the beginner to learn in an easy manner all about his car and how it works; and "Home Garages," with illustrations, cost and sizes of various types. There is also a complete reference table, giving at a glance the salient points of 1925 cars, which will prove invaluable to those who are considering the purchase of a car. Other features of this attractive number embrace a series of short tours for Whitsuntide, with sketch maps, holiday camping with a motor caravan or trailer, and motoring for women, by a woman owner-driver.

White Rose Boilers.

Messrs. Hartley & Sugden, of Halifax, send us their new list describing their new pattern domestic boiler. The new model No. O boiler which we illustrate is additional to their Nos. 1 and 2 size, and it has been placed upon the market to meet the demand for an inexpensive independent boiler to maintain a constant supply of hot water when used in connection with a 25 to 30 gallon cylinder in the private house, fitted with one bath, one lavatory and one sink tap. The principal feature of the "White Rose" open fire domestic boilers is the fact that they have the seat open fire, which opening measures 10 inches wide by 8½ inches high. This front is fitted with sliding doors, which can be closed, allowing the user to have a closed or open fire at will. The whole is of pleasing design. The top hot plate and beadings of the doors are polished bright; the effect in consequence is excellent, giving a high class appearance, all being supplied at a reasonable figure. Messrs. Hartley & Sugden's London office is at 215 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.



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A WOODLAND NYMPH. By EDITH M. GABRIEL.

The Holbrook Naval School Competition.

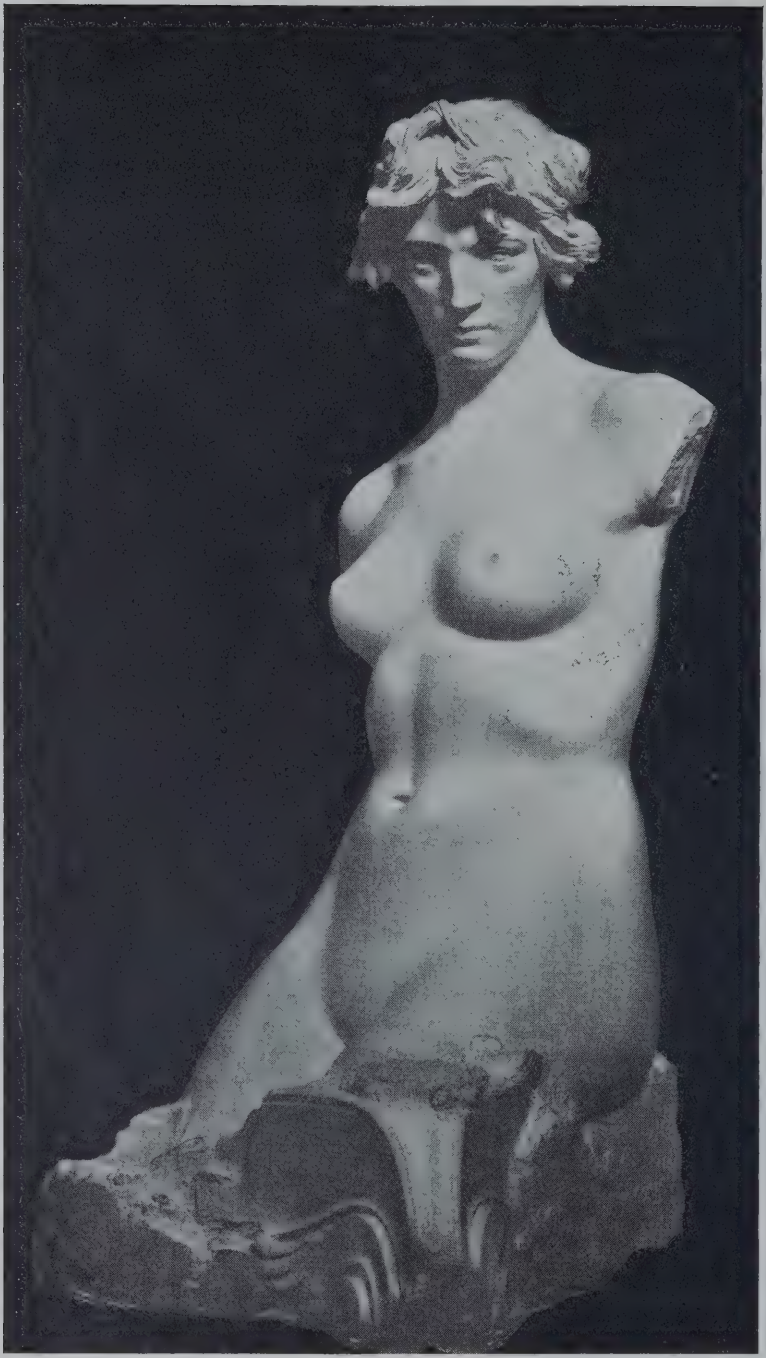
The history of this competition for a building of national importance to cost some £700,000 has been marked by some exceptional features.

In the building papers of April 4, 1924, was inserted the following advertisement, which we reproduce.

> G R
>
> THE Board of Admiralty propose to invite six Architects, with experience in the planning and erection of large schools, to enter into a LIMITED COMPETITION for the design of a school to accommodate about 1,100 boys, proposed to be erected at Holbrook, near Ipswich. The Board will consider the names and qualifications of those willing to compete, who should send in their names to the Director of Greenwich Hospital, Admiralty, 48, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7, on or before April 11, 1924.
>
> The Professional Adviser appointed by the Board to advise on the plans submitted is Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A.

It will be noticed that no indication is given from which an architect would be likely to infer that reference was made to a great scheme. Further, instead of a month or six weeks' notice to the profession from whom applications were invited being given, attention being called to the subject by advertisements repeated each week, one week only was allowed for sending in applications and one short advertisement alone was inserted. The architect who happened to be away for a few days or whose attention was not directed to this brief advertisement lost his chance of competing, whatever his qualifications may have been. The following six firms were selected from those who applied, viz., Messrs. Adshead, Topham and Adshead, of Manchester; Messrs. Buckland & Haywood, of Birmingham; Mr. E. Vincent Harris, of London; Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, of Sunderland; Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon Spain, of London; and Messrs. Marshall Mackenzie & Son, of Aberdeen.

This selection being made, full conditions were issued on May 2, these conditions laying down the accommodation required for a very large scheme of building. The haste which marked the process of selection disappeared, for the selected competitors were required to submit their designs at the end of the year, or in eight months' time, a further period of some four months elapsing before the result was announced. What the reasons underlying the Admiralty's course of action may have been is, naturally, unknown to us, and we can only state that the procedure would have been exceptional even in the case of a small appointment. We have had the privilege of seeing the design placed first, but somewhat to our surprise the authorities would not allow us either to see or reproduce any but the accepted design, so that our intention of reviewing the whole of the schemes submitted has for the moment been made impossible.



IONIC. Alfred J. Oakley, A.R.B.S., Sculptor.

We have, by the courtesy of one of the competitors, been allowed to see the conditions issued under which 500 guineas are to be paid to each of the unsuccessful competitors, while the successful competitor is to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on the outlay sanctioned by the Board and the suggested cost of the scheme is put down at £700,000. Whether the procedure adopted is the best or whether it would have been better to invite open competition or a mixture of open competition and selection, or whether it was really necessary to limit the competition to those having experience in the designing and erection of large schools are all debateable questions, and no one can deny that the Admiralty have full and perfect right to adopt any method which commended itself to them. Speaking for ourselves, we are always disposed to think that a competent and experienced planner will frequently excel in any special problem without having an intimate experience of a given class of building, and we are therefore disposed to query the necessity of the knowledge of the expert. Such extra advantage as expert knowledge may give will have its weight when final results are compared with one another and we are more often than not surprised to find how little advantage it has really been in the solution of an individual problem. In addition, a very large number of architects have at some time or other carried out school buildings, whether large or small, and the skilled planner who has not, could in a comparatively short time master the principles necessary in the design of such buildings, while his general skill in planning might give him victory over the expert. Real brain power can often be run into special moulds at will, but the man who concentrates his attention on special details of accommodation will frequently miss the broadest and best solution of a given problem. But, as we said, the Admiralty have every right to act according to their convictions though we may not agree with their views. We will now give a few details of the accommodation asked for in this competition and make some remarks on the winning design.

The educational section of the scheme includes an Assembly Hall to accommodate the whole of the scholars for purposes of entertainment, speeches, examinations, and lectures, with space for an orchestra of 100, and in connection with it were to be arranged 30 class rooms to hold not less than 40 each. Science schools, a music house and 7 trades shops form part of the accommodation asked for. A library, gymnasium, rifle range, and large swimming bath, 125 feet by 66 feet were also parts of the scheme.

The residential portion of the accommodation for boys takes the form of hostels to be arranged in 14 blocks, which it was suggested should be two storeys high, each block containing accommodation for 80. The remaining residential accommodation for the masters and offices was to be composed of houses divided into six classes: A, the Superintendent; B, three officers; C, 5 officers; D, 21 assistant masters; and E, 59 members of the staff; and F, good class artisans' quarters, which it is suggested should be planned as a separate colony adjacent to the school. Other accommodation includes a dining hall and kitchens, a hospital with an isolation section, administrative offices, laundries, boiler houses and other necessary adjuncts, including a water tower.

The successful design—that of Messrs. Buckland & Haywood—forms a fine and imposing group. The main building which accommodates the class rooms with hall in rear is flanked at either end by projecting blocks containing on the one side the gymnasium and swimming bath and on the other side the dining hall with its kitchen adjuncts, the class rooms being in single line and cross lighted, ventilated in the "Derbyshire manner," access being by means of arcaded corridors. In front of this central building is a fine courtyard, to right and left of which are placed six hostels with a broad treed avenue between them, the two remaining hostels being kept back in line with the main school block. The chapel closes the vista between one group of hostels, another building balances it on the eastern side. Round the greater part of what forms a broad and blunt wedge-shaped formation, of which the apex points north, are arranged the groups of houses required, pleasantly broken up and diversified in their site planning, but forming as a whole a sort of surrounding wall or enclosure to the whole settlement. The hospital block is placed just outside this ring on the north eastern side, the effect of the belt being further emphasised by tennis courts between the houses and the central group of buildings. The general plan is a very attractive one and shows the beneficial result of the study of town planning in relation to sites.

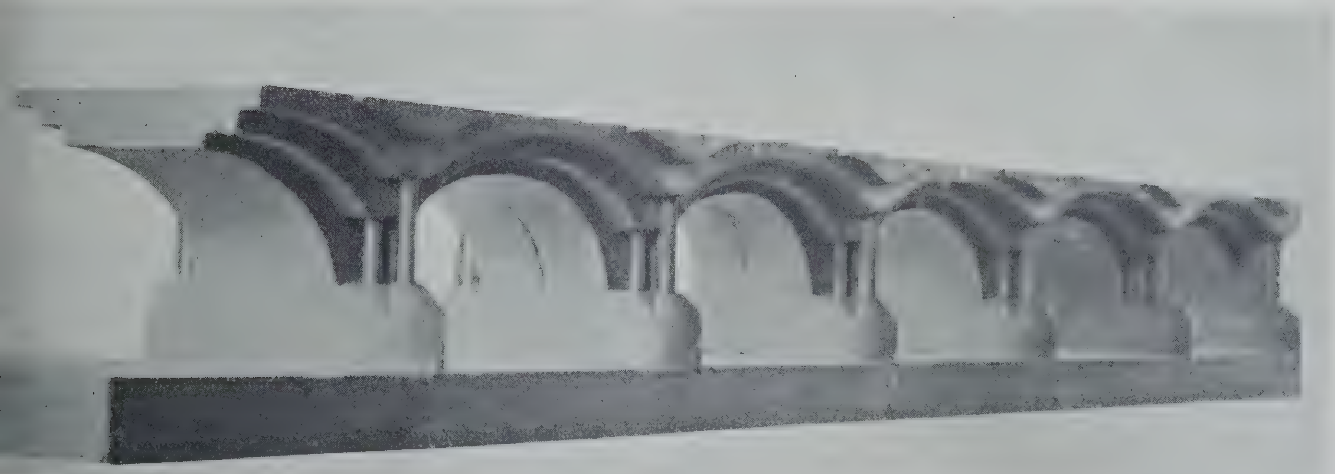
The architectural treatment of the component buildings is just what it should be, simple, dignified, and full of quiet character. There is nothing that is strained or strikingly original, but we feel that on the lines indicated a building is likely to be erected which will be in every way worthy of the great purpose which it has to serve.

Owing to the great size and small scale of the drawings we shall give next week, with the general view and plan of the scheme, a portion only of some of the drawings submitted, which we think will do more justice to an excellent design than any attempt to show them in their entirety, because reproductions, by virtue of their small scale, cannot adequately give the effect of the original drawings. As in all sketch competitive designs the drawings are rather indications than final representations of what the authors will produce, but we have every confidence that the result will be a very fine group of buildings.

We wish it had been possible to give a notice of the remaining five designs, for the greatest test of achievement is that afforded by comparison, unless indeed a wrong judgment has been arrived at by the assessor, but we are in a position to congratulate Messrs. Buckland & Haywood on the production of a very fine scheme. We may perhaps add that it was fortunate for the Admiralty that the authors of the successful design happened to notice the Admiralty advertisement and made use of the brief week allotted for sending in an application!

Perhaps Government Departments will, in future, explain their proposals a little more fully and allow a little more time to possible applicants. If they do not they will not in all cases achieve the best results, which, as they are expending public funds provided by the community, it is their first duty to secure.

Waterloo Bridge.



MODEL OF MR. J. J. SNELLMAN'S SUGGESTION FOR STRENGTHENING THE PRESENT STRUCTURE.

Mr. J. J. Snellman, who has written us two letters which appeared in our issues of 13th and 20th, has sent us a long letter criticising Mr. Dalrymple Hay's Report, which contains a mass of technical detail which we have not space to give. Mr. Snellman has, however, had a rough model made in which he indicates the manner in which he considers a wider roadway could be supported without adding to and greatly increasing the widths of the masonry foundations, and although any such scheme would involve the complete disappearance of the bridge as designed by Rennie, and is not the suggestion of an architect, it is sufficiently original and suggestive to be of interest and we, therefore, give it.

Our Illustrations.

DENTELLES CATHÉDRALE DE ROUEN. From a Woodcut by JOSEPH LEMOINE, S.G.B.O.

TWO WAREHOUSES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND. By JOHN COLLINS, Architect.

PROPOSED SANATORIUM NEAR WATFORD, HERTS. LESLIE MANSFIELD, Architect.

French Woodcuts at the St. George's Gallery.

The art critic might with advantage revisit the picture galleries he has reviewed, just prior to the closing date of the different shows. At the St. George's Gallery the lessons to be learnt are very apparent. The public, in its sincere appreciation, has purchased the saner examples. In spite of the mighty flow of praise the extremists have not sold those pictures or prints which illustrated bad draughtsmanship; they have been left alone by the public. Nude figures need to possess a grace to find favour, the mere representation of nakedness is not kindly received. The first necessity in artistic expression is to possess knowledge. The exponent may venture into the primitive styles, but he can never deface his knowledge of form and his correct appreciation for the qualities of line values. If a soul is filled with the desire to express its feelings in art the routine of education must be accomplished. Some would dare to tell us that education kills imagination. A master of technique will express what he pleases and in whatever manner he selects.

In the St. George's Gallery some of the prints represent the gropings of the uneducated. Not infrequently persons of little knowledge seek to cover their ignorance under the cloak of some form of reproduction. A woodcut is, after all, only a process of reproduction. Artists do not engrave or cut woodblocks for the sake of producing an original, but with the purpose of obtaining a number of prints. The personality and individuality enters into the accomplishment because the artist controls the whole process and thus eliminates the mechanical element to a considerable degree. His intelligence is watchful for the many opportunities disclosed—may be accidentally—whereby he may impart individuality to the various impressions. Having a fertile imagination, he is experimenting all the time whilst he is printing.

Thus, in a sense, the limited number of prints from a woodcut block may be composed of a large variety of impressions, each of which may have a charm entirely its own, and might almost be styled as original. But the master mind must be there to see and grasp the opportunities, and such a mind can only control its destiny if the brain commands an extensive knowledge of technique. This knowledge is acquired and not born with the natural talent. The natural talent of those who have exhibited prints at the St. George's Gallery, which give the impression of being the gropings of the uneducated, is not questioned for a single moment. One only is inclined to regret that these imprisoned spirits seek publicity which can only have a harmful effect upon their future. If they already perchance belong to the past it would have been better had this talent so cruelly neglected been left in oblivion. The artist is a sensitive soul, for ever seeking appreciation. But whilst the artist is sensitive he is not infrequently conceited and vain, and prone to place an altogether unreasonable value upon flattery. Seldom is he able to realise that the outside world is full of insincerity. The majority of artists who have possessed real natural talent have been spoilt by an early success of a very minor importance. They have been led to believe that their paintings are finished products of a fully developed mind. Flattery has led them to throw away the opportunities for more extensive study and development, and they have only been disillusioned when it is too late. Owing to some rather insincere journalists we to-day have numberless artists who have ruined their real chances of success by exhibiting immature work and creating for themselves a public verdict which they cannot maintain and with which they soon will have no patience. It may be gratifying to sell ten pictures which some writer has described as wonderful, but unless they were real examples of a mind able to express at will the products of a fertile imagination the fame of this immature talent will be very short lived. The world gives but one chance to each one of us. The selection of the correct opportunity rests with ourselves.

Two Warehouses in the North of England.

JOHN COLLINS, Architect.

Attention may be drawn to the difficulty of building such structures in the confined space allotted. In some cases the stanchions had to be made in short lengths and threaded down through the roof and floors of the existing buildings. How accurate was the work and the setting out is shown by the fact that when the floor beams finally were fixed between stanchions they proved to be dead level without any adjustment whatever.

The foundations consist of steel grillages concreted into the sandstone which forms the bedrock of this district. Some of the loads on a single foundation amounted to 600 tons.

Stanchions used internally are of cruciform section, built up of a central rolled steel joist, to the web of which two other joists are rivetted at right angles, the necessary strength being obtained by the addition of flange plates in proportion to the load. Wall stanchions are of box section, and consist of two heavy channels with adequate plating. Messrs. John Booth & Sons, Hulton Steel Works, Bolton, were responsible for the supply and erection of all the structural steelwork included in both designs.

Notes and Comments.

The Bank of England.

Mr. Delissa Joseph, writing to "The Times" on the subject of the Bank of England, says :—

> One cannot help feeling that the building would greatly gain if the roof storeys, whether one or two, were abandoned, and square storeys in stone substituted.
>
> The probable reason for the introduction of roof storeys is that, the Bank authorities demanding the maximum accommodation, the architects have been obliged, under the provisions of the Building Act, to keep the square portion of their building down to 80 feet with two roof storeys above. If this is so, it is one more argument for the relaxation of the antiquated provisions under the Act of 1894, because it is obvious that, if higher buildings, which you have permitted me to advocate in your columns for some years, had been sanctioned, the new buildings for the Bank could have been carried up square and the roof storeys dispensed with, whilst, as the new buildings are considerably recessed from the main frontages, there would have been no loss of light, air, or amenity to the surrounding buildings.

We agree with Mr. Joseph that the buildings would gain by the elimination of the roof storeys and the substitution of stone, but the Building Acts are hard masters before which we all have to bow.

The 46½ Hours Week.

According to figures made out by the London Master Builders' Association, the proportion of the various trades working the agreed 46½ hours week in London is as follows : Bricklayers, 41½ per cent. ; carpenters and joiners, 60 per cent. ; plasterers, 25 per cent. ; plumbers, 75 per cent. ; masons, 20 per cent. ; wood cutting machinists, 80 per cent. ; painters, 83 per cent. ; scaffolders, timbermen and labourers, 75 per cent. The great variation of these figures from 20 per cent. to 83 per cent. is a curious feature We should have thought that men in the outdoor occupations, such as masons and bricklayers, who are standing out for "wet time" should be, if anything, more ready to make use

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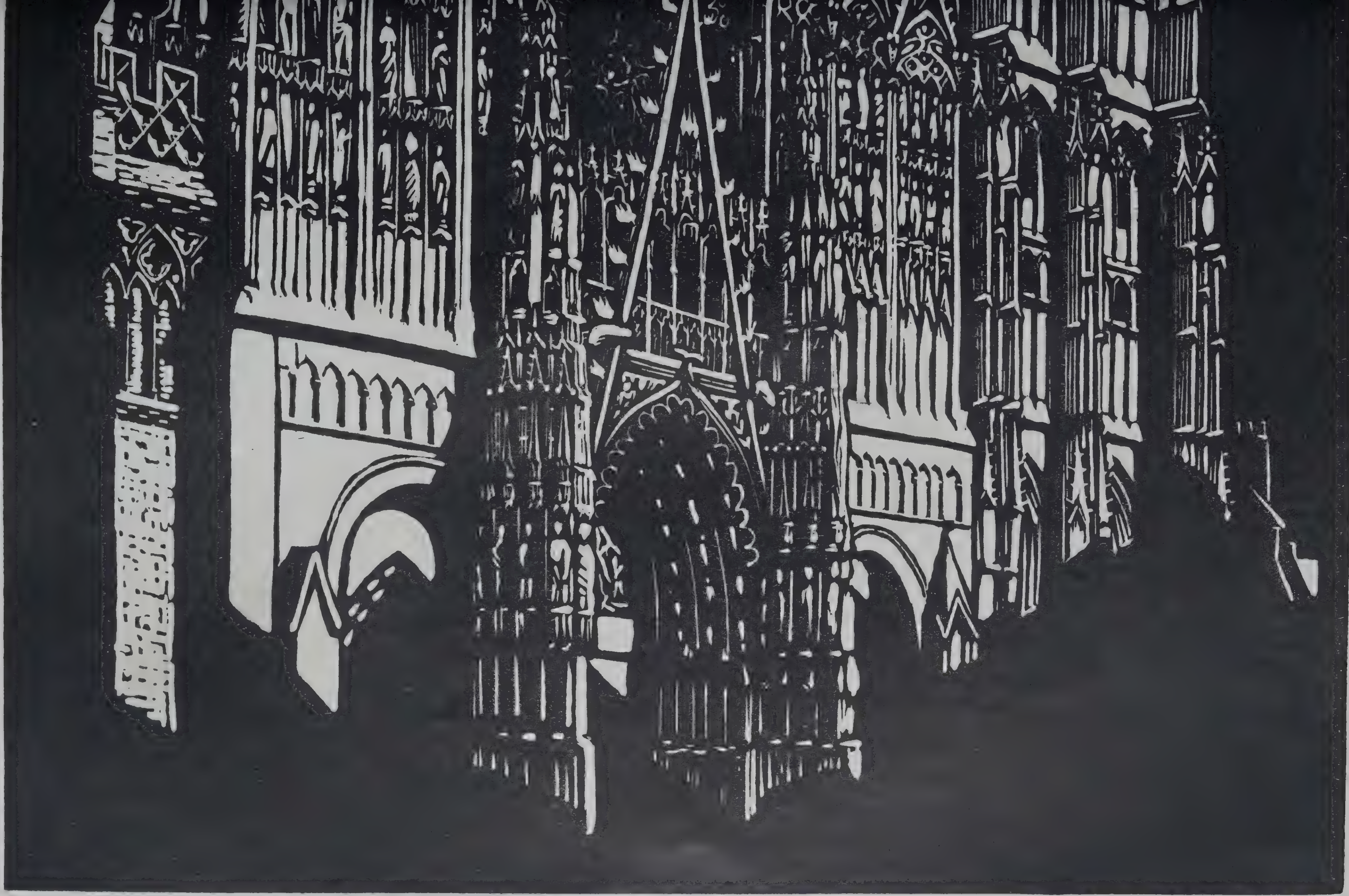

"PHOTO-LITHO." W^m BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3

DENTELLES, CATHÉDRALE DE ROUEN. JOSEPH LEMOINE, S.G.B.O.

MODERN FRENCH WOOD ENGRAVINGS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, LONDON.

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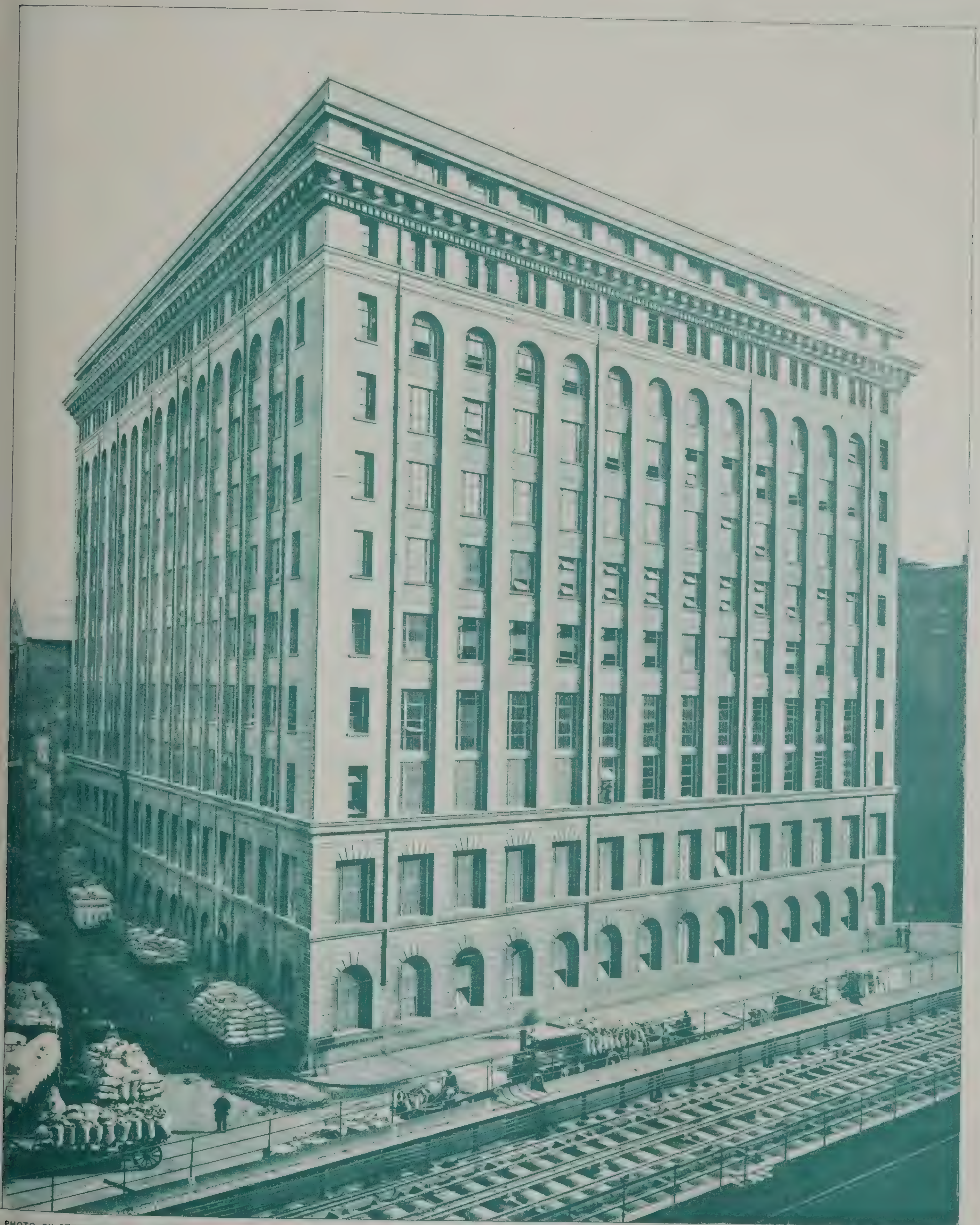

PHOTO BY STEWART BALE, LIVERPOOL.

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12-STOREY WAREHOUSE. 5,500 TONS.

JOHN COLLINS, ARCHITECT.

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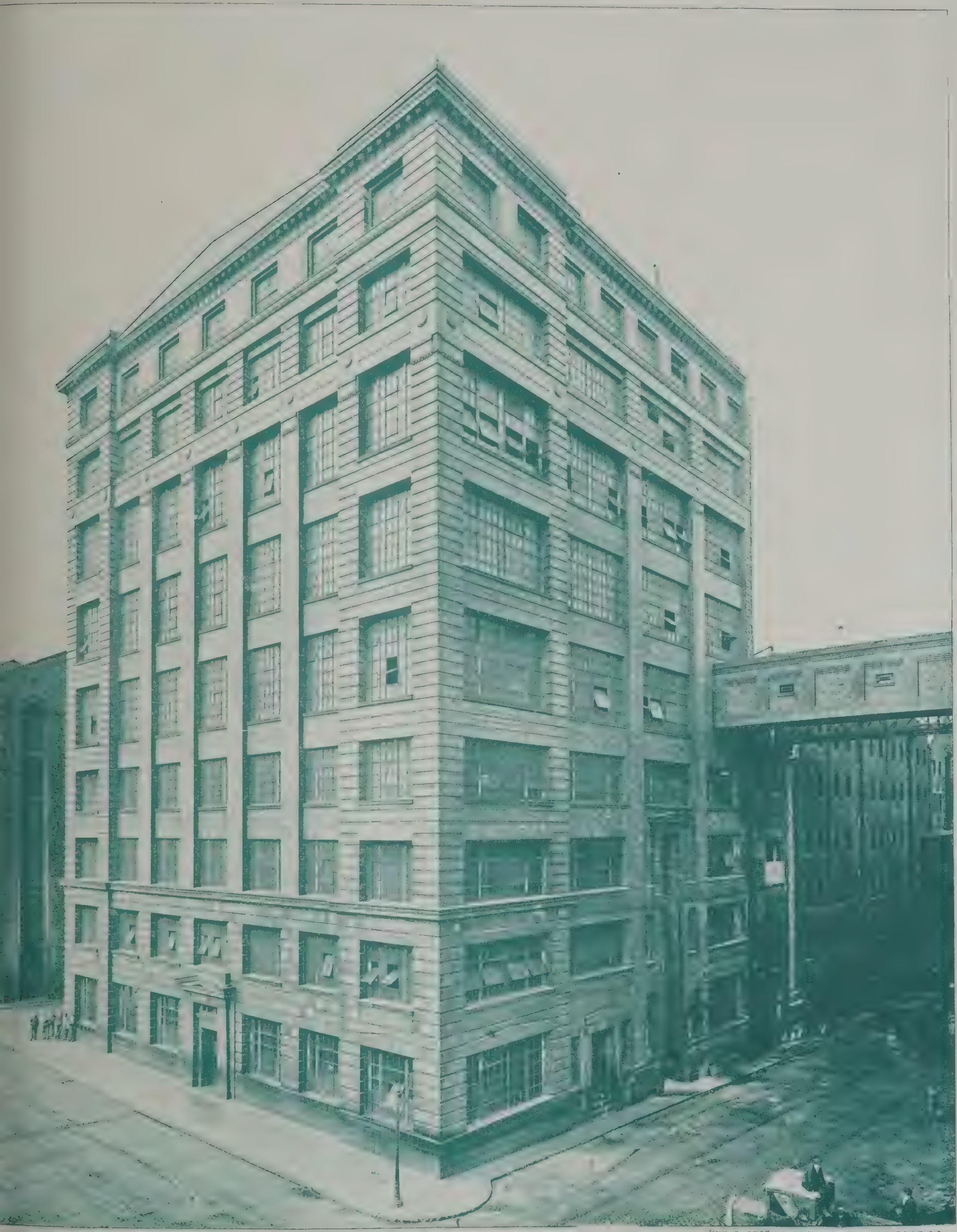

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10-STOREY WAREHOUSE. 3,500 TONS.

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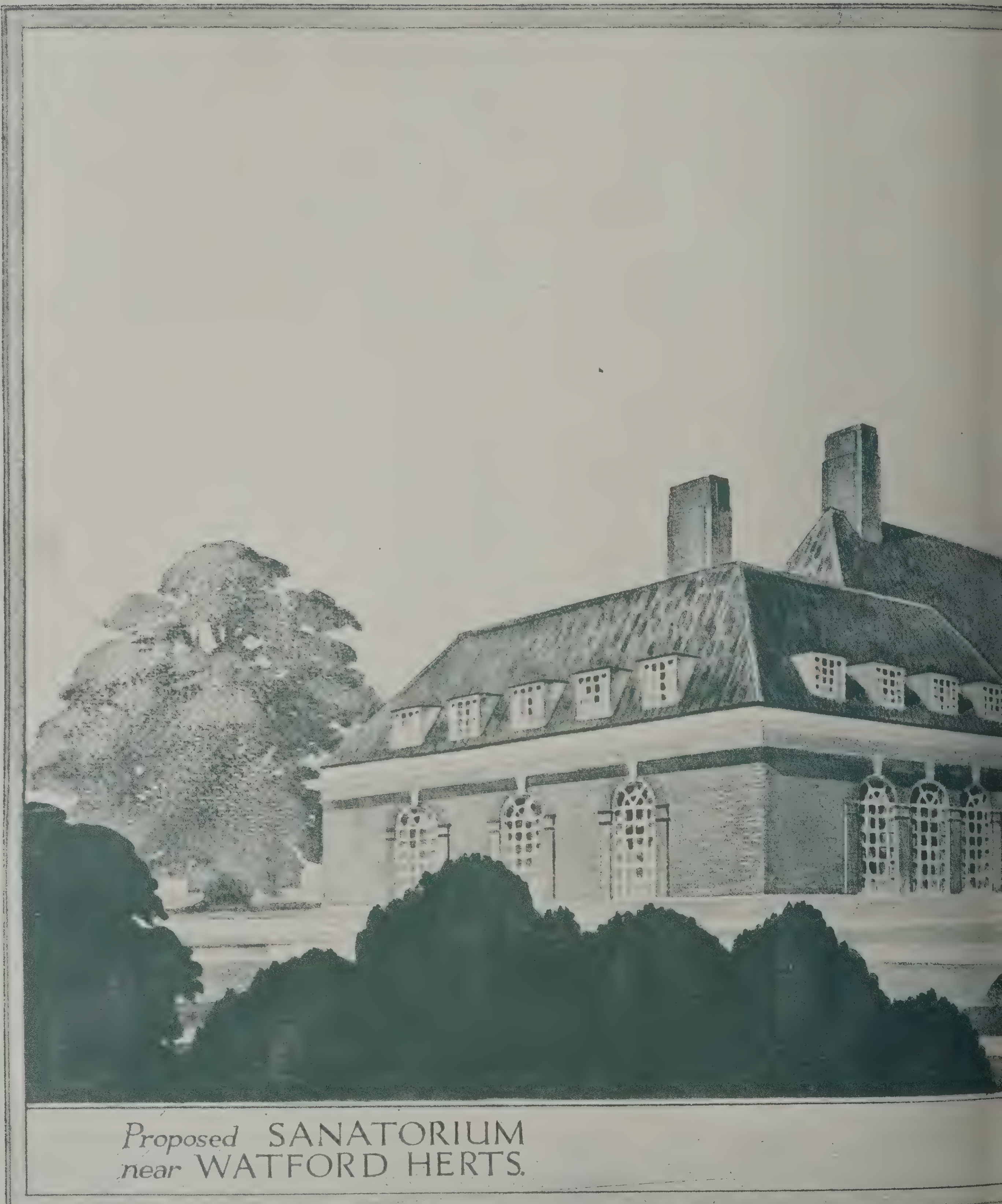

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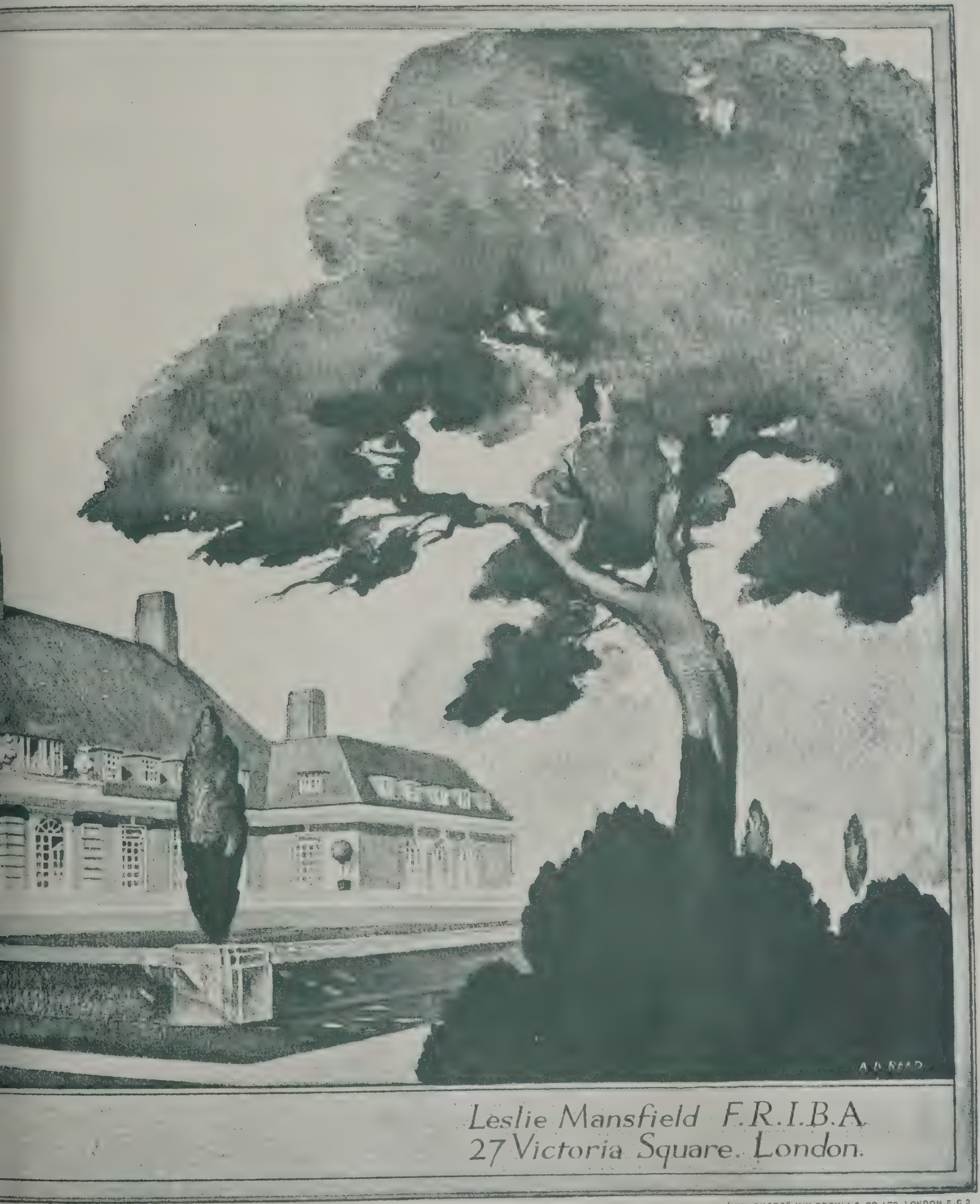

A. D. READ.
Leslie Mansfield F.R.I.B.A.
27 Victoria Square. London.

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ATFORD, HERTS.

RCHITECT.

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of " dry time " by working a little longer to make up the average, but this does not seem to be the case. We hope the partial deadlock as to the length of the working day will be ended in some satisfactory manner before long, as it seems to promote an amount of friction which, candidly, is not worth while.

Sir Alfred Mond's Remedy for Unemployment.

We wish that a position could have been found for Sir Alfred Mond within the present Cabinet, for quite apart from politics Sir Alfred has shown himself to be an able administrator, having an unusually keen perception of economic problems and their solutions.

As Minister of Health he proved his ability and " delivered the goods," saving the country a great deal of money and bringing down the cost, not only of housing, but outside building, with a rush. His suggested scheme for dealing with unemployment is, as far as we can see, one which is amply secured against abuse and one which would undoubtedly help both the worker and industry. It might also in many cases lead to a slight reduction on selling prices, enabling us to compete more readily with our rivals on the world's markets. We hope that this proposal will be adopted by the Government; if it has weak points, which we have not discovered, these can probably be met. There can be little doubt that immense moral good, quite apart from material or industrial results, would arise if a large proportion of the unemployed were reabsorbed in industrial occupations.

Our Dilemma.

We have recently received a blue print and short description of a novel steel house from a correspondent in Sheffield. We are not certain whether it is an elaborate oke or the serious effort of an earnest enthusiast, but t interested us so much that we wrote back asking for a black and white print, which we could publish in our pages, but our letter was returned by the postal authorities because of its insufficient address. Briefly, the house llustrated consists of two parts, a fixed annex containing a small kitchen, bath room and porch, next to which is a arge cylinder, which moves on friction rollers at the bottom and has two floors. One of these forms a sitting-room with chairs and tables, clamped down to the floor, the hairs sliding backwards and forwards and the table arranged to swivel round. Opposite to this, and forming he ceiling of the sitting-room, is the bedroom, which is put into its place at night by giving the cylinder a half evolution. The bed, like the tables of the sitting-room, s fixed, being covered during the daytime by tin sheeting tamped to resemble Gobelin's tapestry. The stove and upboards are fixed to stand clear of the floor so that they are placed in bed or sitting room as either of these occupy he lower position. The idea is interesting or it may be an elaborate joke, but if the author sees this note we hall be much obliged if he will send us a drawing we can eproduce, as we feel sure our readers will appreciate it, s we do.

The R.I.B.A. Dinner.

Most of the architects speaking at the R.I.B.A. annual inner were keenly sensible of the satisfaction felt by those who have worked for and attained an end they had in view, nd no one would wish to dispute their right to congratulate hemselves. Mr. Gotch undoubtedly has occupied a ifficult position and used his influence with tact and disretion. As the first provincial President Mr. Gotch has ontinued the work which the late Mr. Paul Waterhouse naugurated, and brought the provincial societies into much loser touch with the Institute, a movement which will be reatly facilitated by the provisions of the New Charter, which give greatly increased representation to the provinces. The effect of all the changes now made cannot be gauged or some years, but there is no disposition on the part of ny section of members in the Institute to hamper the fforts of the majority. The best of any of the peeches was doubtless that of Lord Sumner, who, in reference to the definitions of Art, indulged in some delightfully witty analysis. Those listening to Lord Sumner when he speaks on any subject have to exercise caution if they want to catch a train, for in the interest he arouses one forgets the passage of time. Mr. Norman, in dealing with the vexed question of Waterloo Bridge, gave a very strong defence of the course of action adopted by the London County Council. Those who are called to deal with such questions with authority are not in the happiest position if they mind criticism, for they are bound to meet with plenty.

Architecture Club Dinner.

The gathering was, as usual, pleasantly informal in character. The chairman said that the Club proposed to hold a small exhibition in the autumn in the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The work shown would be limited to illustrations of recent architectural work and decorative schemes. With reference to the subject of Waterloo Bridge, to which every speaker alluded, the chairman said that expert opinion was against the destruction of the present structure. His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., in the course of his speech, remarked that there were two sides to the question: the retention of a beautiful structure, and the practical considerations relative to the solving of the traffic congestion—difficulties which pulling down the present bridge would not in any way help to solve. The adoption of a three-level arrangement—the underground, present streets and overhead levels—might provide an adequate solution. The mixing of slow and fast transit facilities was bound to lead to congestion.

Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., in a short speech, suggested that American, French or Italian engineers should be consulted if our men failed to produce a scheme by which the present beautiful structure could be saved and repaired.

Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., etc., mentioned some historical facts in connection with the opening ceremony of the bridge in 1817, on which occasion the designer, John Rennie, refused a knighthood. He also thought that too little consideration had been paid to the fact that Waterloo Bridge represented the national war memorial for the fallen heroes in the Napoleonic wars.

Mr. E. Cruttwell, M.Inst.C.E., etc., responded to the toast of the evening in a well studied speech, which, unfortunately, was hardly sufficiently audible. Mr. Harley H. Dalrymple-Hay, M.Inst.C.E., made a convincing speech in support of the possibility of underpinning the existing structure. He supported his contentions with a mass of well reasoned technical data.

The second toast of the evening, " Architecture and the Press," was proposed by the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Lee of Fareham, G.C.S.I., P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B. In the course of a witty speech, the gist of which was based on his lordship's inability to understand why or how architecture and the Press could have any points in common. He realised that the Press had done much for architecture, but saw no evidence of architecture having done anything for the Press.

Mr. John Walter, M.A., responded with some references to the facts concerning the association of the Press and architecture in early Egyptian times.

Sheffield.—The City Architect has prepared plans for the erection of 22 houses of brick construction fronting on Norwood Road, Pitsmoor. C. W. Alflat, builder, of 9 Grimesthorpe Road, has secured the contract.

Southampton.—Messrs. J. H. & W. Mangan, architects, of Preston, have in hand the preparation of plans for the erection of a new church of St. Boniface, on a site on Shirley Road, Shirley. A start on the building operations is shortly to be commenced.

Wigan.—Messrs. Woolworths, Ltd., of Kingsway, London, have secured buildings in Standishgate, formerly the Royal Hotel, for conversion into store premises; the plans have been prepared by their own staff architect. Work on the demolition is commencing.

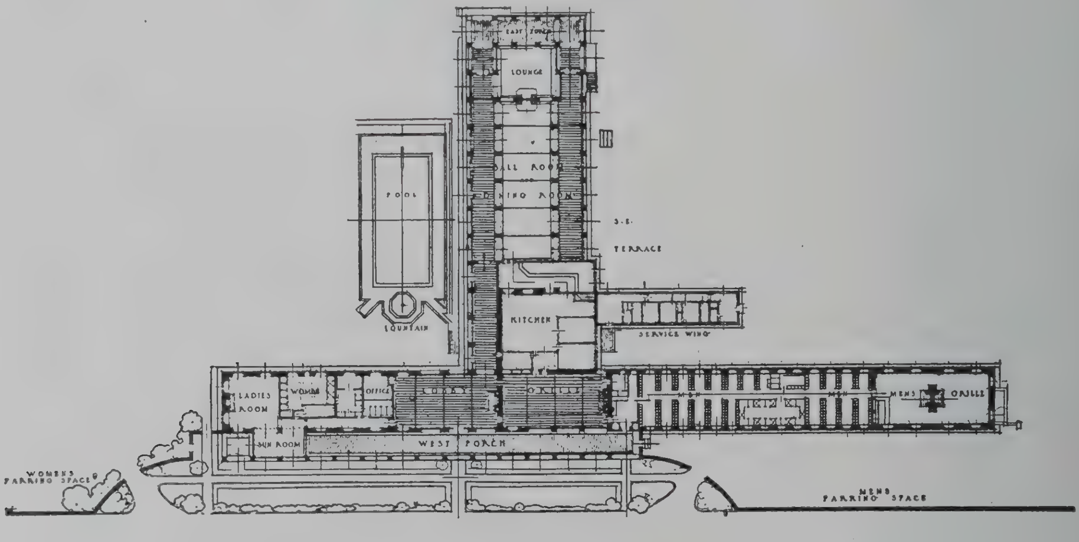
WEST ELEVATION OF FLINTRIDGE COUNTY CLUB, FLINTRIDGE, CAL. MYRON HUNT & H. C. CHAMBERS, Architects.

Economics and Mass Housing.

By J. H. Bennetts, A.I.O.B.

The Ministry of Health is to be congratulated in adopting the practical recommendation of the Committee on New Methods of House Construction, viz., the offer of a £250 prize for the best and most economical system of shuttering or equivalent suitable for use in connection with poured or *in situ* cottages. If the best methods are later made public, the money will surely have been wisely laid out in the public interest. The burden the country is carrying as result of the unhoused and unemployed, coupled with heavy income tax and district rates, are, amongst other factors, vital causes demanding a full investigation as to ways and means of meeting the present situation, if only in a semi-economic way, by exploiting every business avenue for encouraging the adoption of mass housing schemes. The latter (whatever the nature of construction) cannot be much longer delayed, and the successful winners of the competition may look forward to rendering service of real worth to their country. An effort to win the prize is worthy of the best applications of any and every citizen of our country, and especially so to every professional member or craftsman directly or indirectly interested in the future success of building industry generally. The general conditions and application form are available to all interested on application to the Ministry of Health Office, clause 3 of which reads as follows :—

" Economy : the production of a satisfactory finish on the external and internal faces of the wall, with the minimum of further treatment :—the ease with which the shuttering can be fixed, moved and re-fixed by other then skilled men ; the durability in use ; facility for use with different designs of cottages ; adaptability for use with cavity walls, etc." Other clauses dealing with estimates of new method proposals will be touched on later. Untold good must accrue from the publicity point alone, for many people may not yet have realised that economic forces are at work, which call for brickwork being largely superseded in the cheaper types of constructional work. The country's cost in maintaining so many unskilled workmen ; the abundance of suitable waste minerals ; increased coal ; transport ; labour and other charges in brick making operations (so much in excess of former days) are all factors which will be reviewed from time to time in subsequent years, and comparisons made with a view to coming to grips with the present costly way of meeting the unemployed problem, and at the same time introducing into constructional methods other available and cheaper building materials, providing the necessary houses for the people. The resources of the country are all in favour of supplementing existing methods of building brick shell houses with concrete, because of the plentiful supply of suitable varying aggregates. It is quite safe to state that suitable concrete aggregate is available from various kinds of mineral waste in no less than 80 per cent. of the home counties. The colliery districts throughout the land have their unsightly heaps of debris in the form of pit shale and foul coal, the greater proportion of which could be turned into good concrete aggregate, and the number of unemployed in the local areas appreciably reduced by the process operations, as well as by later use during actual building operations. N.B.—Being fire clay from the coal measures, it burns into



GROUND FLOOR PLAN TO FLINTRIDGE CLUB.

ENTRANCE PORCH, FLINTRIDGE CLUB, FLINTRIDGE, CAL. Myron Hunt & H. C. Chambers, Architects.

a biscuit colour, instead of bright red colour, but this does not to-day, as formerly, in any way detract from its use, besides which its fire resisting properties are enhanced. Many colliery firms without cheap local tipping centres have adopted this practice for many years, as for instance: Whitwick Collieries, Coalville; Holly Hall Collieries, nr. Dudley; Llay Hall Collieries, nr. Wrexham.

The iron slag heaps so much in evidence between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Wigan, Barrow-in-Furness, North Yorkshire, as Sheffield, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough district on the way to Saltburn, to say nothing of the Bristol and South Wales areas. Practically all the grey slag lying in unsightly heaps is suitable for concrete aggregate, while the black slag is admirably suited for road pitching. The lay mind in such districts is often puzzled to understand why slag should be left to cool off in such heavy irregular blocks, when it could, with little extra labour, be run into useful and regular building or other blocks by pouring into sand moulds while in a molten state, or reduced to concrete aggregate by adding water to it while being drawn from the smelting furnace. Or again, why local authorities controlling those districts should keep their crushing plant equipment in their stock-yards, when such plant might be usefully employed in commission, and ease rates and the unemployed payments of the district by crushing and marketing good concrete aggregate and road making macadam, or even any good standard type of concrete building block not demonstrated. The previous observations as regards easing rates; the present shortage in building materials; and assisting the unemployed, applies equally to the waste random stone that can be seen lying as waste mineral throughout the country, practically from Cornwall to Edinburgh, Bristol, Forest of Dean, Shrewsbury, Wales, Flint, Derbyshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, all being abundantly served with suitable stone for crushing into concrete aggregate. Where the aforementioned aggregates are not available, sand, gravel or ballast is often obtainable locally in large quantities, as at Norton-on-Tees, Frampton, Herts, Essex, Middlesex, Kent, etc., etc. It is conditions such as the foregoing which are forcing an issue regarding brick substitution, with a view to exploiting them in the public interest.

The near future will no doubt provide cases of enterprise on the part of the several local authorities, by either loaning or directly putting their stone crushing and screening plants into commission for the purpose of satisfying local requirements regarding suitable concrete aggregate at cheap local rates, cutting out heavy transport charges. Again, given tubular or other scaffolding of the type fixed vertical and complete to accommodate facing boards being attached to the inside vertical members of the scaffolding, there is no reason why suitable concrete blocks should not be made and seasoned at the quarry site, ready for conveying to the actual building site and laying in actual wall position. A brush laid grout joint would provide the necessary bed joints while all vertical joints could be filled with poured grout.

When local authorities can be induced to take action on the foregoing lines, much will have been done towards easing the present situation with regard to housing shortage, and also in the direction of bringing the day of economic rents a little nearer.

Waste minerals of the foregoing classes could be crushed and screened by the local authorities easily for 1s. per ton, and ought to be supplied to the builders of the local areas at 1s. 6d. per ton. The basis of 1s. 6d. per ton at say, 60 tons per each artisan's dwelling as against 11s. 6d. per ton for aggregate introduced from outside districts, would account for a capital saving in the neighbourhood of £30 per house—quite apart from the saving accruing by the employment of semi and unskilled workmen, to say nothing about the increased business of the local tradesmen. The need of the country to-day is the introduction of a sound, economic and efficient method of concrete centering, suitable in every way for lending itself to standardisation, and for general use in mass housing propositions, some indestructible standardised method that could be hired from scaffolding plant firms, framed to accommodate itself to honour present ruling practices and customs. Some such system would surely ease the present burden of taxation, by making existing dormant capital yield a proportion of interest monies.

The Ministry of Health published a statement a little time back to the effect the country had 200,000 plots of land laid out to accommodate artisan's dwellings, provided with roads and sewers ready for building. The collective amount of capital lying dormant in such schemes must reach a fabulous sum. Take the following figures (not necessarily right to within £100,000), but sufficient to enable the lay mind to visualise the present situation:—Assume land for example 200,000 houses has been purchased at an averaged price of £100 per acre in town, suburbs and country districts in the following proportions a modest amount when land for 150,000 houses has been laid out at

	£
12 to the acre, say 12,500 acres at £100 ..	1,250,000
Assume land for 50,000 has been laid out at 8 to the acre, say 6,250 acres at £100 ..	625,000
Assume normal cost of laying out the plots at say £1 per house	200,000
Assume normal cost of forming the roads at say £25 per house	5,000,000
Assume frontage of houses at say 10 yards each = 2,000,000 yards of water main .. .. 2,000,000 yards of gas or electricity .. 2,000,000 yards of sewers and surface, water gullies	say 1,000,000
Approximate amount of dormant capital involved, say	£8,075,000

GULF STREAM GOLF CLUB, PALM BEACH, FLA. ADDISON MIZNER, Architect.

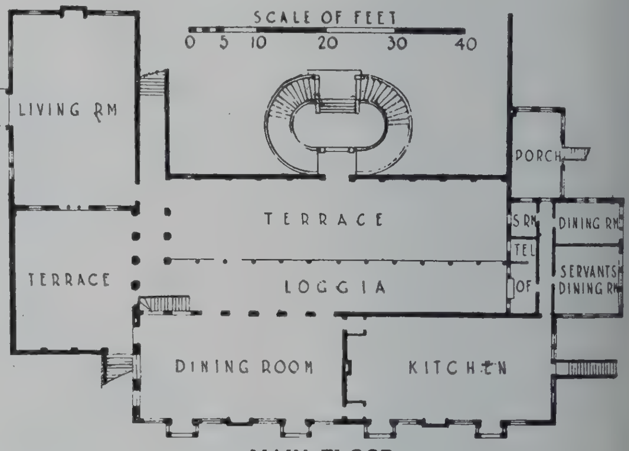
	£
The yearly interest on £8,075,000 at 4½ per cent., say .. ∴	363,375
Interest loss over 3 years period—approximate total	£1,090,125

To demonstrate the above figures are not unreasonable, a definite case may be quoted of a district within a 15-mile radius of London, where £21,000 has been invested in laying out a building site for just over 200 artisans' dwelling houses, of which up to recently only 10 had been built, and where the ratepayers are, and have for some time, paid a 3d. instead of the maximum 1d. rate. On the basis of £20,000 for 200 house plots the actual plots in their present condition have cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of £100 each. Assuming the existing 200,000 house plots up and down the country have cost anything like the same amount, there must have been an outlay in the country of something in the neighbourhood of £20,000,000, instead of the aforementioned modest figure of £8,075,000, which at 4½ per cent. interest should be worth £900,000 per annum if interest has been paid on that amount only since 1921, say three years rates and taxes have borne the burden to the extent of a nett £2,700,000. To the foregoing figure it is fair and reasonable to add the loss accruing from unemployed payments:—in view of the fact that mass production for 200,000 houses on plots available can be undertaken for £400 each by private building firms, and at the same time produce artisans' dwellings having good, sound, commonsense concrete construction, yielding a 60-year life, and equal to absorbing 75 per cent. of unskilled labour in the constructional section, combined with at least 50 per cent. unskilled labour in the preparation of building materials, producing on the 50-50 basis of a £400 cottage, viz., constructional labour, £200; material supply, £200.

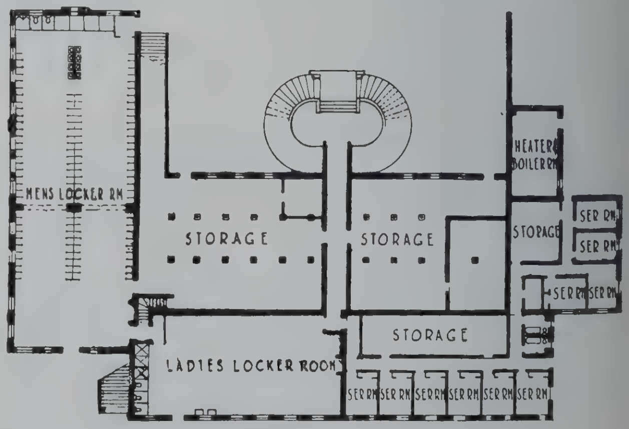
75 per cent. of £200 labour ..	£150
50 per cent. of £200 material	£100
	£250

£250 distributed to men earning in the neighbourhood of £3 per week, gives approximately 83 man weeks per each dwelling house.

On the question of unemployment payments alone at £1 the country benefits in the relief of tax to the extent of £83, on every cottage so built, quite apart from the individual and social advantages to the community accruing therefrom. Taking the three years interest loss of £2,700,000 at £400 per house, it represents 6,750 houses out of the present lost interest amount alone. £2,700,000 distributed on a £100 subsidy basis represents 27,000 houses reduced to tenant owners to £300 each, the economic rent for which can be reasonably met by thousands of the artisans' class, at present discontented for want of housing accommodation.



MAIN FLOOR



BASEMENT FLOOR

GULF STREAM GOLF CLUB, PALM BEACH, FLA.

THE MAIDSTONE CLUB, EAST HAMPTON, N.Y. ROGER H. BULLARD, Architect.

	£	s.	d.
Assume result of three years net loss to the country in interest alone as per foregoing detail	2,700,000	0	0
The erection of 27,000 houses on this basis would show a net relief in the payment of unemployed benefits to the extent of 27,000 × £83 = for one year. Lying dormant for three years, say	2,241,000 2,241,000 2,241,000	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rough total giving approximate estimate of country's direct loss over three years period, say	£9,423,000	0	0

The foregoing data suggests that the conditions and ime are ripe for the introduction of Mass Housing Schemes eing undertaken in the country's interest, and if the ommittee on New Methods of House Construction now itting can bring to a successful issue their current practical roposition of concrete shuttering, it could easily be made he stepping stone to the introduction of wider practical ssues, such as for instance the asset to the country of :—

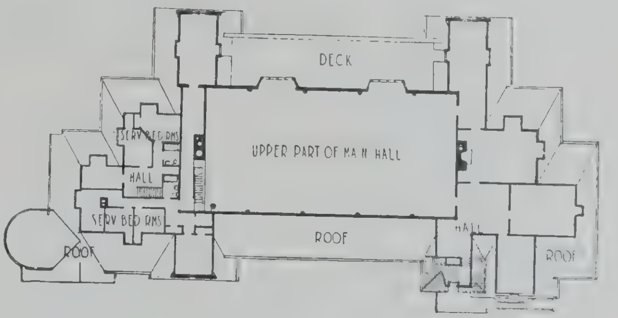
(1) A Standard Specification for house building based n good, sound building construction and practice which y Act of Parliament would be accepted in any and every istrict, and override so many of the obsolete local building ye-laws, which controlling officials make irritating by igidly adhering to same in terms of the letter rather than he spirit, even when demonstrations of good practice are iven. An act on these lines would be in favour of Mass ousing Schemes. We require some neutral authority, ay, some architect of standing, who could interpret the ight procedure as between a small builder and local ouncil officials, especially when delay means failure of esults to such builders.

(2) The use and encouragement of local professional ervices and labour in every possible district, as local rchitects, surveyors, solicitors, accountants, estate agents, uilders' merchants, builders, craftsmen and labourers. he war days and methods then employed are no longer ecessary, but experience of those days and methods need ot be lost to the country. For that reason the need of ethod and routine could surely be so simply framed and andardised as to make use of local labour in many cases.

Local enterprise could be encouraged and interested, hile building professional men in all the professions concerned would get the advantage of any effort they made. he "Cleeway" Public Utility Society, comprised of orking men engaged on building homes for themselves Richmond, Surrey, is a unique and practical demonstraon of what can be accomplished to ease the housing ortage without being a charge on the local rates. Efforts ke the latter are worthy of the maximum support possible y local authorities in their own interests, for they have ood security, and are relieved of subsequent unknown ommitments, such as rent collection, repairs to property nd the like. Schemes of this character should not be arassed, but encouraged by local authorities.

By the medium of local authorities rendering the fullest assistance to public utility societies of this type they are encouraging the policy of tenant ownership houses and stablising a sound constitutional order of society rather than giving rein to improved ideas of the extremist kind.

With the introduction of mass housing proposals under standardised bye-laws applying in every local area, it should be possible for the Government to guarantee an artisan's house in any district of England to any person who could and would deposit £50, and sign an agreement to pay fixed rental charges over a period of years on a



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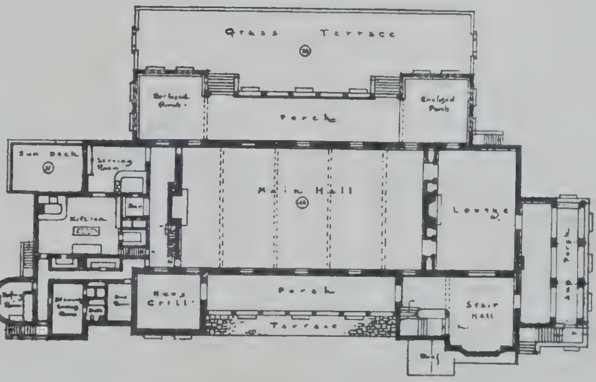

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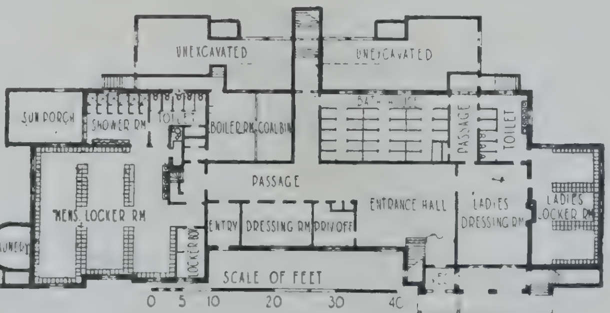


BASEMENT

THE MAIDSTONE CLUB, EAST HAMPTON, N.Y.
ROGER H. BULLARD, Architect.

tenant ownership basis. It would be all to the good if it could be arranged on a definite all-in commitment amount of say £400 per cottage and land.

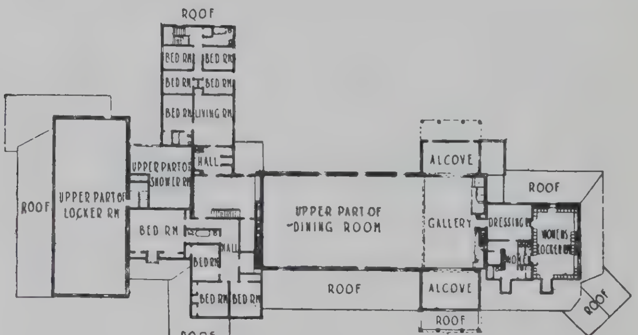
Definite commitment amounts are practically a necessary feature in any and every successful housing scheme.

The individual, the private and limited firms with housing schemes pending, the local, district, town, city and rural authorities all want to know (and rightly so) the extent of their commitment. As soon as any Government devises some method in which the uneconomic overburden of such commitments is borne evenly by the community, we shall begin to make progress in housing and unemployment proposals.

The question of evenly taxing the people of the country for the uneconomic balance of such schemes would surely be the fairest way of dealing with those people who will not incur their fair quota of expense to relieve the burden of communities who are carrying more than their fair share.

To visualise mass housing proposals for say 200,000 houses for which plots are practically available, it would not be difficult to divide the country into 80 districts, and further sub-divide those districts into 1,600 areas.

PLAINFIELD COUNTY CLUB, PLAINFIELD, N.J. Roger H. Bullard, Architect.



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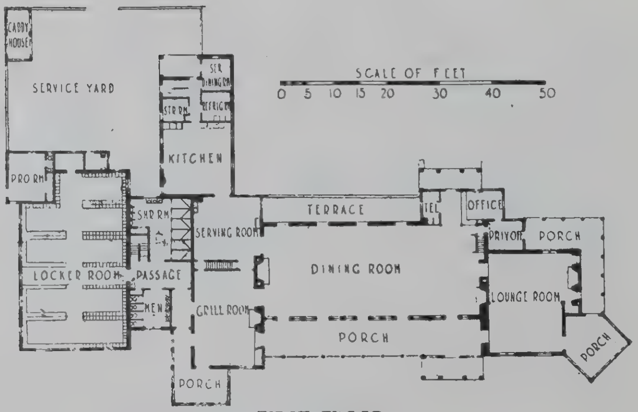


FIRST FLOOR

PLAINFIELD COUNTY CLUB, PLAINFIELD, N.J.
Roger H. Bullard, Architect.

Again, we might assume the inclusive constructional value of non-parlour artisan dwelling labour and material at £400 per house under mass production, yielding 200,000 houses at £400 each and involving £80,000,000 capital. Then an outlay of £1,000,000 is equal to providing 2,500 houses, exclusive of land purchase, road making and sewage schemes, plots for all of 200,000 houses are stated as in existence.

The mass housing proposals could embrace 80 centres, each laid out to circulate £1,000,000 in negotiating the erection of 2,500 houses, within a radius of, say, 5, 10 or 15 miles of each central depot, sub-divided into, say, 20 lots of 125 houses at each operating centre.

Allow 15 months for the expenditure of £1,000,000 on constructing 2,500 houses in 20 localities in each of the 80 main divisions, making a grand total of 200,000 houses.

Allow a period of say three months for starting and winding up the centres, leaving a net working year of 365 days. Then the completed houses would work out at the averaged rate of say 6·85 houses per day (including Sundays and holidays) at each of the 80 centres, making a total of say 548 complete houses per day, when the fully organised scheme was working.

The initial capital available on the £50 deposit proposal for 2,500 houses equals £125,000 at each of the centres.

£1,000,000 expenditure with mass production on the basis of 2½ per cent. for administration allows £25,000; it being safe to state, however small a contractor's business is (even if organised and negotiated on the actual building site), it will not be more economical than 2½ per cent. for administration establishment charges.

To return to the question of brick shell substitutes.

A considerable amount of prejudice has been created against concrete walling on account of condensation, to which many examples are subject. The question of condensation presents no real difficulty. The writer of this article has had under observation a sample of patent concrete which is impervious, and further, which is impervious because its specific gravity is less than that of water. A sample has been floating in water under observation for the past four weeks.

The concrete referred to is being demonstrated at Wembley Exhibition. It is honeycombed with minute regular air pockets, which reduce the specific gravity of the cement at, say, 2·2 per cent. to less than that of water. The addition of a percentage of prepared lime has been demonstrated as of no detriment to the concrete. Its insulating properties eliminate condensation troubles; make the work damp proof and fire proof, besides obviating the need for forming outside walls with a cavity.

The nature of the material suggests to the reader that there is much less condensation with broken brick aggregate than with Thames ballast. When clients can be satisfied with a concrete containing voids, instead of wanting all such voids filled with fine sand, the question of condensation will be appreciably reduced in other concretes made from Thames ballast, stone and the like.

Competition News.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE HOSPITAL.

The Board of Management of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital invite competitive designs from architects for a proposed new Outpatient and Casualty Department. The Board have appointed Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A., of Sunderland, to act as their assessor. Premiums of £200, £150 and £100 are offered. Conditions of the Competition can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of one guinea, which sum will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* design.

W. H. HARPER,
House Governor and Secretary.
Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

An interesting and comprehensive Exhibition of Arts and Crafts will be held on May 30, 31 and June 1, at Marylebone Hall, Hotel Great Central, Marylebone Road, N.W., by the International Fellowship in Arts and Crafts. Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Official opening by Dr. J. H. Cousins, the Principal of the Theosophical University, Adyar, Madras, India, at 6.15 p.m., May 30. The aim of this Fellowship is to cooperate, through work for beauty, with work for Brotherhood, and to investigate the hidden forces which lie behind artistic expression. This lends a special interest to its activities and links it up with the general trend of the age towards the unification of life and the discovery of new values in art.

Archæological Note.

A find of archæological interest has been made at the beautiful early-Norman parish church at Peasmarsh, Sussex.

When opening up the ground for the purpose of underpinning the south-east buttresses of the chancel, a stone was exposed bearing a carving of what looks like a stag. It is probably one of the foundation stones of the original level of the church, and is considered to be of Saxon workmanship. Though the church is not mentioned in the Domesday Book (A.D. 1086), the character of its unique chancel arch shows that it must have existed about that period, and it contains several Saxon characteristics. Among these are several bas-reliefs of animals which, like the one now discovered, were dear to the Saxon workmen.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

MAY 22, 1875.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

According to the "Pall Mall Gazette," among other duties undertaken by the Indian Government is antiquarian research into the more important architectural remains of the empire. The Society of Arts has the credit of having originated the plan of systematically examining these records of the past, which was taken up as a serious task some years ago for various parts of the Indian peninsula. The Bengal Government had the care of this architectural survey as regarded the temples of Orissa, and the first results are now published in a folio volume prepared by Baboo Rajendralala Mitra, an able native archæologist. The work is said to cover an enormous area of research, and contains, among other sections of great value, an elaborate comparison of early Indian with Egyptian and Greek art, showing that in correctness of drawing it far surpassed the former, and was beyond any of the other ancient schools in much of the execution of the details. Perspective was not fully understood by those who sculptured the groups on the Orissan temples, but attempts were made to use it by reducing the proportions of objects distant from the front; and such absurdities as the Egyptian mode of representing the importance of a king by making him larger than his attendants nowhere appear. Drapery, again, which is only outlined in Egyptian and early Greek sculpture, as in the Assyrian, is delineated with perfect success by the unknown artists of Orissa. They attended also specially to those contrasts of light and shade which were unknown to their distant rivals, projections and depressions being used in the most skilful way —such as an intricate system of carving on the mouldings of columns, for instance, to throw the light into a variety of shades. The Baboo's work treats the whole subject exhaustively, his five chapters dealing successively with the history of Indian architecture, its general principles, its details, the social condition of the builders of the temples, and their successive forms of religious worship; and his execution of each of these portions is much praised.

Book Reviews.

"Mural Decorations of Pompeii." By Pierre Gusman. B. T. Batsford. £2 10s.

This portfolio contains thirty-two colour plates with a descriptive index. Many of the plates are of undoubted value; the colour harmonies have been faithfully reproduced and should inspire many artists and decorators to produce some new schemes. Whilst, of course, the material is well known, presented in this form it should find new friends and be appreciated by those who have already found inspiration from Pompeii.

"Printed Fabrics of Persia and India," designed by Oberkampf, is a portfolio of thirty-six plates, many of which contain a number of motifs. To-day architects are frequently called upon to design decorative schemes, and the above two portfolios will supply them with a wide range of differing styles.

Designers are ever on the hunt for data which will supply them with inspirations. It is a well-known fact that at times the slightest suggestion will set in motion a new train of thought which has produced a wide range of new designs.

Steel and Sharp Practices.

In the issue dated May 16 of "The Ironmonger" a very earnest warning is published under the above title. We read that this enterprising journal has been engaged in exposing a number of cases, and under the title of "The Tool Steel Comedy" has published seventeen specially written articles, with editorial comments on the subject. In all, over thirty foreign firms have had their methods exposed. In the issue of May 16 the writer gives a graphic account of the usual procedure, which should enable all who are in the early stages of such transactions to be able to effectively guard themselves against future rude awakenings, and further protect all those who might be visited by representatives who offer the impossible from Continental producers.

Property Sale.

To all who reverence Art and cherish the memory of those who have made their name famous in its pursuit, the announcement that the Sale by Auction of the delightful house, the home of the late Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, O.M., R.A., at 34 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, is to take place early in July, should cause considerable interest. The property is freehold, and the present owner has entrusted the sale to Messrs. Hampton & Sons, of 20 St. James's Square, S.W.1, who dealt with the property previously on the death of its creator.

Sir Lawrence is said to have expended well over £70,000 upon the property, and the house is replete with artistic examples of the highest workmanship, and, planned by one master mind, the whole is complete to a degree extremely rare. The property extends to about three-quarters of an acre and the house is surrounded by a fine garden, containing many trees. The feature of the interior is the Byzantine Studio and the Atrium with marble impluvium. Another room contains the embellishments originally decorating a small merchant hall in Gouda and brought from Holland. It would be a thousand pities to disturb the lofty repose and high artistic level of this most interesting house and it is to be hoped that it will pass into appreciative hands.

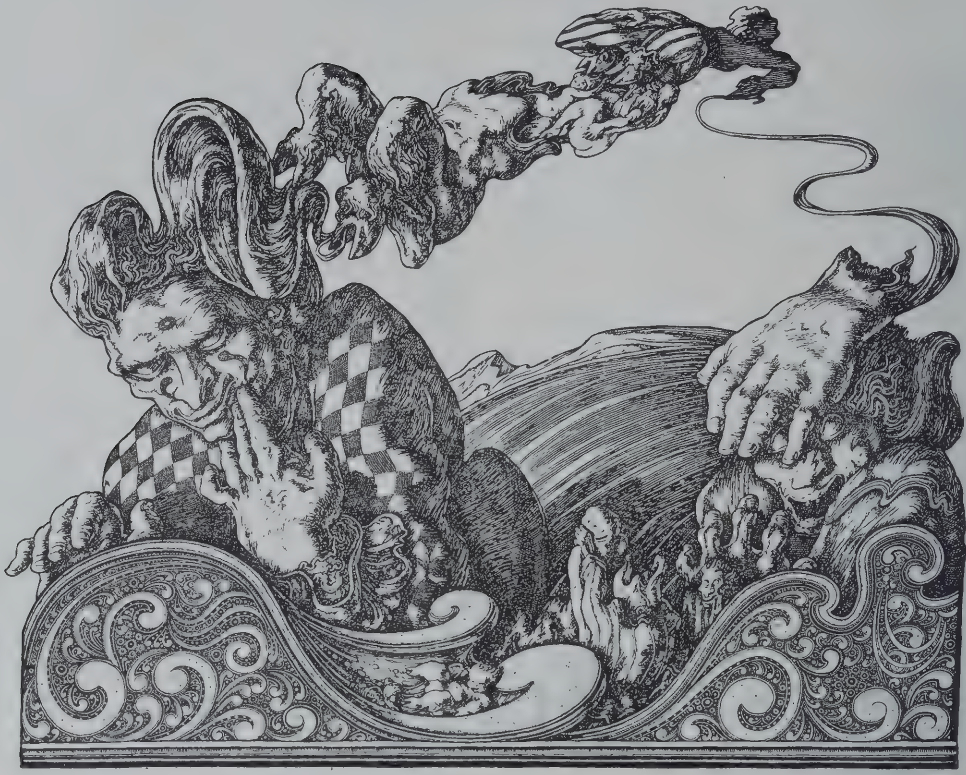
Scholarships in Architecture.

The L.C.C. Education Committee report that, arising out of a conference held by the R.I.B.A. at which a representative of the education officer was present, a suggestion has been made by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute that the Council should refer to the Board all applications from students for scholarships in architecture for report on their order of merit to the Council. The Board state that if some arrangement of this sort can be arrived at it would enable them to draw the attention of students in the schools of architecture recognised by the Institute to the scholarships more easily, and the Board would also be able to include the scholarships in their approved lists for the profession. The Education Committee agrees to this.

The death took place at his residence on Thursday of last week of Mr. William Lobin Trant Brown, F.R.I.B.A., in his sixtieth year.

The Ministry of Health are to hold an inquiry on Tuesday, May 26, into the Skegby Rural District Council's application to borrow £17,800 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal. The Council's engineers are Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham and Chatham.

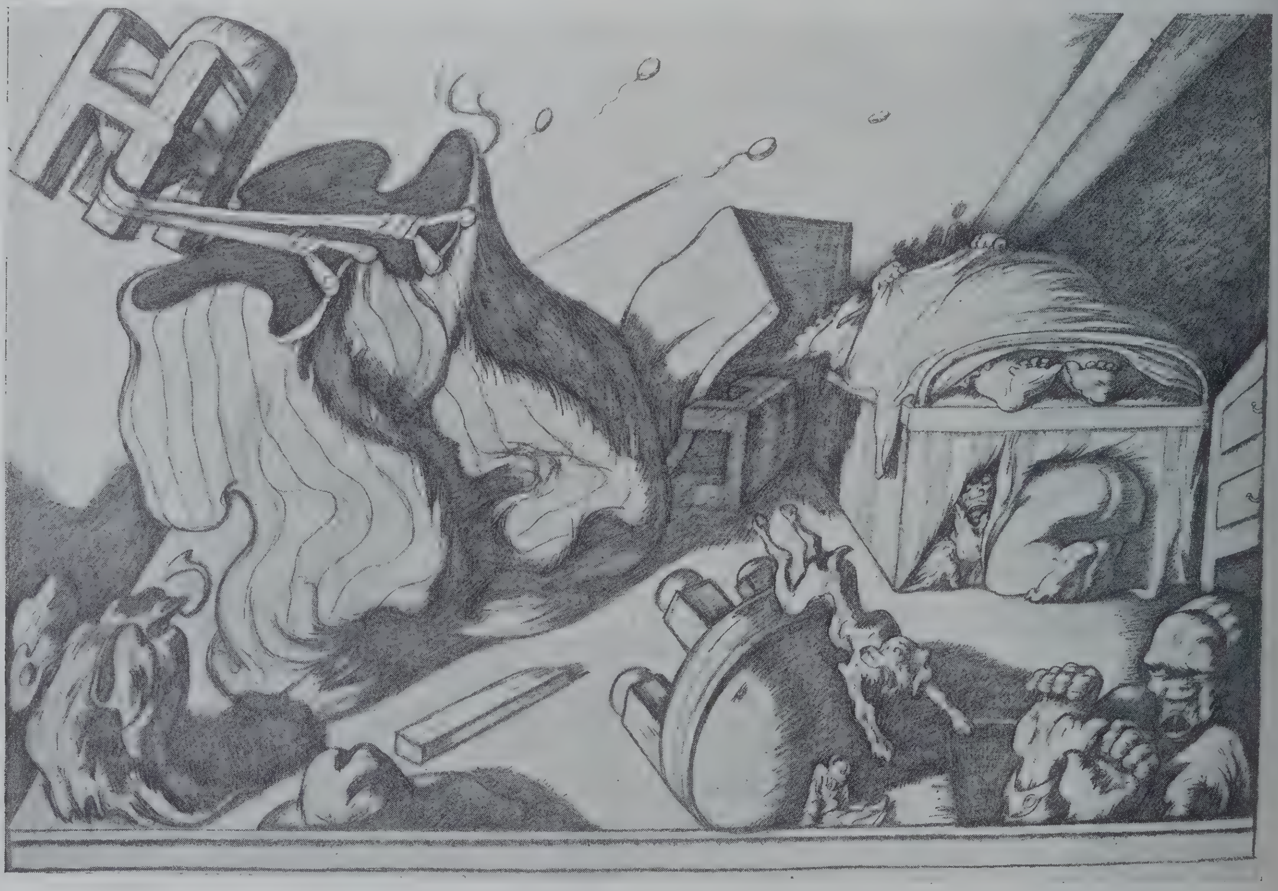
Art Galleries.



FROM VOLTAIRE'S CANDIDE. Alan Odle.

Woodcuts in colours by M. Bresslern-Roth, the Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, W.1. These coloured woodcuts are quite exceptional in quality and merit and should be seen by all who are interested in this art. The technique and colour harmonies have been arranged in a masterly manner. The artist has attempted much and has scored many successes.

Roland Strasser's Exhibition of sketches and paintings at the Paterson Gallery, 5 Old Bond Street, are the direct result of a visit to the Far East. At times his mannerism is

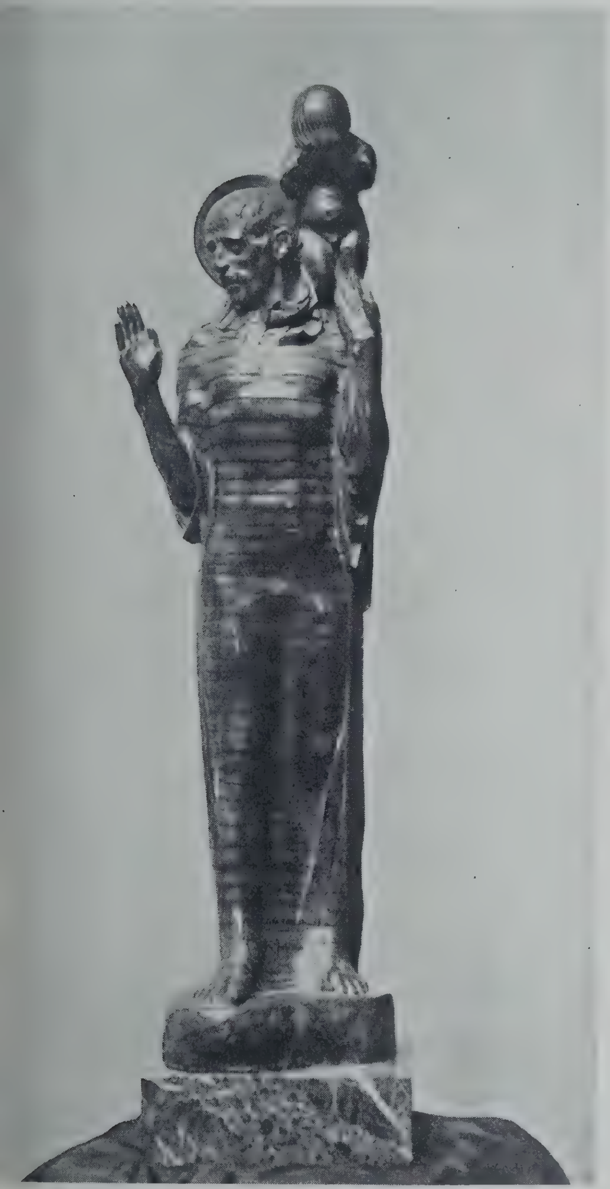


"THE EXASPERATED TROWSERS." By Alan Odle.

Messrs. Joan Austen, Harry Clarke, Alan Odle and Austin Spare are exhibiting a delightful collection of Book Illustrations at the St. George's Gallery, 32 George Street, Hanover Square, which should on no account be missed by lovers of original work.

nclined to become rather wearisome, and seen from a istance his technique at times refuses to fuse and blend ogether sufficiently to disclose his intentions. In the atalogue a picture described as " The Ming Tombs " looks ke nothing at all. When Mr. Strasser has been interested y different human types he gives of his very best which is ndoubtedly good.

One is somewhat sorry to have missed reviewing the xhibition of pictures and studies by Robert Christie and rs. Lily Wrangel Christie, recently held at the Gieves rt Gallery, 22 Old Bond Street, W.1. Many of the pic- ures were of considerable interest, but rather too many ere shown. Artists at times are, apparently, unable to sualise the public's point of view, or to realise that anything rdering on the possibility of producing weariness is bound have an adverse effect upon the whole exhibition.



AN ALLEGORY BRONZE GROUP.
Allan Howes, R.B.S., Sculptor.

An Exhibition of water colours, illustrating The iviera, Hardy Country, etc., by Mrs. A. J. Davies (Dorothy ickett), Walker Galleries, 118 New Bond Street, W.1. his show is well worth visiting. The artist paints in a free d attractive style, just sufficient detail is suggested rrectly to supply each picture with individual interest. ach picture is painted with a definite purpose. An effective ndering of lakeland and mountain scenery is to be found No. 31, " Morning on Grassmere." The humid atmosphere typical and yet so frequently omitted from these views effectively introduced in this instance.

An Exhibition of water-colour drawings of France and aly by W. H. Y. Titcomb, R.W.A., R.B.C., Walker Galleries, 118 New Bond Street, W.1. Some of the successful pictures are Quimperlé, Brittany, The Fondamento dei Mendicante, Venice, Vannes, Brittany, Villefranche des Martiques Oleron, The Pyrenees. The artist has perhaps shown too many works, his technique only at times produces splendid pictures.

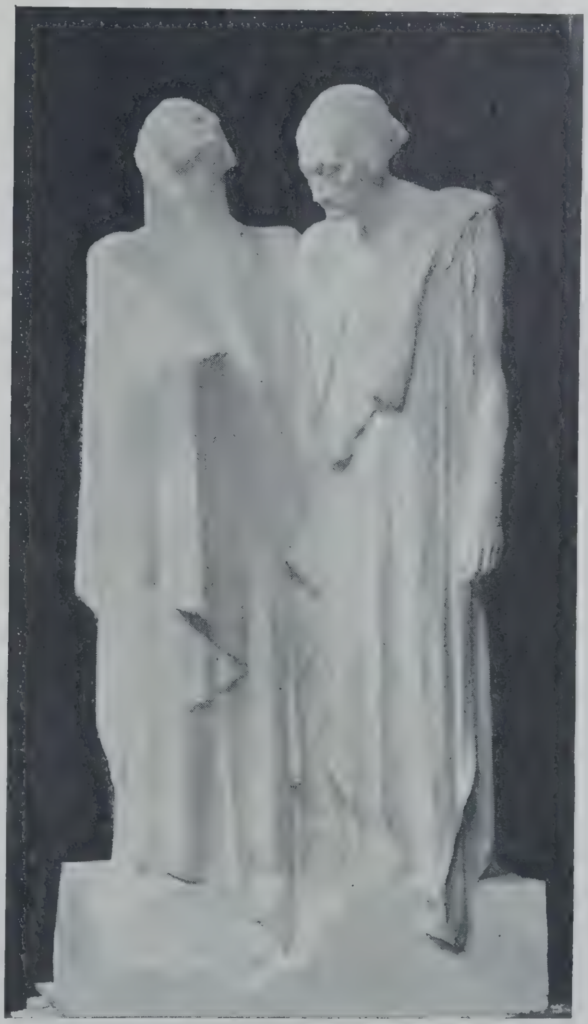
Exhibition of Hunting Field Sketches, Leicestershire, 1924-25, and of the Grand National, by Charles Simpson, R.I., R.O.I., The Fine Art Society, Ltd., 148 New Bond Street, W.1. To those interested in this subject the artist makes a very strong appeal, the choice of surroundings are very happily selected and truthfully painted. All the pictures illustrate possible and interesting events. Mr. Simpson is not content with painting real horses and hunting scenes, but introduces many charming tones, which contribute an additional value to his work.

An Exhibition of water colours of Venice and Liguria in Sun and Mist, by Helen L. Cochrane, The Fine Art Society, Ltd., 148 New Bond Street, W. Drawings of great talent and variety of treatment characterises this exhibition, and it would be impossible to overstate the pleasure derived from a visit to the gallery further. Amongst such an array of good work it is quite invidious to make any preferences.

The Paintings of Spain and Hungary by Segismundo De Nagy are on view at Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons, Ltd., 155 New Bond Street, W.1. Red and green are the predominating colours in this artist's work and exhibition. A general sameness of treatment prevails and the choice of frames is in most cases very unhappy.

An Exhibition of Portraits by the Duchess of Rutland is to be seen at the Brook Street Galleries, New Bond Street, W. Her Grace is an artist of considerable talent. She imparts refinement and beauty of line to all her portraits. The present collection is for the most part the direct result of a recent visit to the United States. Those interested in beautiful pencil draughtsmanship should be attracted to this Gallery.

H.W.M.K.



THE MOURNERS. Alfred Oakley, A.R.B.S.

Palace of Arts, Wembley, 1925.

APSE DECORATION IN THE BASILICA: THE COLONISTS, 1825. COLIN GILL.

The whole of the Palace of Arts has been rearranged and all the exhibits of last year have been replaced by paintings and sculpture which are new to the galleries. Those who desire to trace the history of modern British painting will find at Wembley in the Palace of Arts, probably the most representative collection that has ever been brought together under one roof. The galleries themselves give a fine light and are very extensive, so much so that the hanging committee have been able frequently only to exhibit one row of pictures in a gallery and yet render every consideration to the Colony or style which the gallery has been appointed to illustrate. Visitors will agree that great praise is due to the hanging committee. To be able to spend many pleasant hours inspecting hundreds of pictures without feeling the usual weariness speaks very highly for the arrangement of the pictures, which has been able to maintain a continuous interest without any apparent effort.

Mentally, one feels refreshed at the end of the inspection, overjoyed at having had a fair opportunity for comparing the art of yesterday with the art of to-day. Wembley will act in a beneficial way to all schools of thought. The strivings of the moderns will be better realised, and the lasting beauty of the old schools will be appreciated at its correct valuation. Visitors who give time to seriously reflect upon the artistic expression of our far reaching empire will be satisfied with the splendid efforts that our Colonies have made. South African artists have realised the wonderful colourings to be seen in their country, the contrasts between coastal scenes and those of the veldt. The Australians have also contributed a collection in every way worthy of that country. Canada seems to have broken away from the set pictorial form of artistic expression and to have embraced in a wholehearted way the charm of decorative methods for depicting the glories of their land.

GALLERY Z—SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 2, illustrating the Washerwoman's Baby, by D. Kay, is a clever painting, vigorous in drawing, the face contains much detail and is rendered in direct contrast to the treatment of the dress, it is just this change of style that gives the picture its attractive value. No. 5, Banks of the Bushman River, by W. G. Wiles, illustrates some good sunlight and shadow contrasts rendered in vivid colourings. No. 7, Old Oyster Woman, by D. Kay, is characteristic of this artist's work, and contains many fine tone values, though one seems to prefer the simplicity of No. 2. Mr. W. Paton has sent a beautiful painting, No. 10, called the Clay Pit, Natal. No. 14, A Veldt Fire, is a picture with realistic colouring rendered in a decorative style. No. 29, Old Malay Quarter, Cape Town, by Jack Pieters, loses much of its charm through the lack of variety in the technique. No. 31, Simon's Bay from Glencairn, by C. Robinson, one who has seen the country and realised the magnificent sunsets, describes this picture as a splendid painting, not in the least overdoing the beauties of nature.

GALLERY DD—AUSTRALIA.

No. 9, Purple Noon's Transparent Light, by Arthur Streeton, lent by the Trustees of the National Art Gallery, Victoria, has been seen before in London, but one can never tire of such a picture. No. 10, Moonrise, by D. Davis, also seems familiar. None will deny the talent and truth depicted in this painting. We have not visited Australia but can well imagine this picture to be very representative of the character of some parts of that continent. No. 68, The White Glove, by George W. Lambert, will be recalled by many. The artist not so very long ago sailed away from the Mother Country and the Chelsea Arts Club. No. 66, Dry Weather, by Blamire Young, is a fine piece of work and easily leads the mind and imagination into places where nature is not kind. No. 33, A Western Valley, by James R. Jackson, has some beautiful colourings, the distant hills have been suggested with their wooded slopes in an effective style entirely unlaboured.

A goodly array of floral subjects are dotted about the gallery, some may be counted amongst the best pictures shown.

GALLERY EE—CANADA.

On entering this Gallery one is attracted by two picture which occupy positions on either side of one of the entrance to further galleries, they illustrate the work of Lawren Harris and are numbered 2 and 67, the former depicts the artist's impression of the Lake Superior Country, and No. 67 illustrates a view taken from a height above the lake. They are both modern paintings. Continental art, and specially German art, has expressed itself frequently in a similar manner. In No. 2 we miss variety in the expression of the treatment of the different natural elements, hard lines cut up the foreground in not a pleasing manner, and these mannerisms are continued over the more distant parts of the landscape; in tone values the picture is rich. No. 67, Above Lake Superior, is altogether the better effort, here we have composition, the mind of the artist seems to speak out of the canvas, he would tell us of the mystery and beauty of this country; the mountain and distance have been rendered successfully. One might have preferred to see perhaps three bare tree trunks in the foreground, they would have been equally effective in expressing the contrasts of nature as the five which now distract the eye from the real beauty of the picture.

No. 63, Ice Hummocks, by Alfred Joseph Casson, what might have been a really good picture is spoilt by a general sameness, the trees in the mid-distance are so alike in contour as to appear unnatural, whilst snow falling on various natural features has a tendency to cover them with a

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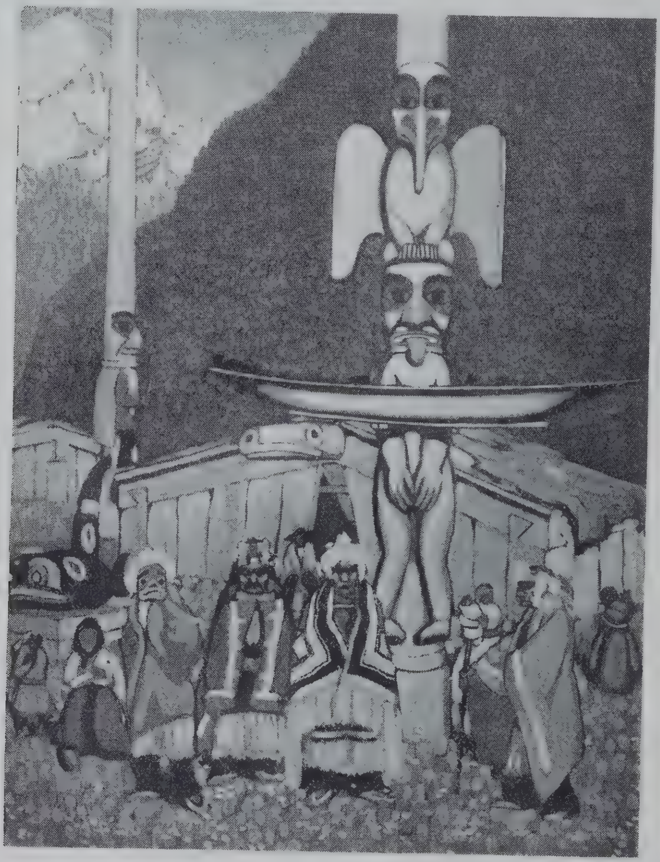
mantle even and like in character to the casual observer, to render them so in a picture is to court criticism.

No. 59, McGregor Bay, Georgian Bay, by Arthur Lismer, must be described as an imaginative picture, the colouring is lurid all over and nature is never monotonous.

No. 12, The Happy Isles, by the same artist, is a curious painting, the clouds have been expressed in so similar a manner to the rocks that one might easily imagine that there is no horizon, but that what the artist would have us believe to be sky and clouds are in reality a representation of a further waste land beyond the mountains.

No. 8, The Upper Ottawa, near Mattawa, has only one fault which rather spoils what otherwise would be a really great picture, the tree foliage is too much like those unfortunate imitation of trees seen in models where wool has been used to represent the masses of green. Mr. Franklin Carmichael, the artist, is otherwise to be congratulated upon a picture full of colour beauty.



PATLATCH AMONG THE GITKSAN INDIANS.
LANGDEN KIHN.

No. 4, Lake of Bays, by Herbert S. Palmer, commands our attention and admiration. Here colours blend in harmony and the picture is made all the more pleasing because nature is depicted truthfully. Mr. Jackson has mastered the lessons that modernism would teach artists and has blended them with the sympathies of the past.

No. 58, Evening, Lake Superior, Winter, Hugh G. Jones, suffers from a lack of interest; one sees fine colour tones depicting different natural effects spoilt by the details being rendered in a similar way.

The decorative panels No. 56 and 62 are quite good.

No. 53, "Late Winter Morning, Quebec Country," Clarence A. Gagon, is a striking picture and a very successful piece of painting of a difficult subject. The artist is apparently not afraid of colour. Whilst some faults have been remarked upon, as a whole the gallery representing Canada's artistic work is filled with exhibits which give great promise, the Colony possesses some artists who are fearless and unhampered by the traditions that hold up the courage of the younger generations in the Mother Country. One might say with truth that Canadian Art has great leanings towards a decorative form of expression, and in this direction she certainly can give the old country's artists some food for reflection. Many of the exhibits shown in this gallery are truly fine efforts in the field of artistic thought, composition and expression.

H.W.M.K.

General News.

BARNET.—Herts Education Committee are negotiating for site in Mays Lane for the erection of an elementary school.

BALHAM.—Plans passed by Borough Council: 10 houses an garages, Mayford Road, for Messrs. R. Bilham & Son; 23 houses Fishponds Road, and 5 in Hebden Road, for Messrs. Durling & Collins.

BEDFORD.—The Education Committee propose the acquisition of East Lodge, Cardington Road, for conversion into a special school for defective children.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—A site is to be acquired by the Hert Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

BLACKPOOL.—Instructions have been issued to the architect Mr. Edgar D. Dennis, of Blackpool, to complete the plans for a new church of St. Mark's, Layton, and invite tenders with a view to starting building operations in July next. The cost is estimated at £15,000. Mr. Halstead Best, architect and surveyor of 87, Church Street, has prepared the plans for rebuilding premises in Clifton Street in the occupation of the Leeds Permanent Building Society. No contracts are placed. Plans have been approved for alterations to the premises in Birley Street for the Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd.; architect, Mr Wade, Birley Street. Messrs. Catterall and Swarbricks' Brewery Ltd., Marshall Street, have had plans approved for new brewery premises, offices and stores. The Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., of London, are to erect a petrol service station on Whitegate Drive junction, Messrs. Goddard and Taylor, builders, are proposing to erect 17 houses off Latyon Road, for which plans have been approved. Messrs. Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd., of Manchester, are to erect three houses and shops on Queen's Drive and Red Bank Road, plans being prepared by Messrs. Lumb and Walton, architects, of Clifton Street. Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., are to make alterations to their premises at 88, Central Drive, 2 and 2A, Read's Avenue; plans prepared by our own staff architects.

BOVINGDON.—Herts Education Committee have decided to acquire a site for the erection of an elementary school.

BRADFORD.—The Education Committee have authorised the preparation of plans for a new department for boys at the Margaret McMillan school.—A special committee are considering the question of secondary school accommodation.—Plans have been prepared for the provision of douche baths at the McMillan school.—In connection with the scheme for providing accommodation for mental defectives the Mental Deficiency Committee now recommend proceeding at once with accommodation for 600 patients instead of 340, at a total cost of £179,000.—The Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. H. Wood & Co., Ltd., of Leeds, for the erection of 130 houses on the Wild steel framed type on the Lower Grange estate at a cost of £56,624 15s.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the scheme for erecting 80 houses at Brierley.—An additional 500 houses are to be subsidised.—Plans passed: 42 houses, Leeds Road, Fagley, for Messrs. H. Sugden, Son & Co.; 8 houses, St. Helina Road, for Messrs. R. J. Patchett, Ltd.; 56 houses, Highfield Road, for Mr. Alfred Robinson; 28 houses, Norman Avenue, for Mr. J. H. Smith; 16 houses, Idle Road, for Mr. Alec Dickinson; 10 houses, High Park Drive, for Mr. H. Proctor; 26 houses, Slack Side Road, for Mr. H. Crowther.

CALDAY.—Cheshire County Education Committee have received sanction for a loan of £24,000 for the erection of new buildings at the Calday Grange Grammar School.

CARLISLE.—Plans passed: Layout of estate, Blackwell Road, for Messrs. Benwell & Slack, architects, for Mr. A. Hoogless; extensions to packing room, Westmoreland Street, for Mr. S. W. B. Jack, architect, for Messrs. Teesdale & Co., Ltd.—plans for laying out an estate at Harraby, for Mr. K. J. Hough, are being prepared by Mr. H. E. Scarborough, architect.

CHISWICK.—The Education Committee have decided to provide two new elementary schools, one in Beverley Road for 400 children and another in Staveley Road for 640 children.

CLAPHAM.—Plans passed by Borough Council: Billiard hall and stores, Ven Street, for Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd.; conversion of Westfield House into flats, Thornton Road, for Mr. H. P. Shepherd, 14 houses and garages in Clarence Road; 12 houses in Atkins Road, 10 in Peynders Road, for Collett Building Co., Ltd.

DRAYTON PARK.—A new elementary school is to be built by the L.C.C. Education Committee at Drayton Park at a cost of £21,758.

EAST HAM.—A site in Nelson Street is suggested for the erection of a swimming bath. The borough engineer has prepared a revised scheme for the extension of the refuse destructor works at a cost of £7,000.—Plans passed: Spiritualist Temple, Fourth Avenue, for Mr. A. E. Symes; 41 houses, Central Park Road and Cotswald Gardens, for Mr. F. Hamlett; 37 houses, White Horse Road, for Mr. O. R. Anstead; 34 houses, Fourth Avenue, for Mr. E. Redbond; synagogue, Carlisle Road, for Mr. C. P. Eprile.

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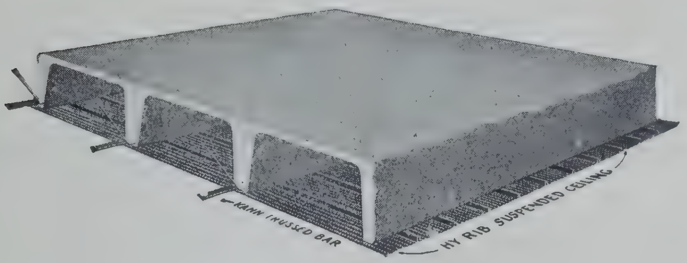

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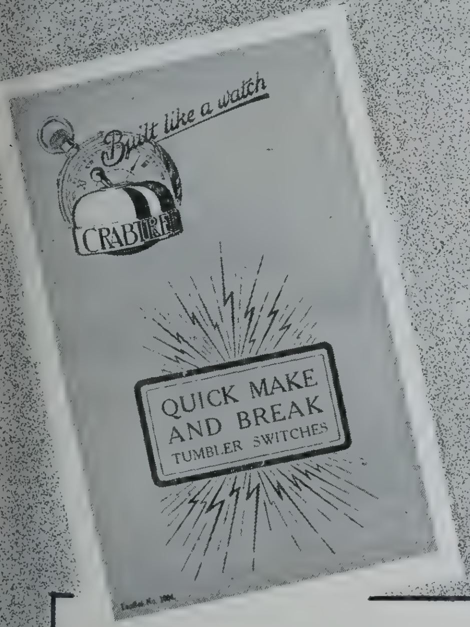

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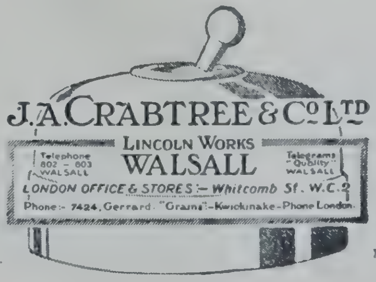

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M.G.P.

Glasgow.—The Union Bank of Scotland are to erect a bank at the corner of St. Vincent Street and Renfield Street.

Gravesend.—The Housing Committee has prepared a scheme for the erection of flats, 48 being suggested in blocks of four flats each. The price suggested is £360 per flat.

Harpenden.—The Herts Education Committee have decided to secure a site for the erection of a school in the Barford area.

Manchester.—Messrs. Slack & Cox, Ltd., mineral water manufacturers, are to erect a motor garage to house 18 motor wagons at their works in Hyde Road, West Gorton, to the plans of Messrs. Barker & Hoyland, architects, 32, King Street West. Mr. Robert Martin, the diocesan architect, 90, Deansgate, has in hand the preparation of plans for the erection of a new stone church at Cadishead. Messrs. Pye & Bennett, architects, Booth Street, have prepared the plans for a rebuilding scheme in connection with the "Huntsman" Inn, Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, for Messrs. Hardy's Crown Brewery, Ltd. The contract has been placed with Messrs. C. L. Dale, Ltd., builders, Hargreaves Street, Hulme. Mr. A. Macdonald, architect, 71, Meadow Street, Moss Side, is preparing the plans for extensions to the billiard hall and garage in Percy Street and Russell Street, Hulme, for Messrs. Burgeon's Extensions, Ltd., and plans for four houses for Mr. J. H. Leigh, on Manley Road and Alexandra Road South. Messrs. Graves and Ellerton, architects, 9, Mount Street, have prepared plans for additions to "Royton House," Carleton Road, Whalley Range, for Mr. T. Hyde. The Withington congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews are to erect a new synagogue on Lansdowne Road and Queen's Road, West Didsbury, estimated to cost £60,000; the plans have been prepared by Mr. D. Josephs, architect, of London, E.C.2. Contract placed with Thorpe & Son, builders, Chester Road. Mr. Stanley Birkett, A.R.I.B.A., 25, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, has prepared the plans for the erection of a large detached house at Knutsford, for Mr. P. Green. Mr. A. Rigby, architect, 21, Spring Gardens, has prepared plans for conversion of premises at the junction of Cannon Street and Corporation Street, into a branch bank for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd. Contractors, John Bland & Son, Ltd., Blackfriars Road. Mr. G. W. Boardman, builder, is to erect six houses on Albert Road, Crumpsall, for which plans have been approved.

Newport (I. of W.).—A cinema is to be erected in Mill Street by Mr. A. Hill.—Messrs. Stratton & Millgate are to erect a workshop for Mr. A. M. Cheverton in Clarke's Lane.

Peckham.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have passed plans for enlarging the Peckham Rye elementary school at a cost of £13,579.

Portland.—A Salvation Army citadel is to be erected in Easton Lane.—The Anglo-American Oil Co. have a proposal for establishing an oil depot.

Putney.—The Borough Council have passed the following plans:—Billiard hall, High Street, for Metropolitan Billiard Halls, Ltd.; 2 houses, Longwood Drive, for Messrs. Wm. Willett, Ltd.; tennis clubhouse, Kenilworth Court, for Mr. G. A. Shimmon; 5 houses, Kingston Road, for Mr. W. Hooper.

Rotherhithe.—The governors of St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School are to provide extra accommodation at an estimated cost of £9,500.

Streatham.—Plans passed by Borough Council: Additions Streatham Park Hotel, Mitcham Lane, for Messrs. Snewin Bros., Ltd.; 25 houses, Warwick Avenue, 14 in Westmead Road, and 11 in Streatham Vale, for Messrs. Wates, Ltd.; 18 houses, Leithcote Gardens, for Messrs. Chapple & Utting; 18 houses, Greyhound Lane, for Mr. H. F. Buchan; erection of St. Paul's Church, Welham Road, for Messrs. J. Burges & Sons, Ltd.; 52 garages, Streatham High Road, for Messrs. Bleach & Dorey, Ltd.; 12 houses, Minehead Road, for Messrs. Kervin Bros.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. Geo. Mills & Co., Ltd., of Radcliffe, near Manchester the proprietors of the "Titan" automatic sprinkler, have received a letter with respect to a fire which occurred at the premises of Messrs. Stanley Jones & Co., London, on May 7. Messrs. Jones write:

"On the 7th inst. an outbreak of fire in our mill was promptly quelled by the operation of one sprinkler head.

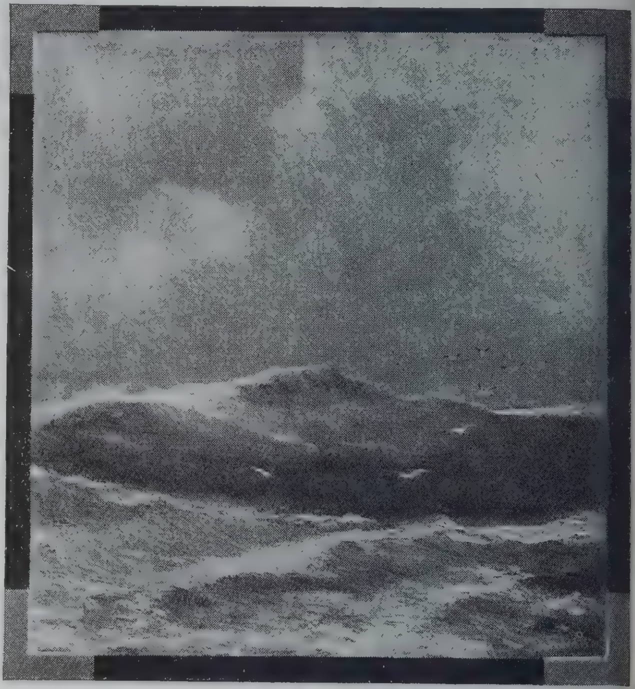
"It has not been possible to determine the origin but we think that secret smoking must be the cause. The fire started under a workman's bench, and as soon as it burned through the bench top the sprinkler operated.

"We wish to put upon record our appreciation of the system you installed here, for we are quite convinced that except for this serious damage would probably have accrued, for the fire started after closing at 8.15 p.m.—Yours faithfully, Stanley Jones & Co., Ltd., W. E. Lambert, works director."

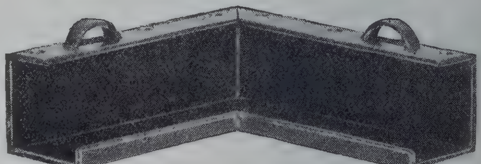
The Framing of Architectural Sketches.

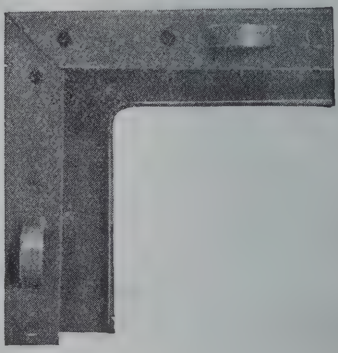
Architects do not confine their artistic abilities to the pro duction of architectural buildings, a large number devote muc of their leisure time to water-colour painting, etching an sketching in one or the other media that strikes their fanc Unfortunately, much of this work retires into portfolios. Throug the means of an invention which has been called "Art Angles, the architect and artist will be able to create suitable inexpensiv frames for those pictures he desires to hang in his own home o present to his friends. The difficulty has in the past been th mitreing of corners, their gluing and cramping. The new inven tion supplies an artistic corner design which perhaps are be described as sockets. The moulding is simply cut straight acros and pushed into these sockets or "Art Angles," whilst the mer pushing of the mouldings into these sockets will be found t give sufficient strength to the frame. Small holes have bee pierced through the steel "Art Angles" to enable the moulding to be attached firmly by means of small nails to the sockets Each "Art Angle" contains six small holes for these nails an two small steel loops to which the selected hanging applianc can be attached.

The "Art Angles" are produced in many sizes and colourings the invention is undoubtedly best suited for simple rather than elaborate frames; and in this connection can supply some nove combinations. The often plain and at times rather dull an uninteresting frame can be improved by the application o corners in a different, though harmonising, colour.



FOR EVERMORE. Marshall Wood.





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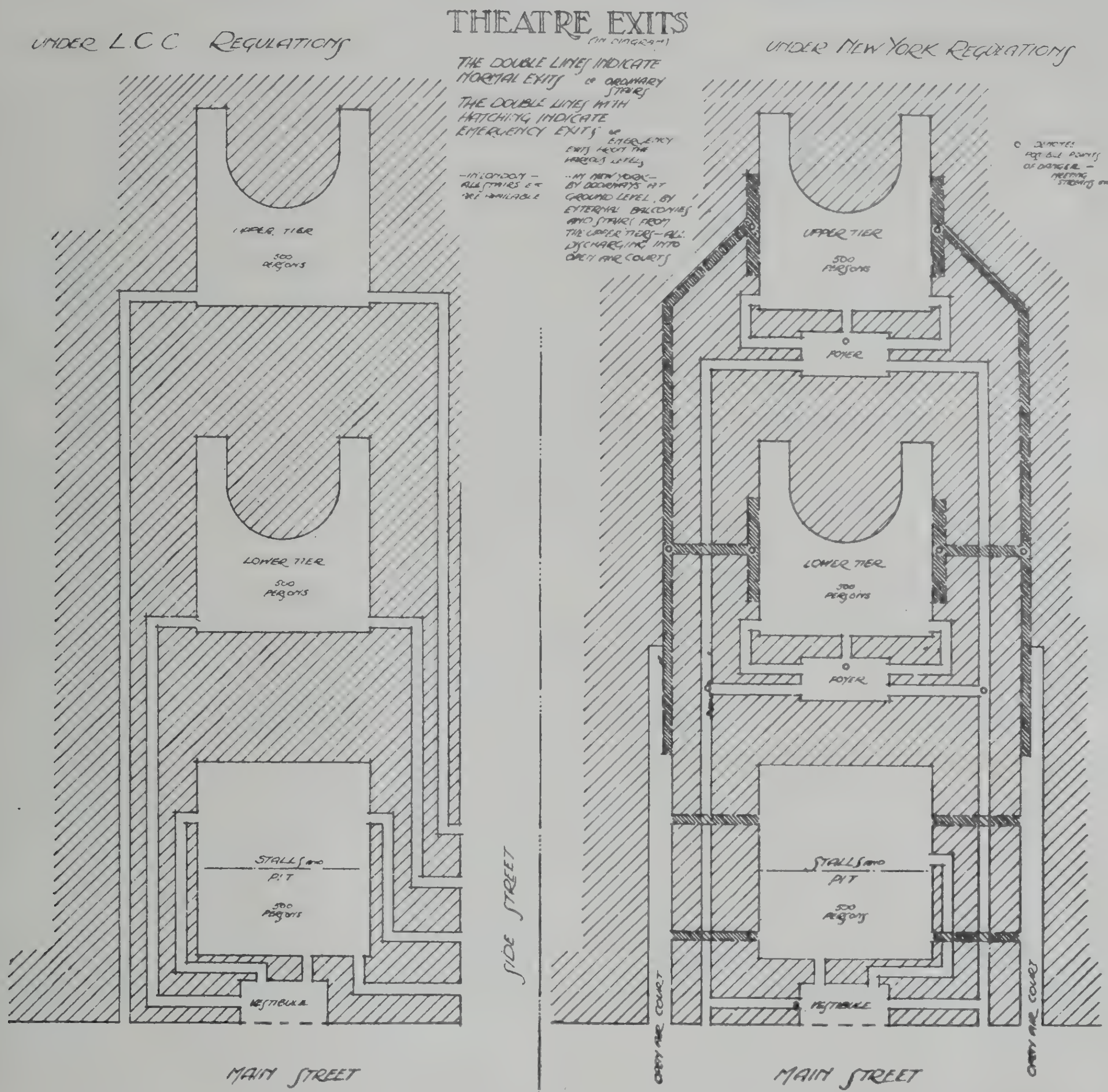
Mr. Topham Forrest's American Report.*


THEATRE EXITS
(IN DIAGRAM)
UNDER L.C.C. REGULATIONS
UNDER NEW YORK REGULATIONS
THE DOUBLE LINES INDICATE NORMAL EXITS or ORDINARY STAIRS
THE DOUBLE LINES WITH HATCHING INDICATE EMERGENCY EXITS or EMERGENCY EXITS FROM THE VARIOUS LEVELS
—IN LONDON— ALL STAIRS ETC ARE AVAILABLE
—IN NEW YORK— BY DOORWAYS AT GROUND LEVEL, BY EXTERNAL BALCONIES AND STAIRS FROM THE UPPER TIERS—ALL DISCHARGING INTO OPEN AIR COURTS
○ DENOTES POSSIBLE POINTS OF DANGER — MEETING STREAMS OF
UPPER TIER
500 PERSONS
LOWER TIER
500 PERSONS
STALLS AND PIT
500 PERSONS
FOYER
VESTIBULE
SIDE STREET
OPEN AIR COURT
MAIN STREET
MAIN STREET

COMPARISON OF ENGLISH AND AMERICA THEATRES, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF EXITS.

The result of the Superintending Architect's investigation of American conditions relating to building has been embodied in a Report of 109 foolscap pages and affords evidence of the amount of work done, as his visit was limited to a couple of months. The subjects dealt with are divided under the following heads: (1) General Building Regulations, (2) Building Control as regards Means of Escape in Case of Fire, (3) Concrete, Reinforced Concrete and Steel Frame Construction, (4) Town Planning and Zoning, (5) State and City Art Commissions, (6) Housing, (7) Educational Buildings, and (8) Summary and Conclusion.

Owing to its size and closer correspondence with conditions prevailing here, Mr. Forrest has based most of his comparisons on the regulations of London and New York. One of his chief conclusions is that the more flexible character of the New York regulations, which can be altered by a Board of Aldermen, is preferable to the methods in force here, which are based on Acts of Parliament and cannot be changed without legislative sanction.

In New York the whole of the building laws are collected in one volume and with each re-issue the changes made are incorporated and the whole brought up-to-date.

The New York regulations contain clauses dealing with the foundations required for buildings of differing height, one ton per square foot for soft clay to 40 tons per square foot for hard rock being given as the weight-carrying capacity of the soil. The omission of some similar clause in the London Acts is considered a defect which should be remedied.

Frame buildings are permitted except within certain areas and Mr. Forrest considered that similar latitude should be given here. This relaxation is largely dependent on some general adoption of zoning, which would differentiate between the conditions applying in central areas like the City of London and the very different ones obtaining in the outlying districts of the County of London.

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* Report by G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., the Architect to the Council on the Construction and Control of Buildings and the Development of Urban Areas in the United States of America. Published by the L.C.C. 5s. nett.

In New York the minimum height of a room is 8 feet, and in consideration of the cost of building we think that the London minimum of 8 feet 6 inches might be reduced, especially as 8 feet is now held to be reasonable in most other localities.

With regard to signs and show bills, Mr. Forrest considers that prohibition of intermittent lighting should be reconsidered. We should very strongly support the most drastic action which could be taken with regard to all displayed advertisements, lettering and signs.

With regard to the vexed question of the height of buildings, Mr. Forrest rightly emphasises the great difference between New York, where the main streets are 100 feet and the cross streets 60 feet wide, and the City of London with an average width of some 28 feet. In addition, as he points out, the greater altitude of the sun in New York results in a smaller area of shadow, apart from the difference made by a very much clearer atmosphere. His recommendation is that where a building is more than 65 feet from an opposite frontage, its height may be increased by 1 foot 6 inches for every foot by which the above width of 65 feet be exceeded, but that in no cases shall the total height of such building exceed 120 feet, which dimension shall include any storeys in the roof.

This recommendation would leave heights as they are at present except in a few exceptional positions.

Mr. Forrest recommends that the schedules of thicknesses of walls should be revised, as some as scheduled in the London Acts are unnecessarily heavy; he also points out that in New York the thicknesses laid down are regulated by the height of the wall and not as here, arbitrarily according to the number of storeys embraced. The omission of compulsory parapets in two storeyed buildings is also urged. Mr. Forrest suggests that in cases where new building is set back to a distance of 20 feet from the centre of a roadway the area uncovered shall be added to the public way. He also recommends that accommodation ways to the backs of houses shall, under proper regulations, be permitted.

It is further urged that the ratio of the part of a building which may be carried up as an ornamental feature should be defined and the height of such feature should come under a regulation.

It is recommended that the rules for chimney should be revised and a differentiation made between close fires, ordinary fires and gas fires.

Mr. Forrest finds that regulations for means of escape in case of fire do not differ very much in the two countries, those in force in New York being less elastic, but he considers that buildings which may be occupied by a large fluctuating population, such as drapers' shops and tea rooms should be regulated. We consider that the restrictions applied to comparatively small office buildings are unnecessarily stringent and onerous. With regard to theatres, Mr. Forrest thinks the London methods on the whole superior to those in force in New York, and gives an interesting diagram, which we reproduce, to illustrate the differences.

The American regulations with regard to concrete construction and steel framed buildings are affirmative rather than negative, laying down what must be done rather than what may not be done, the American codes of the specification type being very detailed and tend to become a series of standard specifications containing the necessary minutiæ to secure effective standardisation. Mr. Forrest is impressed with the number of cases which have come under his notice where steelwork has become corroded in concrete containing clinker and coke breeze, and says that experts here and in America are more and more in favour of the use of concretes of greater density and strength. Stress is laid on the great difference in the strength of concrete made by an excess of water, 1 per cent. of water above or below the amount required for maximum strength frequently making a difference of 30 per cent., this indicating the care which should be exercised in the mechanical methods by which concrete may be made. Recommendations are made on these and other factors of importance.

Mr. Forrest has been impressed by the universal approval of the changes effected by the adoption of zoning in American cities and considers that in a modified form it can be reasonably applied here. In reality, every city has been zoned in some form or other by the allocation of sites for special buildings, and every builder of a town has had a "civic centre" in his mind. Zoning is but the more scientific and careful regulation of methods which have been followed for centuries, except during a portion of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Forrest says, "With the enlargement of the town, civic pride demands that its planning shall be such as to give it dignity, and when the town becomes a great city of various occupations and diverse interests, there arises need of control of the various parts, primarily in order that the advantage of one shall not be exercised to the undue detriment of other and neighbouring interests.

It is here that American opinion has overtaken the opinion of this country. In the cities of the United States there is a keen appreciation of the advantages to be obtained by the individual from the control exercised by the municipal bodies under the zoning ordinances; and the realisation on the part of the individual that zoning protects and enhances the value of his particular property, while at the same time encouraging the improvement of the general lay-out of the town, accounts for the fact that there has been a widespread adoption of zoning principles and legislation all over the country.

Great emphasis is laid on the point that in order to obtain the greatest benefit from zoning—and this would emphatically apply to an old city like London—it must be carried out concurrently with the realisation of a plan, in fact, as part and parcel of a plan which will give to the town that combination of utility and beauty, such, for example, as Wren had in mind in his original proposal for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire of 1666."

Mr. Forrest goes on to say, "In America the aims of zoning and city planning are to improve traffic conditions by a more distributed use of the streets; to better social conditions in so far as this may be accomplished, by preserving the amenities particularly of residential neighbourhoods; to contribute to the efficiency of the city's life by the adoption of the laws of order and method in its lay-out and the arrangement of its buildings, including the proper distribution of the various industrial business and residential units; and to increase at the same time the visible beauty of the city as a whole. . . . The

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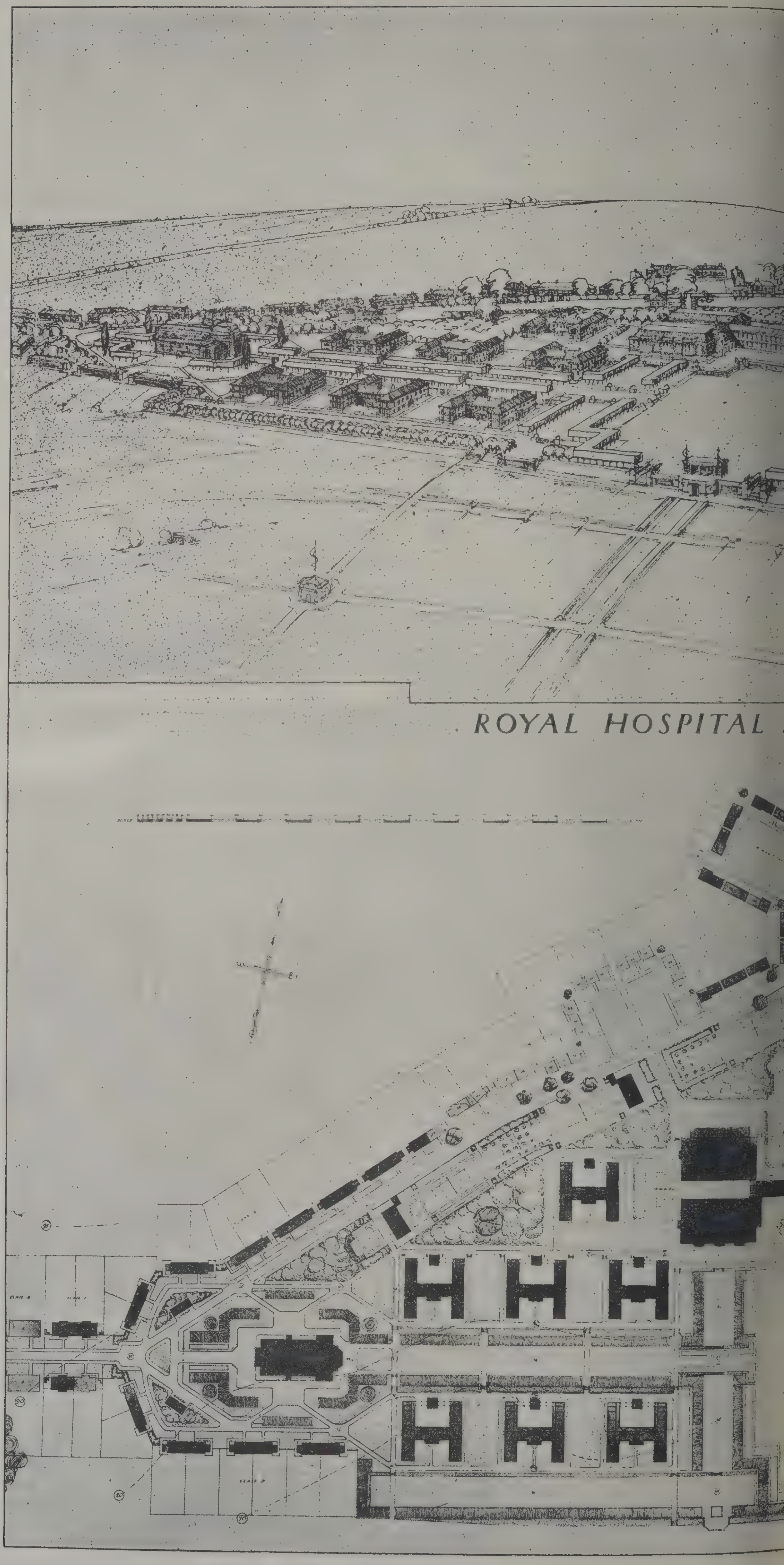

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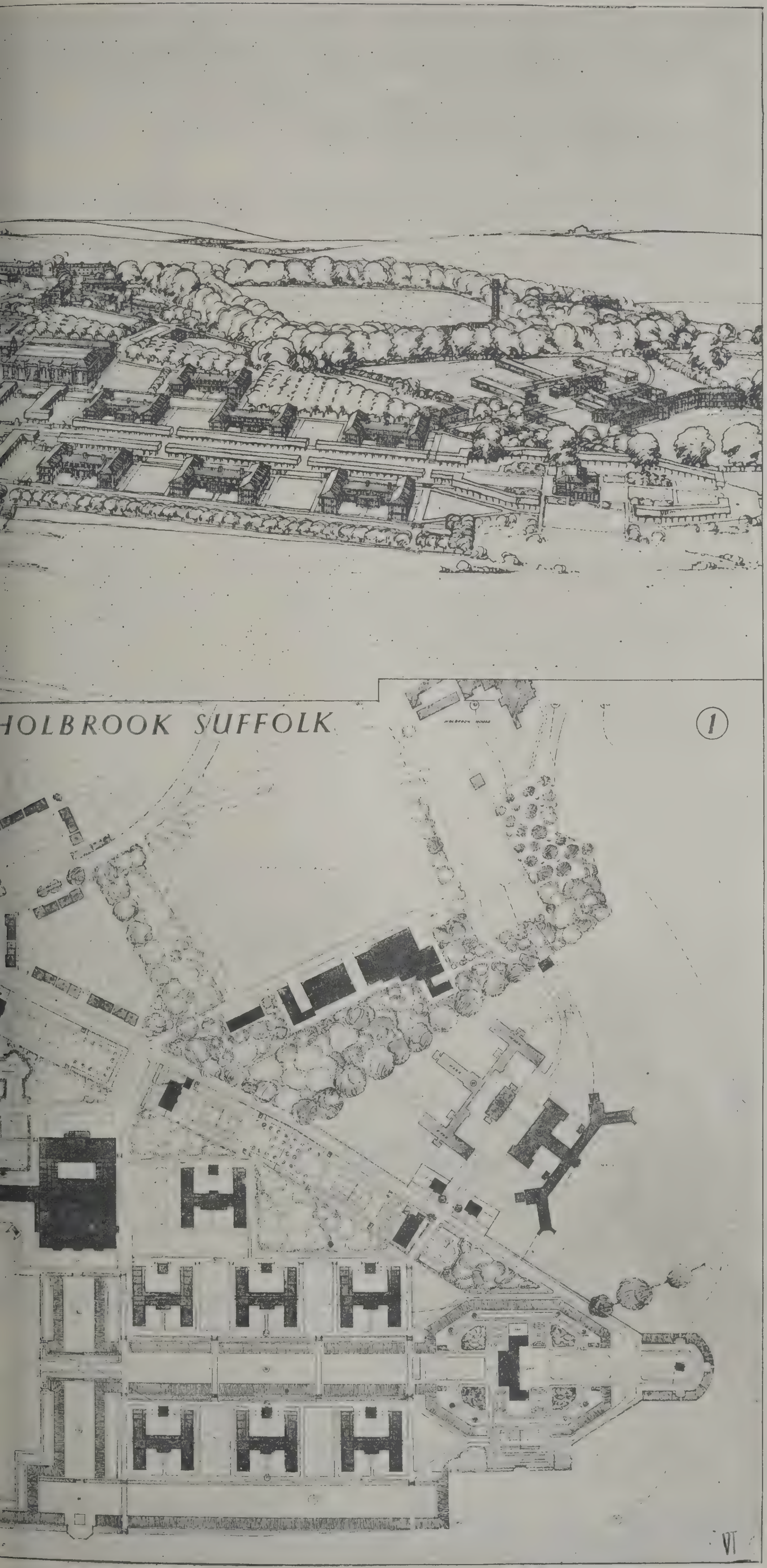

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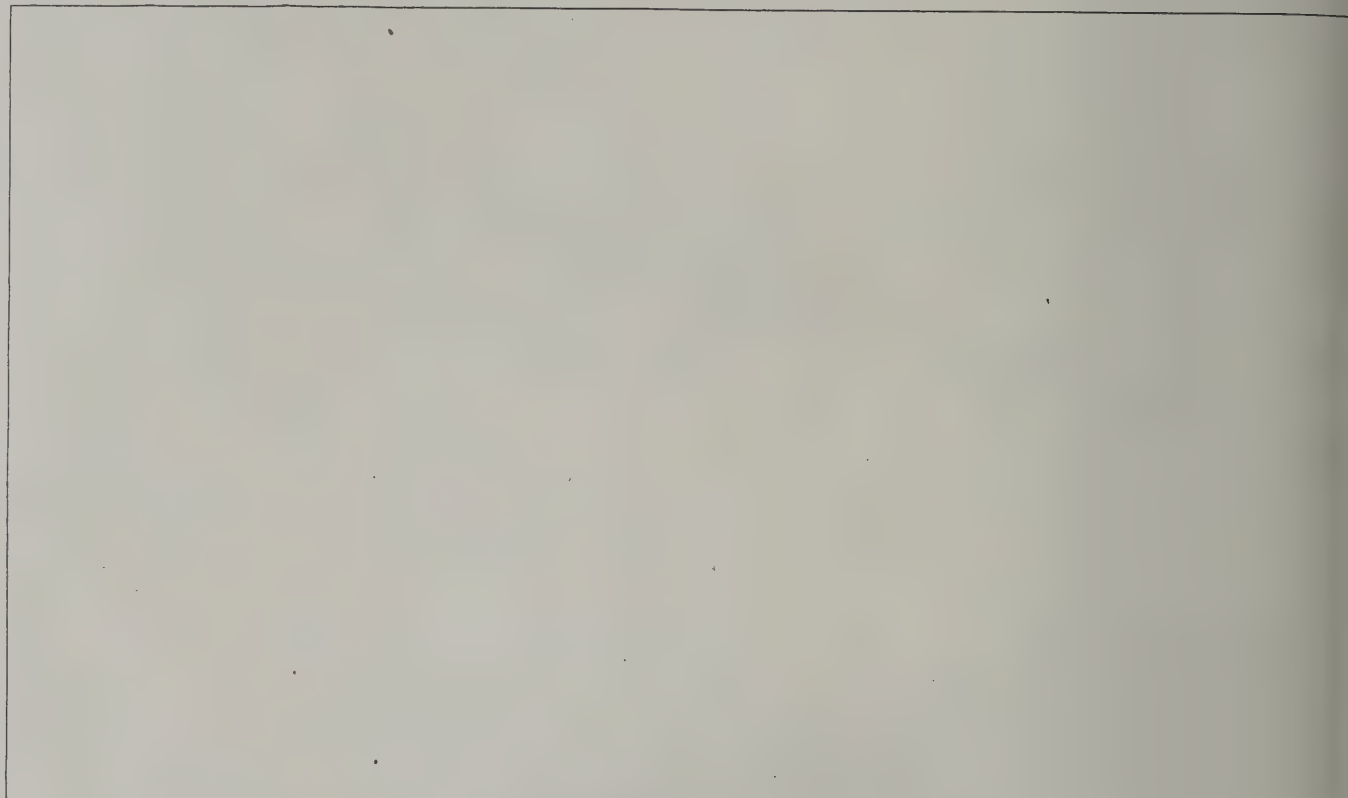

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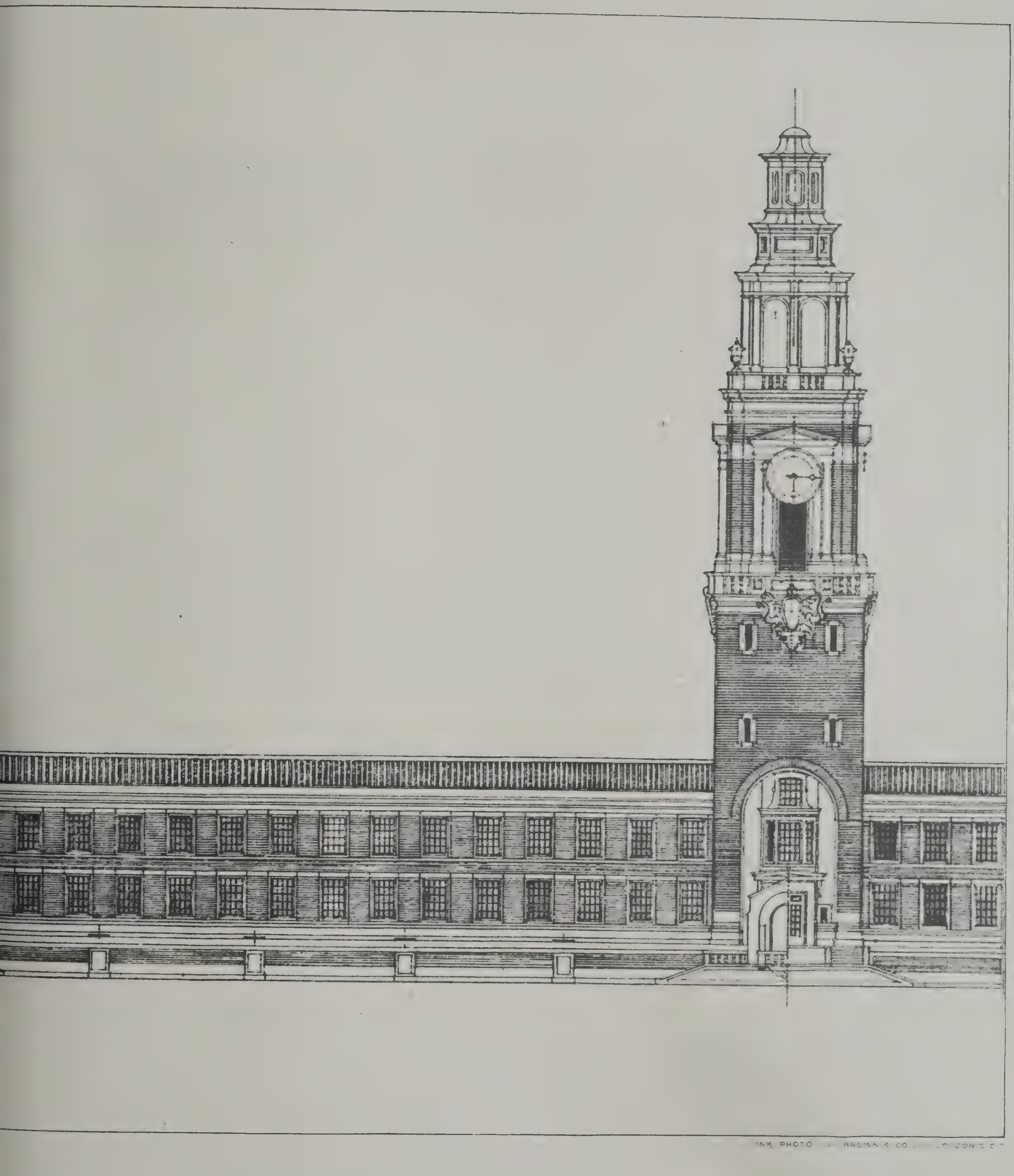

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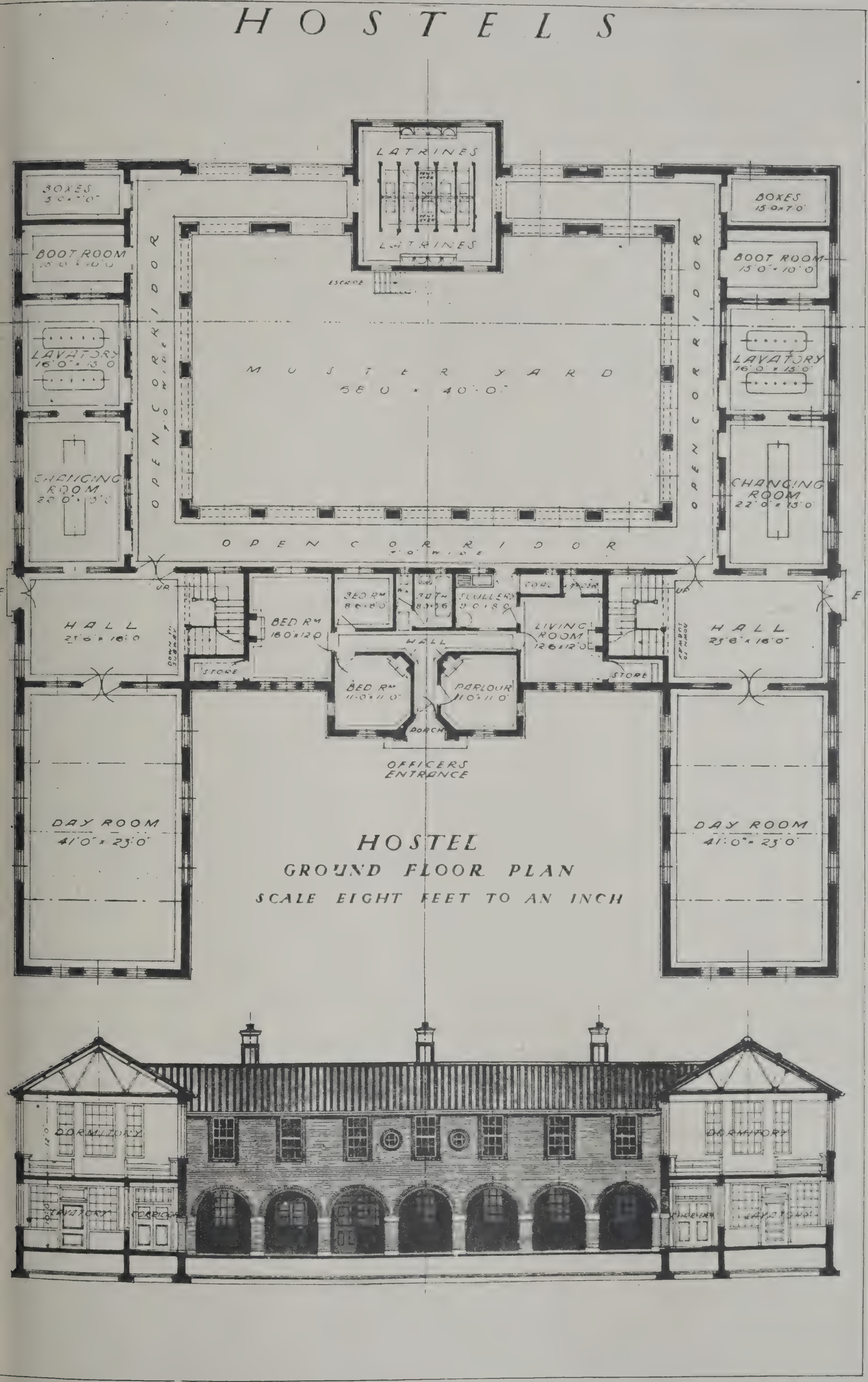

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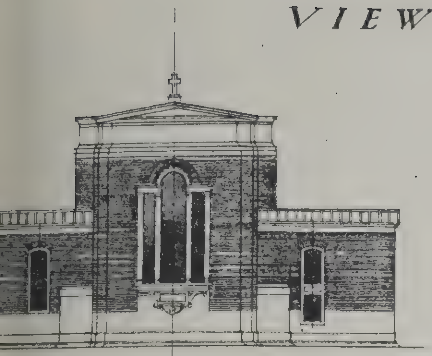
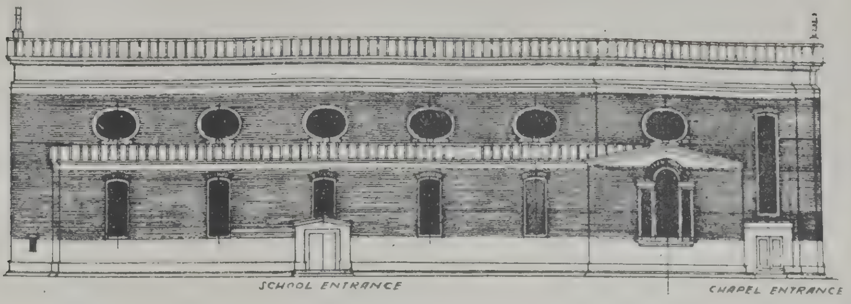
VIEW FROM SOUTH EAST



EAST ELEVATION



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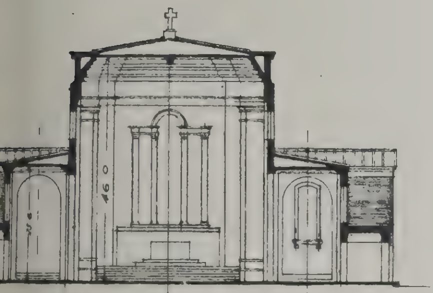

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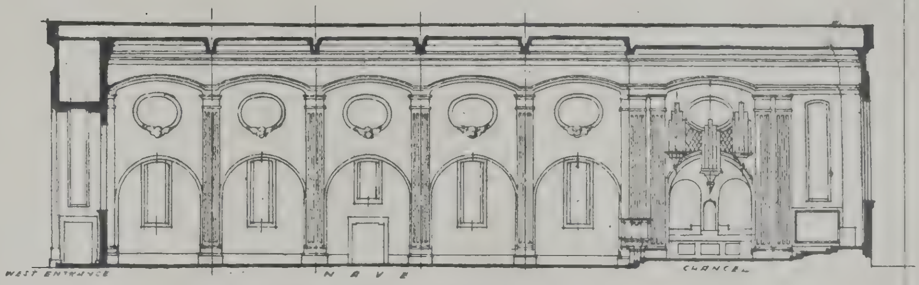

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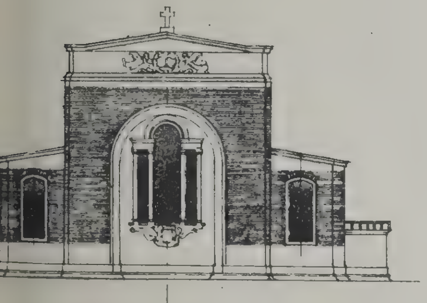
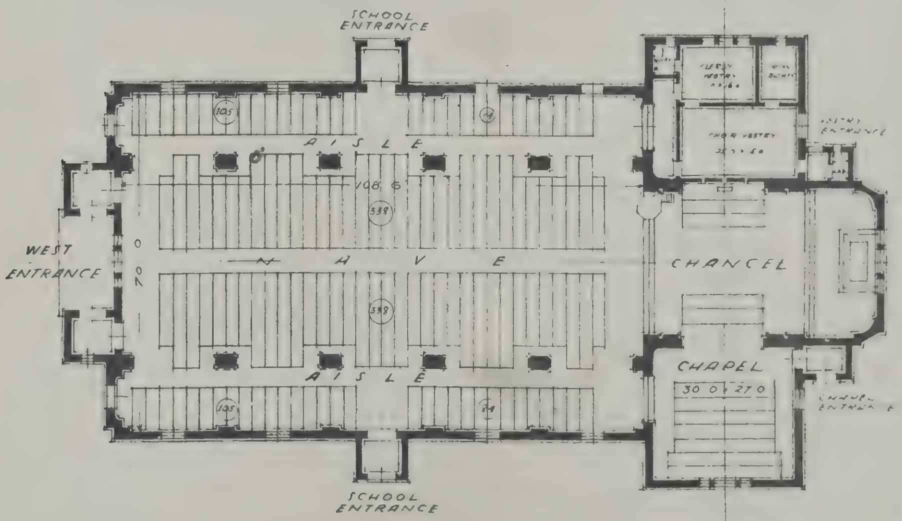


WEST ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CHAPEL

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lvocates of zoning in the United States postulate iat under it all future buildings as well as the future se of land can be regulated in such a way as to make r the furtherance of public health, safety and general elfare."

All this is extremely well and clearly put, and we iould like to make one point, which is this: We elieve that a prejudice exists which is not founded i fact, that the adoption both of zoning and such ieasures as the Housing and Town Planning Acts volve the principle of enlarged public expenditure, hich is not the case. Both measures—and the Iousing and Town Planning Act is a specialised pplication of zoning—involve no expense whatever, ut are simply measures taken in the interests of the hole community which prevent mistaken and sporadic evelopment which will prejudicially affect both menities and site values. They are a recognition iat in large questions the individual cannot judge or the community, in most cases cannot be completely rusted to judge even for himself. If the natural rend of a district is towards industrial development ie individual who builds a house in an area is specu-ating on a falling market, and if a centre of business s erected in what must normally and inevitably be residential area he is also spending his money un-isely. But it must clearly be remembered that the oning of any area does not carry with it the public bligation of building with public money any building r making any thoroughfare, but simply lays down the est lines on which such development, when undertaken, iust be carried out.

In America its influence has been shown in a prac-ical manner by the increase of rateable values, and ts popularity has been proved by its adoption in ne large centre after another. Mr. Forrest illustrates is points with a review of the changes of character vhich have taken place, and are taking place, over arious districts in London, and gives some plans vhich illustrate the necessity for a comprehensive urvey of London in relation to the needs of the future.

The advantage accruing from State and City Art Commissions needs no argument. Because our cities and country have, like Topsy, " growed " is no sound reason why we should eschew the help which can be afforded by bodies whose object is to afford expert advice and help in matters of art, too long neglected as outside the sphere of our public bodies. The great success which has attended the labours of the Birmingham Advisory Committee show what can be effected in a comparatively modest manner, and there are signs that we are beginning to recognise the advantage of similar action elsewhere.

Mr. Forrest thinks we have comparatively little to learn from America on the subject of housing. American examples reflect a higher standard of wealth and well-being, and in tenement buildings a greater use of the most modern labour-saving devices. He has come back convinced, as we are, that much good can be effected by recognition of the frame dwelling as a reasonable means of producing cheap and good houses in the outer residential areas, and that provision may reasonably be made within the inner business area by the erection of great blocks of flats whose height will enable a requisite widening of the surrounding roadways to be carried out.

The report as a whole does the Superintending Architect much credit, and is an outstanding record of two months' very strenuous work.

If we may express a criticism it would be that we are sorry that Mr. Forrest cannot yet see his way to a very great simplification of the mass of legislation that those who work in London have to comply with. But we cannot expect the great pile of legislative measures which have been constantly increased for many years past to be easily simplified or demolished, but we are in full agreement with many of the suggestions which Mr. Forrest has made, and have every hope that his efforts will have as their outcome the improvement of London, and we hope in its train some lightening of the architect's burdens and a little loosening of the fetters of official red tape.

Our Illustrations.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK.

First Prize Winning Design. MESSRS. BUCKLAND & HAYWOOD, Architects.

Royal Hospital School, Holbrook.

Extracts from MESSRS. BUCKLAND & HAYWOOD'S Report.

General.—In the designs submitted herewith we have ndeavoured, both in layout and general conception, to ulfil the expressed desire of the promoters that the buildings hould be made worthy of the great service with which they vill be connected. At the same time, we have also been overned by the primary requisites laid down in the conlitions—viz., full provision for healthfulness, light, air, varmth, general convenience and economy of arrangement.

Layout.—The arrangement of the buildings on the site ias been adapted to the existing contours, in such a way, hat the levels of all balancing masses are maintained hroughout, and a dominant horizontal character is estabished which would bring the whole composition into scale vith the landscape as seen from the estuary. Approach by oad is also given appropriate emphasis by the focal treatnent of roads at the main entrance, and by the coincidence f the main cross axis of the layout with the road on the west.

Grouping.—We consider the suggestions of the promoters vith regard to the general disposition of the buildings vould provide the best possible arrangement for a school of this type, and have endeavoured to follow them as closely as possible. With the large number of boys to be dealt with, one of the chief problems in the layout has been grouping of the hostels, in such a manner than no boy will have to walk an unreasonable distance in getting from his hostel to the school or other occupation.

In our plan the houses most remote from the school centre are from 300 to 350 yards away, and for purposes of comparison, it may be mentioned that this is practically the same distance as at the Duke of York's Military School.

Main Buildings.—The whole of the main buildings comprising the administration block, school, trade shops, dining hall and kitchens, bath and gymnasium, are grouped together in one block, all with inter-communication under cover.

School.—The school is planned in accordance with the now accepted practice of through ventilation by means of windows on both sides. In the classrooms this is affected by means of open corridors.

Trade Shops.—To emphasise the educational character of the work done in the trade shops, they have been planned as part of the school building, and are approached from the main corridor of the school.

Chapel.—It has seemed to us appropriate to keep the chapel somewhat apart from the ordinary activities of the school, we have therefore not adopted the suggestion to group this building with others near the parade groun and have placed it at the west end of the site with an axi approach along the main avenue between the hostels.

Housing Accommodation.—Most of the houses have bee planned to face existing roads, so that the cost of roa making is reduced as far as possible.

Notes and Comments.

New Class of R.I.B.A. Subscribers.

In the Supplemental Charter recently granted to the R.I.B.A. provision is made for the formation of a non-corporate class of subscribers. The Council have the power to elect to this new class any persons who, not being professional architects, are interested in the activities of the Royal Institute and in architectural matters generally.

"Subscribers" will be entitled to use the Loan and Reference Libraries, to attend all general meetings (except private business meetings), and to receive a copy of the Annual Report. They will not, however, be entitled to use in connection with their name or business any words or initials indicating that they are members of or connected with the Royal Institute.

The annual contribution payable by a "subscriber" will be £1 1s. The first payment will become due within two months of election, and subsequent payments on January 1 each year. Subject to the additional payment of 12s. per annum, subscribers will also receive post free the R.I.B.A. Journal, which is published fortnightly during the Session (November to June), and monthly during the recess.

It will be interesting to note what proportion of the public care to become affiliated with a professional society at the cost of a subscription.

Amiens Cathedral.

A surprising incident has occurred in the falling in of a great part of the courtyard in front of Amiens Cathedral, which was not known to rest on excavated ground. Whether the safety of the cathedral is jeopardised does not seem to be clear from the fragmentary notices we have seen, but we have every confidence that French architects and engineers will be able to suggest the best means for meeting difficulties and dangers.

The hole left by the subsidence is said to disclose what appears to be an ancient burying ground, and below the cathedral square are traces of old brick walls and passages which were not known to exist. A vaulted entrance has also been disclosed which it is thought may be part of an ancient crypt dating back to Roman times.

Manchester Town Hall.

Arrangements are being completed for the inauguration of the greatest building scheme ever proposed in Manchester by the extension of the Town Hall, the size of which will be more than doubled. Provision is to be made for a new reference library to face Peter Street. Sketch plans have been made to show the proposed scheme, and these will be considered by the City Council, after which it is proposed to invite competition for designs.

Fifty per cent. of the property required has already been secured by the Corporation, and the remaining tenants have received a notice to treat for the surrender of their holdings. Without knowing the nature and configuration of the new site it is impossible to say to what extent its treatment will be governed or affected by the existing Town Hall, which was one of the outstanding examples of the Gothic Revival, and set the seal on the reputation of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, as it has always been regarded as an outstanding example of his skill in the planning and comprehensive treatment of a great subject.

The Foundling Hospital.

The Foundling Hospital site has been sold to a company called the Foundling Estates, Ltd., the syndicate of which includes Sir Arthur du Cros, Mr. James White, Col. F. P. Braithwaite and Mr. S. W. Copley, with Mr. A. T. Teniers as chairman. The area of the estate is about 56 acre and the new company proposes to improve the estat making new roads giving better access to the great railwa stations to the north. Only 11 of the leases will expi this year, 660 will have been terminated by 1940, but th leases comprised nearly 1,000 in all. A special scheme treatment will be applied to the 8½ acres covered by th hospital itself. We should imagine the new company wi be considerably hampered in their schemes by the grea variation in the dates of the termination of leases. Soon or later we hope that such difficulties will be met by makin the terms of leases uniform over considerable areas, as onl in this manner can great difficulties which stand in the wa of improvements be eliminated. Meanwhile all will regre the disappearance of one of the old landmarks of Londo the records of which extend back to 1754, or the year befor the last Jacobite rising.

The Epstein Controversy.

Those who employ the services of an artist of marke individuality and convictions should be able to form fairly definite idea of what he is likely to produce. Fro the illustrations we have seen of the Epstein bas-relie for the Hudson monument we should say that we coul reasonably expect nothing else from Epstein. We doul whether we should feel inclined to nominate either Epstein Eric Gill or the Servian sculptor Mestrovic to carry out public monument. All are men of marked ability, if no of genius, but all are men whose conventions place them i a class apart, which is not only not understandable by th man in the street, but is only fully appreciated by a ver limited number in æsthetic circles. To employ them is little like inserting Chinese birds' nests in the menu of public dinner, which would hardly be hailed with enthu siasm by any except Chinamen. But public criticis should be rather expended on those who employed Epstei than on the sculptor himself.

But we are quite certain that if Epstein chose he coul earn for himself a place in the front rank of modern scul ture. This we can judge of, for if we compare almost an two busts, one by Epstein and that of the same person b another sculptor, the latter will appear dead and lifeles beside Epstein's work. In a word, if he had a little greate sympathy with tradition his ability would be recog nised by all, and not only by a limited number of admirer and disciples.

An Interesting Experiment.

It would be an interesting experiment to take an intelli gent architectural student and let him attend every meetin on architectural subjects which took place in the cours of a year in London, where the time-table made this possible and then put the student to write an essay describing th impressions received and information gained therefrom He would, of course, have to attend every meeting of th R.I.B.A., the A.A., the Town Planning Institute, th London Society, the Architecture Club; but besides thes there are meetings at Carpenter's Hall, many of the Poly technics, the British Museum, and other learned institu tions. We might be able to judge by the resultant essa how much knowledge can be absorbed by those who dili gently attend meetings, and how such knowledge compare with that of the average man who prefers reading an observation as means of acquiring knowledge. We believ that the student who followed the latter course would b found to have gained infinitely more than his colleague for in many meetings there is infinite weariness and plentiful growth of platitudes.

Skylines.

By Charles G. Harper.

The irrelevant details of midday are largely destructive of yline effects, but, when the westering sun has declined wards the horizon, the significant skylines obscured all day, ap into an eloquent life. Then it is that the distant city, hose squalid and unhistorical modern suburbs sprawl lovely in the glare of day, become altogether the abode romance, and the trees and hedgerows of the roads ding into it, take on silhouetted shapes of fantasy, and— you be a child—become even objects of menace and rror. The pollard willow by the wayside shows up ainst the sky like some giant clenched fist, and every arled oak seems to be an inimical presence, to be en- untered with dread and passed with a sense of relief. is Nature's own sense of drama.

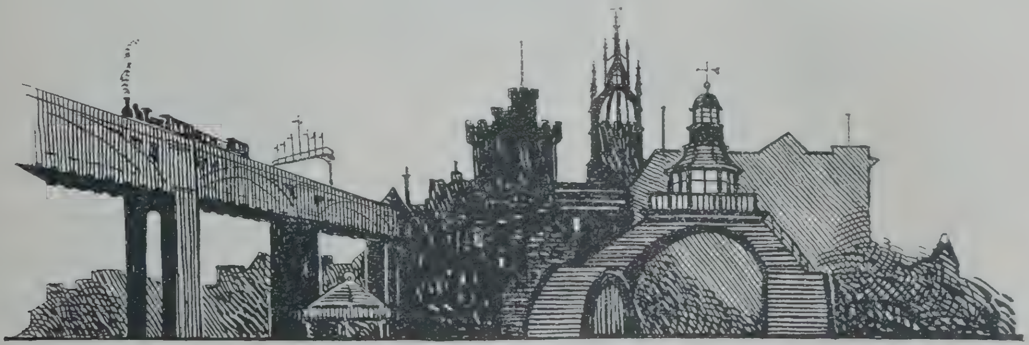
Evening's level light, and the broad effects of misty days, rm-clouds and calm moonlight, show Nature in the od of a selective and sensitive artist. Every object comes transformed, and poetry and romance emerge m the commonplace; while that which already was utiful is transcended into an unbelievable glory.

The long day closes. Nothing approaches the sweet dness of the end of a long summer day. The traveller m afar perceives his destination against the skyline, mantic, transmuted in those last rays of evening; and comes to his hospitable inn with a sigh of content.

So have I come—to give a specific instance—into Roches- at evening, from the direction of London, along the ver Road. I do not declare that the skyline of the cient city of Rochester is an exceptionally good example, hough that of the grim Norman castle keep, beside the turbid Medway, is very fine. The castle stands apart from the city; and it is the narrow street directly ahead, with its peaked and tumbled roofs, and the cupola of the Guildhall, surmounted by its great gilded weathervane, in the likeness of a full-rigged frigate, that welcomes you so finely. For the rest, it is, this city of Rochester, in daytime a commercial, a grimy, and not a lovely thing, with the clattering and the rumbling of the trains across the iron lattice-girder bridge of the railway on the left; and with the tall groups of the clustered chimneys of those cement-works on the right, at Borstal and Wouldham, whose clouds of smoke desecrate the Medway Valley.

Yet it is not merely commercialism that destroys the scenic effects of skylines. I can find a something vastly intriguing in the distant skyline of Newcastle-on-Tyne, as seen from Gateshead; although, in fact, the scene is more commercial, more grimy and squalid than most. But, while you can perceive all that—nay, while you must needs have all that hatefully thrust upon you in the glare of day, the scene becomes impressive, and even beautiful at nightfall, when every petty detail is obscured, and only the great outstanding facts become evident.

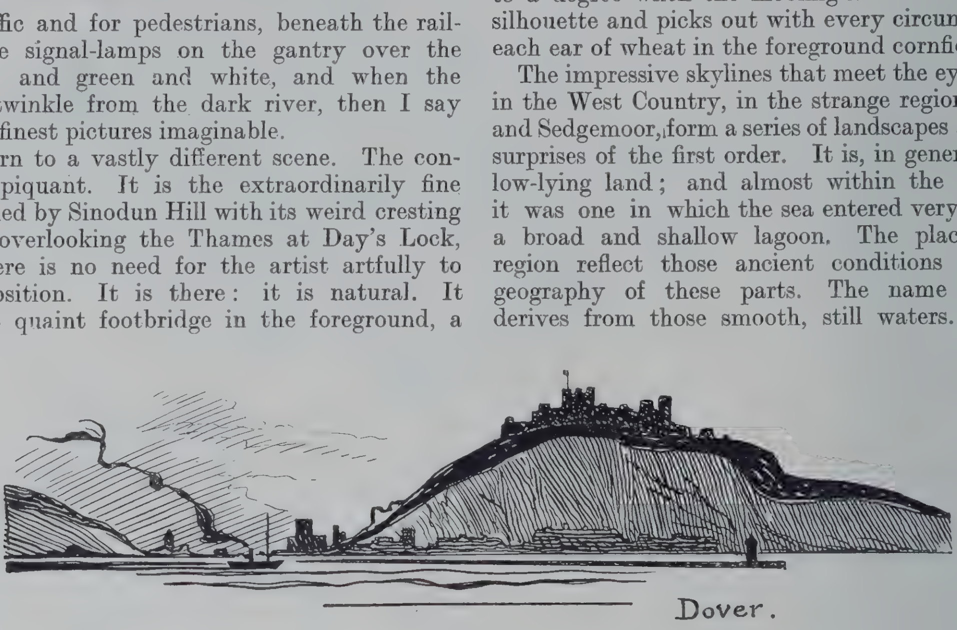
There, in front of you, is the exquisite pinnacled tower and spire of the ancient parish church of St. Nicholas, now the cathedral, with that wonderful corona that has so bravely withstood time, and the cannonading of a siege. There, too, is the grim Black Gate of the castle, with all around the tall commercial buildings rising from Tyneside. And, to the left, high above the river, goes Stephenson's high level railway-bridge, with its dark, dismal roadway



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

for ordinary traffic and for pedestrians, beneath the rail-level. When the signal-lamps on the gantry over the bridge wink red and green and white, and when the lights begin to twinkle from the dark river, then I say this is one of the finest pictures imaginable.

Let us now turn to a vastly different scene. The contrast is indeed piquant. It is the extraordinarily fine composition formed by Sinodun Hill with its weird cresting clump of trees, overlooking the Thames at Day's Lock, Dorchester. There is no need for the artist artfully to help this composition. It is there: it is natural. It bears, with that quaint footbridge in the foreground, a most curious resemblance to that familiar old design we see on the "willow-pattern" ware of Chinese origin. Prehistoric earthworks of mighty dimensions ring the upper part of Sinodun Hill. That group of trees, and a similar group on an adjacent hill are both known locally as "Wittenham Clumps," and are landmarks for many miles round.

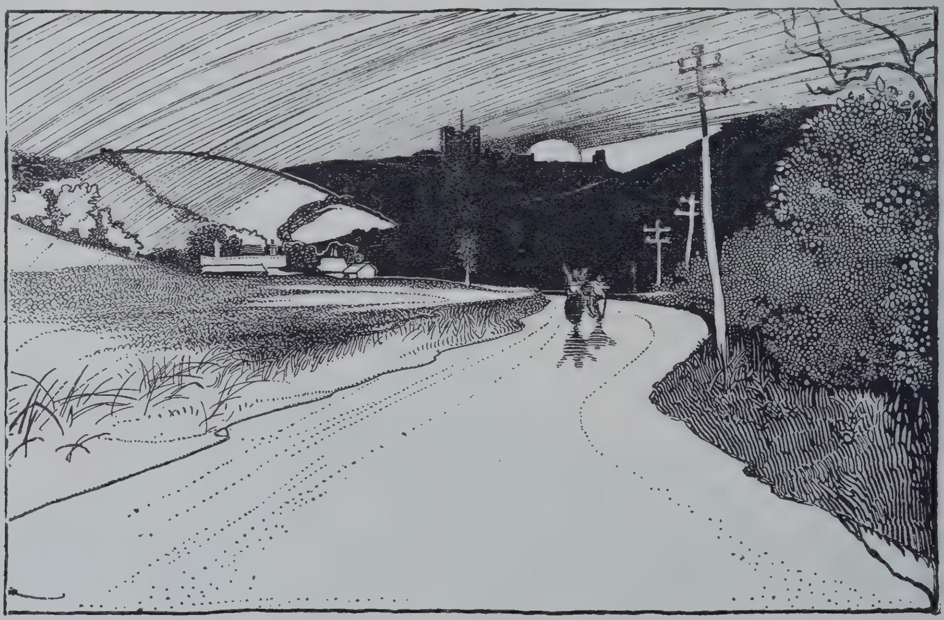


To see to best advantage the formidable line of Dover cliffs with Dover Castle cresting them, you must be crossing the Channel. The "white cliffs of old Albion" really do look white from out at sea; although viewed from close at hand, they appear to be only a dirty grey. Those who built that Norman castle on the topmost eyrie were seeking security, not effective skylines, and in those days, Dover was regarded as in the forefront of defence. Cæsar, it is true, landed elsewhere, on the level shores of Deal, anc William the Norman came ashore on the equally leve shore of Pevensey; but still, Dover with its harbou and castle, was said, in that era of Latin-writing chroniclers to be *clavis et repagulum totius regni*; that is to say, "th lock and key of the whole kingdom." Circumstance have decreed that it is no longer such.

There is another view of Dover, which, under some conditions, has a peculiar beauty. It is that point alon the Folkstone road from which the Castle Keep alone i seen on its hill-top. By moonlight, this view is romanti to a degree when the moonlight leaves the castle hill i silhouette and picks out with every circumstance of detail each ear of wheat in the foreground cornfield.

The impressive skylines that meet the eye of the travelle in the West Country, in the strange region of Glastonbury and Sedgemoor, form a series of landscapes and architectura surprises of the first order. It is, in general, a level and low-lying land; and almost within the historical perioc it was one in which the sea entered very largely, formin a broad and shallow lagoon. The place-names of thi region reflect those ancient conditions of the physica geography of these parts. The name of Glastonbur derives from those smooth, still waters. It was to th Saxons "Glæstingaburing," the place that looked upon th still, glass-like lake. Glastonbury Tor is the most outstanding of the numerous strange hills that start suddenl up from these levels, but the hill at Burrowbridge, whic forms the southern approach to the Isle of Athelney bounded here by the river Parrett, is itself a spectacula object, for it is not only sheer and fall, but it is crested b the ruins of an ancient chapel. If you traverse thi so-called "Isle of Athelney," where King Alfred did or di not burn those cakes of legendary lore, when he wa hiding here from the Danes, you will come, along a straigh road, to England's Farm, hard by the village of Wes Lyng. Thence, looking back, you see all Athelney, wit the weird skyline of Burrowbridge at the end of the vista.

[*To be continued.*]



DOVER CASTLE FROM THE FOLKESTONE ROAD.

"Who was the Architect?"

By E. Leslie Gunston, A.R.I.B.A.

The number of people who pass through the streets of ndon every day must be enormous; but how many er look with any interest at the architecture which kes the material part of this London? Men repairing roads, a street accident, or anything unusual draws reat crowd to the spot; but one does not, unfortunately, numbers of people admiring our architectural beauties, ess they be tourists from other lands who are "doing" ndon in a few hours. There is much in the old adage t contempt is bred of familiarity. Certain it is, t of all the countless people who walk the streets of ndon, only a minute portion of them ever look intel- ntly, or with any admiration at any of our wonderful nitecture, and still fewer ever give a thought to the nitect, without whom the buildings would not have been they are. Most people take a building for granted, if it merely grew there, little realising the immense ount of work the architect and the builder and their stants are put to, in order to produce the finished ding.

is strange that in most other branches of art, such n painting, music or literature, the creator of this work rt, whether it be a beautiful oil painting or some water- ur drawing, a symphony, or a brilliant novel or poem, enerally known. Ask the well-read patron of the arts o-day who painted "Monna Lisa," who composed "Flying Dutchman," or who wrote "Les Misérables" In Memoriam," and the illustrious names of Leonardo Vinci, Richard Wagner, Victor Hugo and Alfred, l Tennyson, will be given without a moment's hesita- . Ask, however, who designed St. Martin's-in-the- ds, or the Law Courts, and the answer will not be n so readily, if at all. The names of James Gibbs dmund Street are not known.

he beautiful old buildings of London are often passed without a thought for their authors. Many of them, course, are unknown, and must for ever remain nymous; but of the modern buildings going up in don at the present time, few take any interest to find from whose brain originated the design which will ably become part of the city for a hundred years or e, when most of the work of our novelists and writers se names are now on the tongues of everybody, are forgotten. The architectural profession as a whole modest that it is not always easy to find out who the itect is of any building. Most pictures, music, and ature are signed by their authors, but only a few archi- have signed their buildings; but fortunately this tice is becoming more prevalent. The writer tried scover some time ago the architects of some buildings ondon, and finding it a most difficult task, even with he architectural books available, and thinking that ork of reference would be very useful to students to others interested, began to compile a list of archi- and their buildings, dating from the Fire, within lius of three miles from Piccadilly Circus. It was only much searching, often with fruitless results, that the er proved itself of far greater magnitude than had been ipated. In fact, the problem of finding the archi- of anything like an adequate number of buildings, to be of any service, was practically unsolvable, the task has still to be completed. A list of all the ches in London, with their architects, has been com- already; but in the matter of secular buildings, to be sure is a labour that will cause even the stoutest to quail.

wever, much interesting information was acquired g the brief time that the writer's list was in the process aking. Most people know that Sir Christopher Wren ned St. Paul's Cathedral, and that Sir Edwin Lutyens ned the Cenotaph; but not one in a hundred outside rchitectural profession could state off-hand who was rchitect of the India Office in Whitehall, or of St. ras Station. The name of Sir Gilbert Scott is usually associated in a vague way with churches, by those who have heard of him at all, and not with a Government building or a railway station. Through the medium of the newspapers the name of his illustrious descendant, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, is far better known, and here only in connection with the great Cathedral in the north, and not associated in any way with the beautiful churches he has designed throughout the country, such as that at Northfleet, or with his other fine work, as the new buildings at Cambridge.

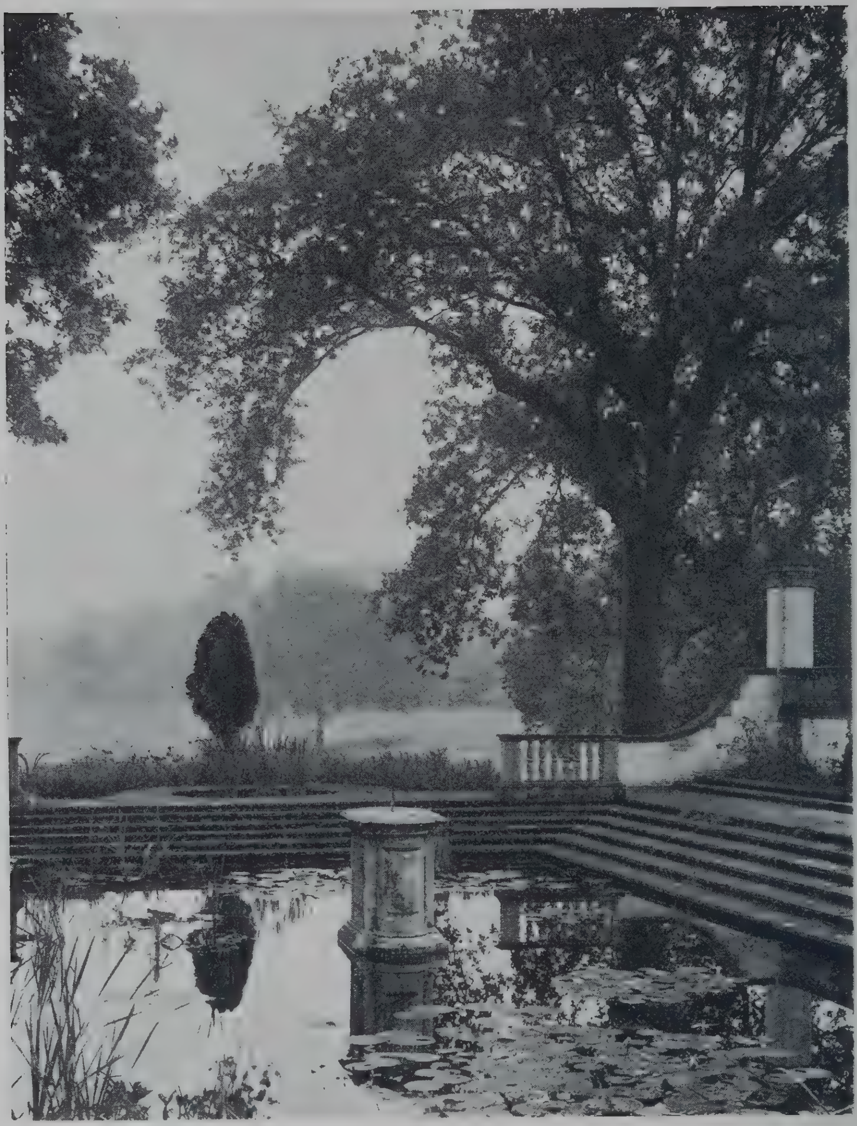
This indifference of people as to the authorship of buildings, which of their very nature loom largely before the world, but are not noticed, is often due to the practice of the newspapers, for when any new building is completed, or a public building opened, it is more than likely that in recording the facts as to who opened the building, who was there, and who built it, and such information as to how many bricks were used, the name of the architect is carefully omitted. However, things are improving, and in many cases latterly, honour has been given where honour has been long overdue.

In conclusion, let us glean a few interesting facts from my unfinished list of buildings and their architects, which may be known to most in the profession, but perhaps not by others interested in architecture.

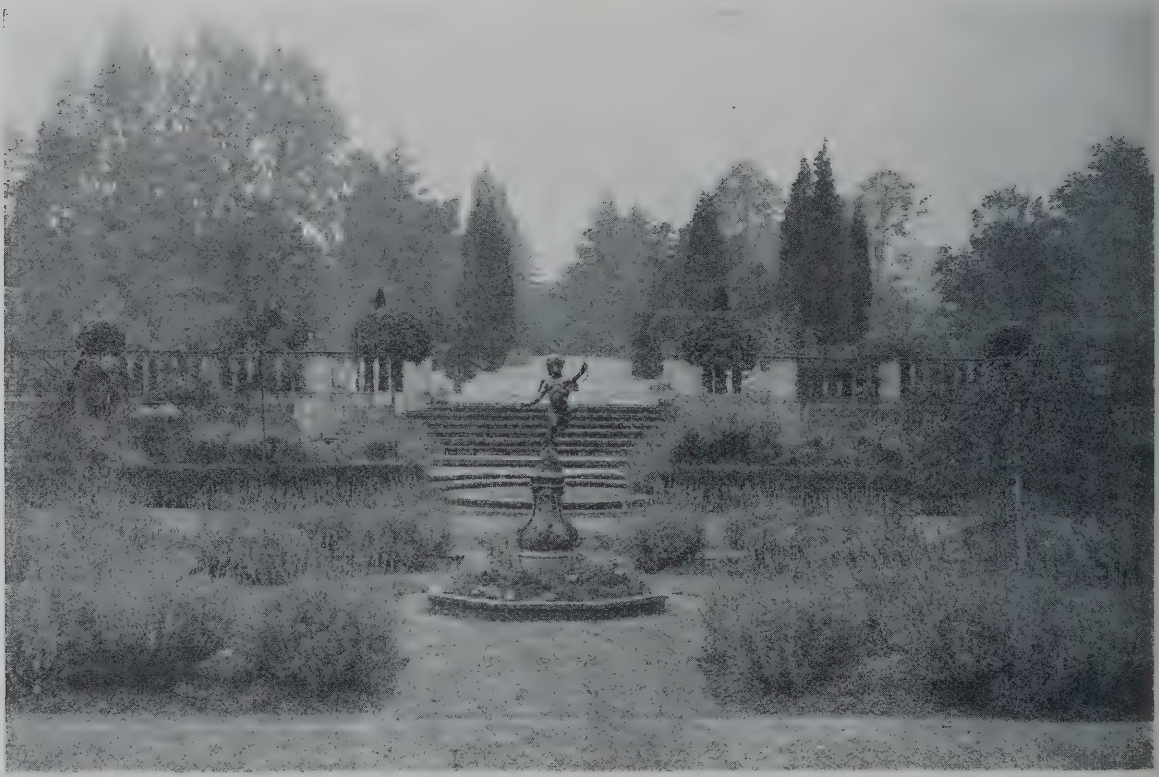
The churches of St. Mary le Strand and St. Clement Danes, the island sanctuaries surrounded by the sea of traffic in the Strand, are interesting. The former church was designed by James Gibbs (1682-1754), and was built between 1714 and 1717. It was not, however, consecrated until 1723. The church of St. Clement Danes, as far as the body of the church is concerned, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren between 1680 and 1684, while the beautiful steeple was added in 1719 by Gibbs. The base of the tower is partly mediæval. The Record Office, which pleases Mr. E. V. Lucas so much, was designed by Sir James Pennethorne (1801-1871), who also designed the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street. St. Dunstan's in the East, with the exception of the lovely spire, the work of Wren in 1699, is comparatively modern, being designed by David Laing in 1821. St. Dunstan's in the West, which has such a fine tower, is more modern still, as it was designed by James Shaw in 1833. Fleet Street at one point has quite a Gothic aspect as one approaches the Strand, for there practically the whole of the right-hand side of the street is taken up by this church, and the Law Courts, for which building it is said Street prepared over 5,000 drawings with his own hand.

There are many that associate the name of the great Inigo Jones only with buildings designed in the Renaissance style; for example, the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall, 1622; Ashburnham House, 1640; the York Water Gate, 1626; but a fine work is the Gothic chapel of Lincoln's Inn, dating from 1640, by the same hand. Ashburnham House is now part of Westminster School. Quite a number of the City churches by Wren were built first without the spires. St Bride's, Fleet Street, did not have its spire until 1701-1703, while the church itself was built in 1680. St. Michael's, Cornhill, dates from 1672, but the tower was only added in 1722. St. Magnus the Martyr, now almost eclipsed by the gigantic Adelaide House, was built in 1676, but the spire was not erected until 1705. The steeple of Christ Church, Newgate Street, was not added until 1704, whereas the church was built in 1687. This was probably due to lack of funds, and how thankful we ought to be that these spires and towers, which are some of Wren's most splendid work, were added and London beautified to this considerable extent.

A typical Norman Shaw building is to be seen close to the Albert Hall, the Royal Geographical Society's premises, which dates from 1874. A little heard of architect is Samuel Beazley, who was responsible for the Lyceum Theatre, 1834, St. James' Theatre, and the S.E. and Chatham portion of London Bridge Station.

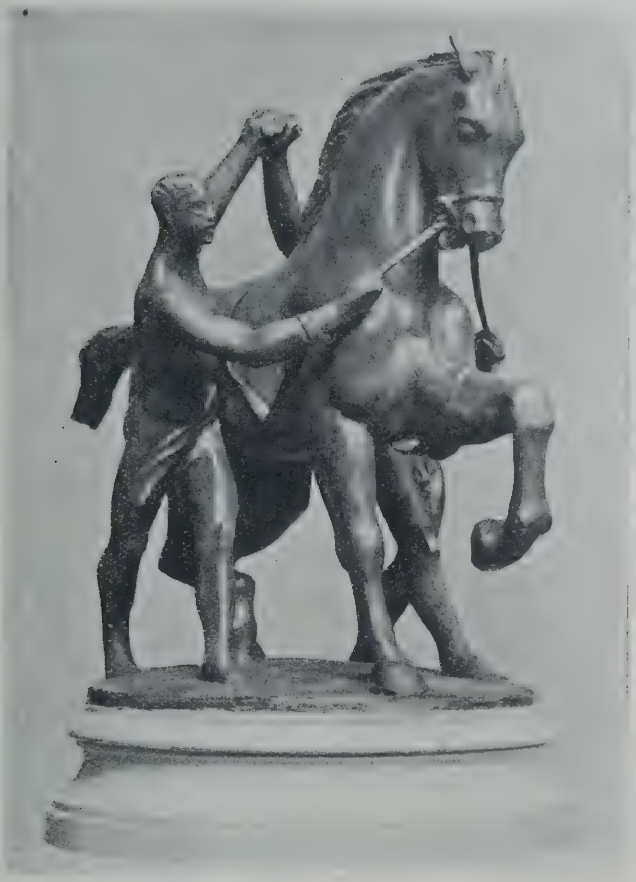


LILY POND.



GARDEN ORNAMENT AND TERRACE, MOOR PARK. Oliver Hill, Architect.

Painting at the R.A.



CASTOR AND POLLUX (SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL).
HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect. ALFRED TURNER, A.R.A., Sculptor.

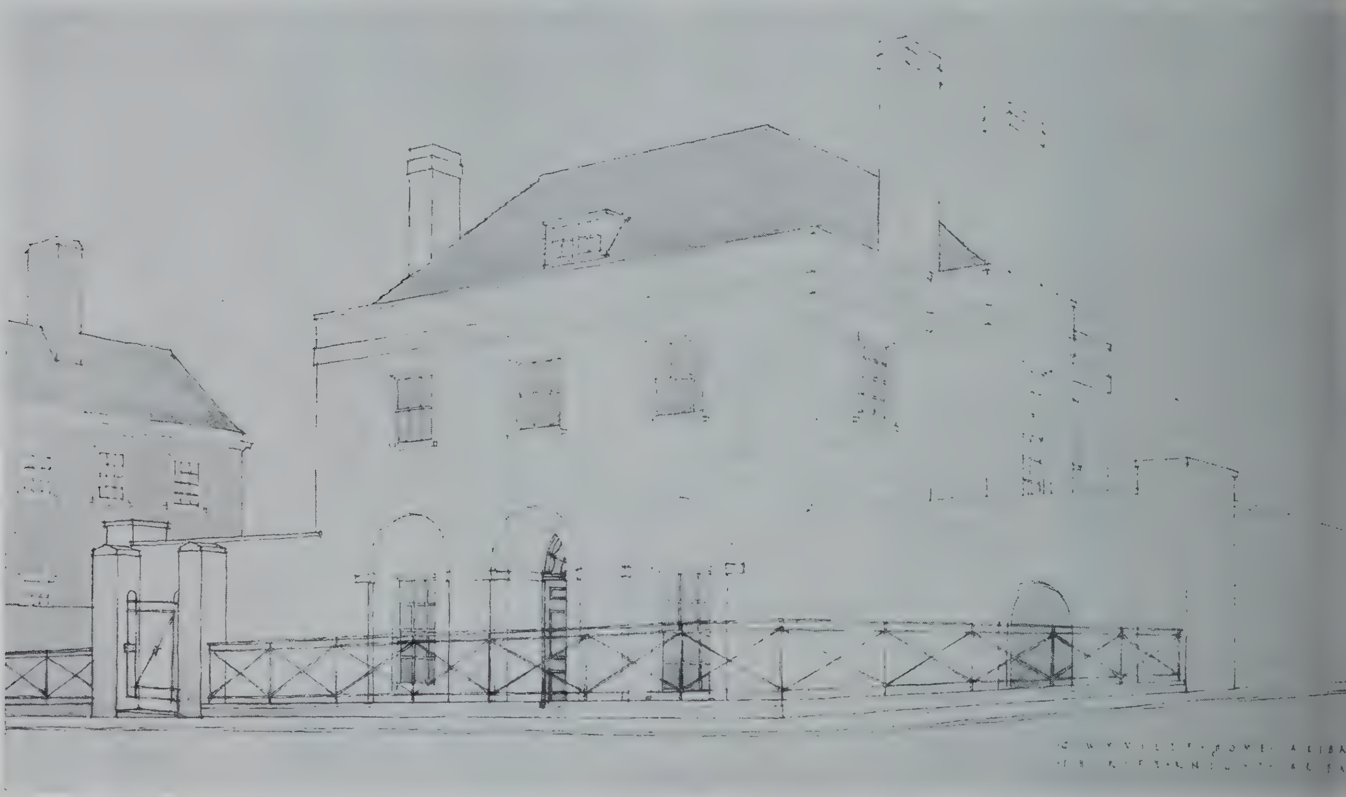
A dull Academy, such as the present, is invariably reeted with a flood of bitter criticism. This year's ttacks proved particularly biting, and we have had the nusual spectacle of members defending themselves and heir policy in the columns of the daily press.

But, in spite of all that has been said, the present show s by no means devoid of interest, though it contains few ictures of really outstanding merit. Portraits, as usual, redominate. Sir William Orpen contributes five, of hich the best is undoubtedly " The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Iolony, Bart.," (57) The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. ir William, we may guess, was vastly tickled by the heavy udicial aspect of the Irish judge, and with dramatic instinct dded perhaps just a touch of mock solemnity that makes im quite irresistible. The flippant summary treatment ccorded to so many Orpen sitters here gives place to a olidly painted, amazing piece of realism that holds us spellound. The wig, the scarlet robe, the hands with fingers ocked, are realised with superb surety. Certainly, this is he finest portrait of the year, and will rank among Sir Villiam's achievements. " The Marquess of Bath " (62) s not so good. And the " Viscount Churchill " (218), hown full-face under an effect of double-lighting, has a urious stereoscopic appearance. " The Lord Dewar of Iomestall " (617) shows Sir William employing a pleasant cheme of silver and blue, and in the clearer flesh tints eminds us how much of this is lacking in the others. These re all recognisable Orpens. It is only when we come o " Sir Ian Malcolm " (139) that we hesitate. The fullength upright figure in Highland dress has been described s Raeburnesque, but Raeburn would have set the wearer f a kilt determinedly upon his feet with a real suggestion f virility.

Sir John Lavery throws himself more heartily into the roblem of treating a character in costume, and presents onoghue (177) in racing colours, saddle in hand, against background of the stable corridor. Brimful of racing tmosphere, the portrait reveals the famous jockey, sallow, trim, and wiry. The colour rings with a brilliance unusual in a Lavery. There will be few more popular pictures. The same engaging colour scheme, purple and gold, makes " The Weighing-Room, Hurst Park " (121), one of the few bright spots in the Large Gallery. The small scale figures, sketched in with a free, spontaneous brush, take their places perfectly in the well-drawn interior. The little canvas is worth a great deal of study. When Lavery can paint like this, neither " The Lady Lavery " (152) with its lure of fashion nor the " Bernard Shaw " (352) will be remembered long. Sir John, however, is not the only sinner in respect of fashion-plate production.

Mr. Gerald Kelly, who should know better, Mr. Spencer Watson, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Riviere, and a host of others, not all of them so young these days, are all absorbing wall space with portraits whose chief interest lies in the beauty of the sitter. Mr. de Glenn escapes inclusion in the list owing to the pronounced facility he shows for handling paint, and the pictorial disposition of his subject. A " Portrait of the Artist's Wife " (174) is particularly happy in its pearly tints, and quite exceptional refinement. Mr. Greiffenhagen paints this year more powerfully than ever. His portraits are so decoratively arranged, he combines so much pictorial design with characterisation, their interest extends beyond mere portraiture. The most prominently placed, " Miss Pearl Hood " (130), has distinctly romantic qualities. He shows also two male portraits, " Sir Donald MacAlister of Tarbet " (477) and " Professor Alexander MacGibbon, A.R.I.B.A." (324)—a fine Scottish type, searchingly modelled, and crisp in handling. In " Miss Georgie Fyfe and Gaspard " (261) he attempts, not altogether successfully, to overcome the difficulties of a double interest.

Painting with a forceful grasp of character not unlike Mr. Greiffenhagen in solidity, Dr. Anning Bell contributes a self-portrait (64) containing masterly qualities. The artist shows himself, not unfittingly, against a background of a stained-glass window. Placed in a corner it provides a conspicuous example of how the Academy fails to make the most of even the good things at their disposal; hung more prominently it would have added greatly to the interest of Room 2. The Art Workers' Guild, for whom it is painted, is to be congratulated on its acquirement. Modest in the scale of this self-portrait, Dr. Anning Bell is too modest also in the number of his contributions. His "Design for a mosaic panel of Saint Stephen in the Houses of Parliament" (1,168) and for a stained-glass memorial window to Professor Sir Walter Raleigh, in Merton College Library, Oxford (1,172) are of value in the Architectural Room.



HOUSE FOR E. C. KIRBY, ESQ., WOODSIDE AVENUE, HIGHGATE, N.6. By G. WYVILLE HOME & SHIRLEY KNIGHT, Architects.

Mr. Charles Sims contributes his full quota, three of them portraits—"Mrs. Konstam" (98), a sprightly figure in the inimitable Sims manner, is subtle and delicate in its colour scheme, and the treatment is admirably suited to the sitter. In "Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D." (156), the mood is Orpenesque enough to warrant comment. It is amusing to note how the plain statement indulged in here by Mr. Sims fails to excite our interest—we miss his poetic fancy. "The Children of C. W. Gordon, Esq." (89), are grouped in the open air against a sunlit house and garden. It is all rather delightful, but hardly merits serious consideration. Mr. Sims, indeed, scarcely pulls his weight this year. He is not alone in this. Even Sargent's two examples have only the melancholy interest that surrounds his last appearance.

In the absence of works of outstanding importance, which as a rule find place in the Long Gallery, the centre of attraction on this occasion is found in Galleries 1 and 2.

Mr. Glyn Philpot's "Street Accident" (79), though small, provides the chief sensation of the year. Realistic in gesture and expression, it is sufficiently reserved to avoid melodrama. A group of workers cluster round the prostrate figure of a man—and in the intensity of their expression is given the story. The acute perspective of the recumbent figure, coupled with the undue enlargement of the spectator in the foreground, is frankly photographic. But such matters, of course, are of small moment. Its painterlike handling and soft tonality are in reality the chief merits of the picture, which deserves undoubtedly the prominence it has received. Mr. Philpot's larger picture, "The Angel of the Annunciation" (36) is richer in colour and glows with more than a hint of Italian origin. The attitude of the Holy Messenger crouching on the threshold of the Virgin's dwelling is surely unique.

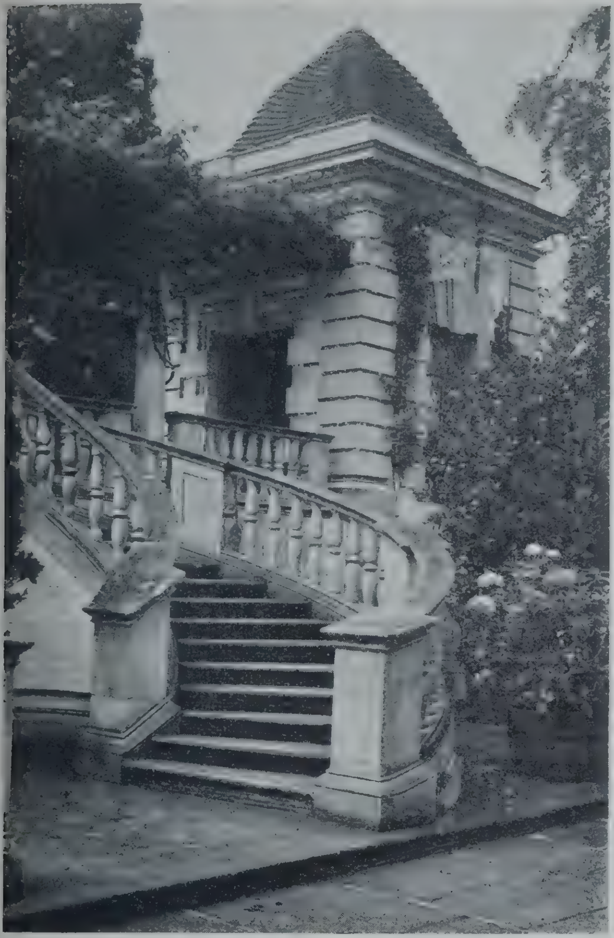
On the opposite wall, also in Room1, is the much talked-of "Victor Lecour" (17) with which Mr. Walter Sickert makes his debut. Startling as it is, in its stark impressionism it derives a further impetus by dint of contrast with its Academic surroundings—incidentally enhancing these, and oddly enough proving of the utmost value.

Landscapes lack distinction. Apart from the familiar "examples" that greet us like old friends, there is little of interest. A notable exception is a large canvas, "Freshness of Morning" (381), by Mr. Harry Watson—a river bathing pool enclosed by sun-flecked boulders, treated with refreshing breadth. Never surely was there a better moment for a coming man in landscape.

Water-Colours at the Royal Academy.

Among exponents of the art there is again a good deal of disappointment at the very limited number of water-colour drawings hung in this year's Royal Academy, and a feeling that justice has not been done to them or their craft, which is essentially British and deserves more encouragement on that ground, if for none other. Many admirers of the art share this view. Always small, the number of water-colours exhibited has been fewer than ever of late years. The number shown in 1919 was 209, of which 70 were on the screen. In 1923 the number was only 175, in 1924 it was 184, and this year it is 175. During the past few years the screen, formerly used for the display of water-colours, has no longer been employed for that purpose. So limited a display is very disheartening to its practitioners, and it cannot be suggested that the number shown is so restricted because there are no more drawings worth exhibition.

What is the remedy? I do not propose to rob the oil painters of any of the space they now occupy, nor would the restoration of the screen adequately meet the case, though that would be better than nothing. I suggest that the difficulty should be overcome by holding a yearly display devoted entirely to water-colours, to black and white work and perhaps to architectural designs also, for these too



TERRACE STAIRCASE, MOOR PARK. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

eceive but poor consideration from the authorities at urlington House. This exhibition might be held in the utumn, for the galleries are then hardly ever occupied. t may be urged that there are other exhibitions at which ater-colours can be shown, but I claim that they should eceive the recognition which hanging at the Royal cademy alone can confer, and that that recognition should e bestowed upon an adequate number of them to make he display representative of the year's work, which at resent it is not. It is the custom in some quarters to isparage the Royal Academy, but there can be no denial f the fact that the hanging of a picture on the walls of urlington House does bestow on it and on the artist a restige which exhibition by no other British society can onfer. Such exhibition at an autumn show of the Royal cademy should rank as equal to that accorded by hanging t the spring show, even though the former would be smaller han the latter, for naturally the water-colours would not ant as much space as the oils, nor would they be as umerous. If the equivalent of the space now occupied y the water-colours in the spring show were not devoted o architectural drawings it might be given up to the oils, he painters of which would be greatly pleased thereat. t may be urged that the attendance at a show for water-olours alone would be much smaller than it is at present or the combined display. That is no doubt true, but it ust be remembered that the number of people who now ook at the water-colours is very few, so their painters ould probably benefit in that respect also bv having a how of their own.

Such exhibition as I suggest would, I believe, be greatly ppreciated by water-colourists and be a well-deserved ecognition of a beautiful and thoroughly British art. hereby its standard would be raised. It would mean ore work for the Royal Academicians, but I am sure they ould not grudge the labour in so good a cause. And they ight find among the water-colourists one or two more of ts exponents worthy to be made Associates of the Royal cademy itself.

ALFRED C. AMOORE.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

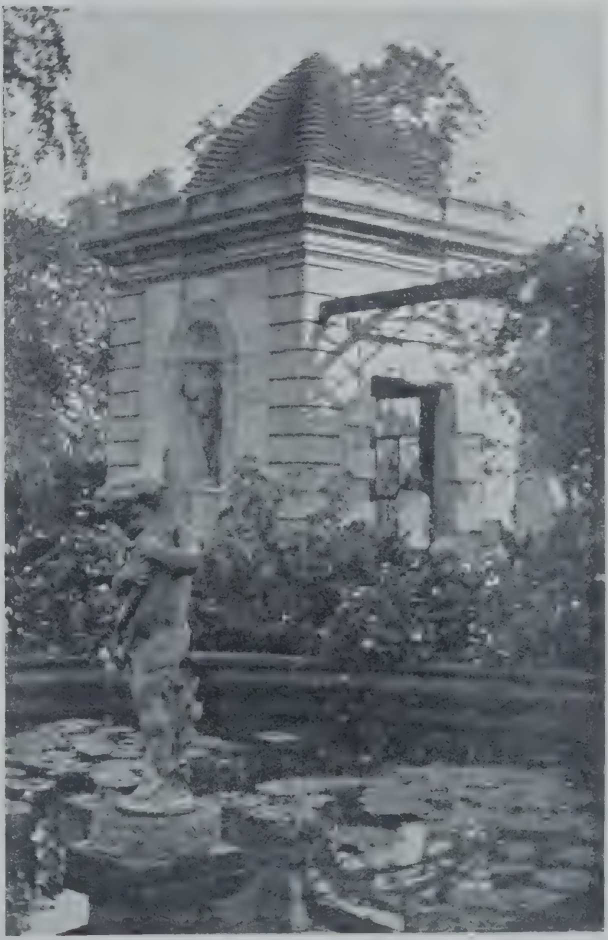
Important New Acquisitions.

An unusual influx of important acquisitions has been the occasion for a new departure at the Victoria and Albert Museum which should greatly add to the convenience of visitors who wish to see at a glance the more recent additions to the national collections. The Central Court, directly opposite the main entrance, has been set aside for the temporary display of important new acquisitions from all departments of the Museum. The first exhibition of this kind contains objects of exceptional interest and beauty.

Mr. and Mrs. Rees Price have presented to the nation the magnificent collection of English glass which has been on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum for some years. The collection consists of nearly 500 specimens of rare glasses, many of them of unique interest, and is the result of many years of patient research and accumulated learning. It is fully representative of the historical development of glass-making in England and includes fine examples of all periods from the end of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century.

Among the earliest glasses, conspicuous for their dignity and beauty of shape, is a noble goblet with a threepenny-piece of 1664 enclosed in the baluster stem. Such rarities as baluster candlesticks and enamel-painted glasses are well represented. There are many glasses with fine engraving and inscriptions; several of these are engraved with emblems commemorating the Jacobite cause, and a few, even rarer, of the same period are inspired by feelings of loyalty to the House of Hanover. One of the latter has a square-shouldered stem, moulded with the words "God Save King" and a bust of George I. Another wine-glass has a spirited representation of frigates at sea and the inscription "Success to the British Fleet." It probably commemorates the Naval victories of the year 1759, especially the battle of Quiberon Bay. Other glasses celebrate homelier themes and are engraved with mottoes and emblems of the hunting field, the hustings and the tavern.

A piece of English plate which the Museum has just acquired will rank as one of the outstanding features of the collection. It is a two-handled covered cup of silver gilt, of remarkably fine form, of a noble example of the plainer variety of Charles II. work, in which the severe tradition of the Commonwealth is still dominant. It bears the London hall-mark for 1673-4, and its history is recorded by an inscription added in the 18th century:



LILY POOL, MOOR PARK. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

'The Gift of King Charles the Second to Archbishop Sterne Lord Almoner." A coat of arms on the other side (Pulleyne impaling Sterne) records its passing into the possession of a Pulleyne of Burghley, who in 1739 married Mary Sterne; they had no children and the cup returned at her death to the Sterne family. It passed again by marriage in 1821 into the family of its late owner. Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York from 1664 to 1683, was the great-grandfather of Laurence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy."

The cup is of the bulging form often described as a candle-cup or posset cup, the surface worked with simple matting to contrast with the broad plain surface of the lip border, where the magnificent water gilding has its full effect. Decoration is restricted to a slight foliage enrichment of the medallions enclosing the inscription and coat of arms, human heads cast on the boldly modelled handles, and a turned knob on the cover. It measures 9¾ inches across the handles and stands nearly 7¾ inches in height. With it is its original leather case.

At a recent sale at Sotheby's, the Museum Authorities co-operated with a private collector in the purchase of an Album of Mogul paintings or portfolio-pictures, formerly in the Imperial Collection at Agra and Delhi. Twenty-one paintings have in this way been acquired by the Museum; they are the work of Court Painters of the time of the Emperors Jahangir and Shah Jahan (1605-1638), and thus belong to the period of the highest development of the art in India, when naturalistic drawing, shading, soft colouring, improved landscape backgrounds and other advanced methods finally replaced the conventional mannerisms and the somewhat crude colouring of the Schools of Babar and Humayun, which had been dominated by Persian influences. Mogul art of this date has been admirably described as a brilliant hybrid—short lived, but outshining and surpassing its parents both in splendour and in quality.

The reverse side of each of the paintings is mounted with illuminated panels displaying "efforts in fair penmanship" by Mir Ali of Herat (d. 1518) and other famous masters of calligraphy; and both the paintings and the panels are enclosed within deep borders of Mogul seventeenth-century flowering-plant motives, either painted in colours and gold or in gold on monochrome grounds of indigo-blue, pink, etc. The borders, prepared by a special class of Court Painters, for the most part exhibit delightful floral forms similar to those used in the *pietra dura* decoartion of the Taj Mahal at Agra (1632-1654) and in Shah Jahan's Palace at Delhi (1638-1648).

Another recent purchase is a splendid panel of Persian velvet brocade woven in the time of Shah Abbas the Great (1586-1628), the finest period of Persian art. Against the gold brocade ground richly-dressed youths stand in a garden of flowers among cypress trees and small ponds in which swim gold and silver fish. Technically this velvet is a masterpiece and must have taken a single weaver months, if not years, to complete. By the delicacy of its colouring and the fineness of its weaving it deserves to rank with the best Persian miniatures, to which it is related in style. A touch of Chinese influence may perhaps be discerned in the curving ripples on the fish ponds. Figured Persian velvets are rare, and this panel, with a companion recently presented to the Art Institute of Chicago, lay for a long time in the treasury of an Indian Prince. Its purchase for the Museum was only made possible by a grant from the National Art Collections Fund and the assistance of Messrs. I. Schwaiger, Gordon Selfridge, G. P. Baker, Berberyan, Bernardout and other subscribers.

Another interesting addition to the Department of Textiles is a very unusual English carpet, of the type known as "Turkey-work." It has in the middle a shield with the arms of Sir John Molyneux of Teversal, Bart. (1623-1691), impaling those of his wife, Lucy, daughter of Alexander Rigby, a Baron of the Exchequer. The date 1672 appears beside the shield. The rest of the field is covered with closely-packed blossoms in bright colours on a black ground. The carpet forms an important link between the early attempts under Elizabeth at carpet knotting in England, following the introduction of Oriental carpets by the Lavant Company and the settled home industry, so much encouraged by the Society of Arts about the middle of the 18th century.

The business of "Light Steelwork, Ltd." (in voluntary liquidation) has been acquired by Mr. J. Chas. Moore, late manager and director, and a new company entitled "Light Steelwork (1925), Ltd." is in process of formation, of which he will be managing director. Much larger and adequately equipped works at Willesden will enable the new company to deal with a considerably increased volume of business and the offices will be transferred to 25 Station Road, Harlesden, N.W. 10 (close to Willesden Junction Station).

Book Notes.

"Stencilling for Craftsmen," by W. G. Sutherland. Published by The Decorative Art Journals Co., Ltd., Manchester. 10s. net.

This book makes no appeal to the real artist craftsman who has long since recognised that stencilling as a decorative element has no real being. Stencilling is merely a process of reproduction governed by the ability of the designer. There are no rules which need be followed if the designer has the ability to circumvent them successfully. It is a process of printing giving certain textural effects which do not harmonise well with brush work. Brushes or sponges, or any other means of applying colour, may be used provided always that the success aimed at is achieved to the satisfaction of artist and client. After many years' experience the opinion has been formed that the process can be applied successfully to a great many more subjects than has hitherto been the habit, the only proviso being that the designer is master of the craft. In the hands of a poor exponent the process gives very indifferent results. An effective principle which, if constantly applied, will lead to satisfactory results is, let every tie form a characteristic feature of the design. If ties must exist, which is not admitted, let them be so camouflaged as never to assert their presence. Having passed beyond the stage where stencilling presents a mass of limitations, it is somewhat difficult to be tolerant towards a book which includes very few illustrations that show the real scope of the process.

On page 4 two illustrations are given. One illustrates the ties so arranged as to spoil the harmony of the scroll, the other illustration aims at a representation of the scroll produced by a proper disposition of the ties. Even in this latter arrangement the placing of the ties are far from satisfactory and create many forms which are in themselves meaningless. To use the centre vein of a leaf as the means for introducing a tie must always be unsatisfactory. The extreme point of the leaf is spoilt and it is just this feature that more often than not gives the character to the plant. Ties should never break up a form which can be expressed in its entirety.

Page 5 illustrates two swags and a drop. They are drawn and designed without any real sympathy for the beauties of these decorative *motifs*. A mass of broken forms perhaps describes them most effectively. When applying a design for the process of stencilling the process should be subject to the design, and not *vice versa*.

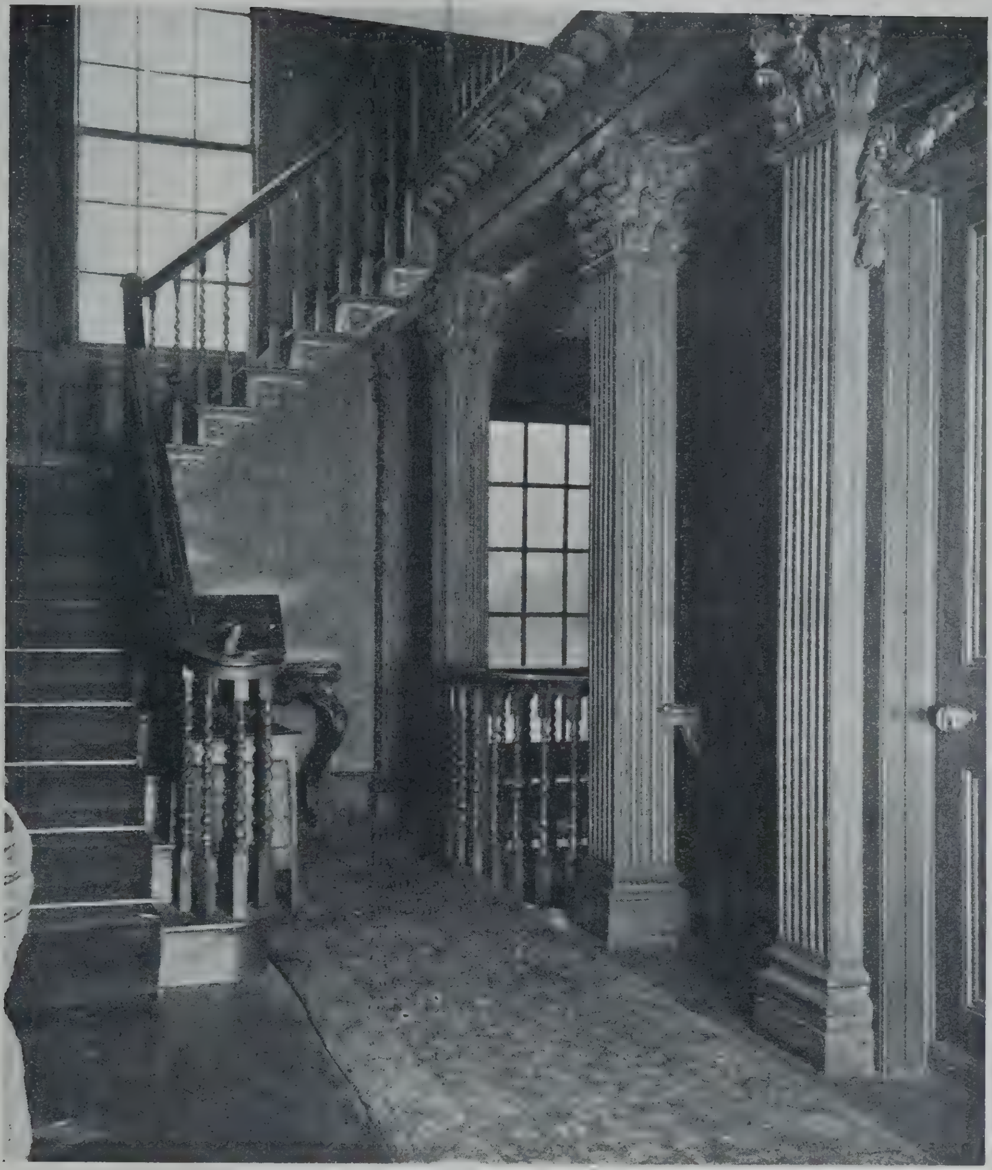
On page 13 two friezes are illustrated. Seeing only the small picture where the whole length of the repeat is shown, one might be interested, but a closer examination of the enlarged details reveals nothing but the most disappointing methods of expression. The manner employed in the leaves does not add strength to the plate. These forms in themselves are in no sense so intricate as to demand tracery ties. Had their outlines expressed their modelling better, the leaves might have been left as simple masses of colour.

Most of the designs illustrated seem to suggest that covers are used when printing so as to enable certain forms to be brought out without smudging the colours over the surrounding ornament. It would be quite impossible to secure a clean printing of the row of flowers shown on page 38 unless the leaves were covered up whilst printing the flowers. Instead of using covers would it not be better to use two plates, and by such a means secure many advantages which a single plate does not offer?

The possibilities of stencilling by the use of many plates is not touched upon in the volume. After nearly twenty-five years spent in studying this process the conviction still remains firm and strong that stencilling offers unlimited possibilities to those who venture. To the timid it offers effects that will only please the very few.

H. W. M. K.

Boyle's latest patent "Air-Pump" ventilators have been applied to the extension of the Royal Baths, Bath. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.



ENTRANCE HALL, 8 BLOOMFIELD TERRACE. H. H. JEWELL, Architect.

Correspondence.

Waterloo Bridge.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—Biographers have ranked William Hosking vith Rennie. In 1855 he wrote :—" The level line of roadway ipon Waterloo Bridge, and the noble effect of the level ine and equal arches in the elevation, were purchased at very high price in the cost of the approaches which ermitted them to be attained."

Here is a substantial legacy as much under-welcomed as ertain associated features are over-valued. Since the dvent of motor traffic, southern approaches have not been tilised to anything like capacity. The bridge-top should e made at least equally wide. Supersession of the over-alued features would involve no sacrifice. According to Iosking, they should never have appeared.

" Certainly many thousands of pounds might have been aved, and a much better result produced, by the omission f the coupled columns and their immediate accessories nd by the use of a plain parapet of a more reasonable eight, in the stead of the high, the enormously expensive nd absurdly ugly balustraded enclosures which now aid he columns and their projected entablatures to deform hat splendid structure." If space permitted, one could ffectively quote a good deal more.

" Common Sense's " criticisms of 13th and 20th March vere mild by comparison. Your notice last week omitted he month in which his letters appeared. Reference would how that your summary unduly emphasised a claim which was not made then—minimisation of pier-area in relation to road-area. In its stead, a system of water-buffers and freer channels was advocated to counteract an aggravated tunnel-effect. However, a model made shortly after the one eventually selected by you for illustration, embodied not only the claim in question, but actually a reduction in present pier-area. For various reasons, that model was preferred by the designer of both.

. . . . .

I would have preferred continued anonymity, but, either way, it does not seem to matter much. After having worked about the bridge for three months, I applied a versatile experience to its problems for six weeks. For the last six weeks, following pronounced lack of response, I have hardly thought about them. The main reasons for my conclusions were worked out in the third letter mentioned by you. If professional men who " base " their optimism upon Mr. Dalrymple Hay's report were to peruse this logical answer to it, that optimism would acquire a real basis.

All concerned would do well to act upon your editorial of 10/4/25, in the spirit of Mr. Hiorn's admirable address reported by you, 20/3/25.—Yours truly,

J. J. SNELLMAN.
(" Common Sense.")

Warham Mews,
Warham Road,
Harringay, N.4.

Graveyard Monuments.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—Mr. Mark Howley, in his letter on "Graveyard Monuments," which appeared in your issue of May 1, states that the report on that subject issued by a committee of the British Institute of Industrial Art might "be regarded as a piece of trade propaganda." That is an implication that he would find it extremely difficult to substantiate, and Mr. Howley is likely to arouse prejudice against his view if he speaks of the conclusions of the Institute's committee as anything more than the result of inquiries by an impartial and authoritative body whose aim is to improve the artistic standard of memorial art. Indeed, Mr. Howley himself writes with such an obvious bias for marble that one might be excused in thinking that his interests are concerned far more than would be possible with those whom he attacks, which impression naturally tends to diminish the value of his letter.

The conclusions of this committee, however, have doubtless led to the numerous comments on the subject that have recently appeared in some of our principal newspapers, made, it seems, with the object of endorsing the committee's view. Though not associating myself with the spirit that actuates Mr. Mark Howley's communication, I should like to suggest a few considerations that have not, perhaps, weighed sufficiently with the Institute's committee and the Press in their recommendations of local stone in preference to white marble.

The chief objection to white marble, expressed aptly in the committee's report and in "The Times" leading article of April 8, appears to be that it is artistically unsuitable in an English churchyard or cemetery, or, to quote the committee's report, that "it is not well suited to harmonise with the subdued tones of the English sky and natural surroundings" (page 12). This, of course, is a very sound objection. As it is an attitude that is more concerned with the country churchyard than the city cemetery I will concentrate on that. All will agree that the desirable effect in a churchyard is that the monuments shall be of the same stone as the church, so that all weathering similarly a beautiful harmony is achieved. But to realise this in England would mean reviving many old quarry industries for the sole purpose of ensuring that monuments in certain churchyards shall be of the same stone as the church and a few of the old surrounding buildings that have, in many instances, stood for centuries. This is obviously out of the question. Resource, then, can be had to those English building stones in present use that are the most suitable for this purpose, such as Portland, Hopton Wood, Blue Pennant and Hornton. The soft hues of these stones will certainly harmonise with the grey walls of an old church better than will white marble. Thus it may be concluded that in considering *landscape effect* only local and softer hued English stones should be preferred to white marble; but there are yet two other aspects of the subject as equally important: the personal sentiment of those who erect the memorial and the æsthetic value of the memorial considered in itself.

The sentimental preference for white marble is naturally very strong. When, during the earlier part of the nineteenth century, many Protestants still objected to the use of the Cross symbol because they considered it hostile to the spirit of the reformers, who held that its use was abused by Roman Catholics, J. H. Markland, writing on Churches and Memorials, notes with satisfaction the revival of its use "in the churchyard of Tor Mohun in Devonshire, in a monument, placed by a clergyman to the memory of his daughter, which consists of a small and simple cross of pure white marble placed upon a black marble pedestal" (4th edition, 1847, page 188). Well, that phrase, "pure white marble," and the picture the writer obviously means to convey expresses excellently the sentiment that often attends such a choice. That white marble is a symbol of spiritual purity is fairly strongly rooted in most people's minds, especially when they are thinking of funerals and monuments. And, further, whiteness, according to the early Christian notion, like the cross on the coffin, is supposed to be a protection from malignity or evil intent. Nesse, writing in 1680 in his "Church History," says that "God chequered his providence with the black of Misery and the white of Mercy" (page 110). That sentiment will be quite sufficient to prompt many people to choose a tombstone as white as can be obtained. It is of interest to observe that it was the custom among the Romans to keep a white stone to commemorate an endearing or propitious event.

Æsthetically considered, without relation to their surroundings, Sicilian and statuary marbles are generally admitted to be superior to all other sculptural materials, as their crystalline textures afford an unrivalled scope for subtlety and delicacy of carving. A broader technique is required for English stones, which in a limited space is a disadvantage, inasmuch as it is impossible to represent religious symbols so precisely and delicately. I must make an exception of Hopton Wood limestone, the upper beds of which, by reason of the presence of igneous rock, have recrystallised and become a marble. This is perhaps the chief rival of white marble, and a fair comparison of the two materials for sculptural purposes may be made at the Academy, where Mr. Schilsky's bust of Earl Beatty (No. 1241), and Mr. Reid Dick's bust of Mrs. Bessemer (No. 1275) are made of Hopton Wood. But I doubt that this fawn-coloured shell-marked marble will appeal, even for external work, to the same extent as the white crystalline surface of statuary or Sicilian.

The subject has, therefore, three principal aspects: one by which local or the softer-hued English stones should be preferred and the others by which marble should have preference. After a few years, when marble has weathered, the objection to it has less weight, for in about two decades marble and Portland stone become so alike that the unpractised eye will experience a difficulty in distinguishing them. If its startling whiteness when first erected has a disturbing effect in a peaceful sanctuary, it might be subdued by adopting the custom of the Athenians of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., who toned their gravestones of Pentelican and Parian marble with a soft greyish yellow colour.

In face of these opposing arguments, which I have endeavoured to state fairly, it seems to me that the scales fall slightly on the side of marble; and a plea of wisdom might hint at the individual's freedom of choice unperplexed by conflicting advocacies.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Arnold Whittick.

Last Week's Illustrations of Factories.

The figures quoted on the inset plates of warehouses illustrated on May 22 refer to the weight of constructional steelwork employed in the buildings illustrated. The buildings are of steel-framed construction, and were erected by Messrs. John Booth and Sons, Hulton Steel Works, Bolton.

Asylums Board Contracts.

The following tenders are recommended by the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

£1,578 of Messrs. C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., for painting and repairs at the Eastern Hospital.—£2,150, of Messrs. Edward Proctor & Sons, for painting and repairs at the Grove Hospital. —£10,862, of Messrs. M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., for repairs, painting and formation of fire exits at the North Eastern Hospital.—£2,400, of the National Heating Co., Ltd., for steam-heated calorifiers and new steam and condenser mains at the North Western Hospital and ambulance station.—£8,383, of the Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., of Eltham, for the erection of a nurses' home, &c., at Colindale Hospital.—Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., £2,194, for installing generating plant at Leavesden Hospital.—£2,158, of Messrs. D. & J. Tullis, Ltd., for the provision of laundry machinery and plant at Leavesden Hospital.—£1,530, of Messrs. William Hamer & Sons, Ltd., of Bury, for building brickwork settings for boilers, &c., at Leavesden Hospital.—£3,470, of Messrs. Edwin Danks & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., for the installation of steam boilers at Leavesden Hospital; and also £1,616 for the provision of a fuel economiser.—£8,280, of Messrs. Payne Bros., Watford, for erecting a coal store and boiler house at Leavesden Mental Hospital.—£13,750, of the National Heating Co., Ltd., for the provision of engineering plant at Leavesden Mental Hospital.

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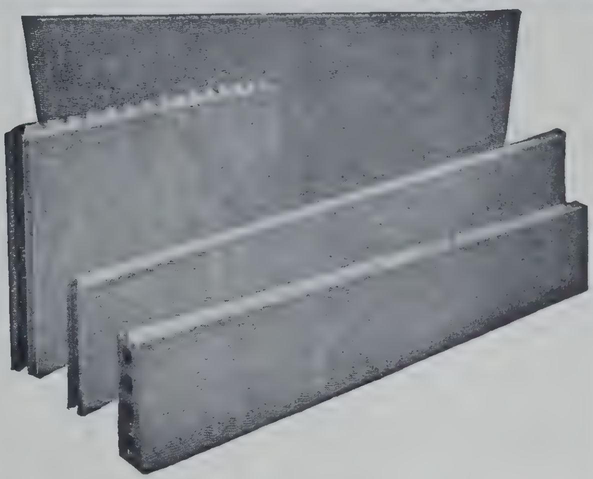

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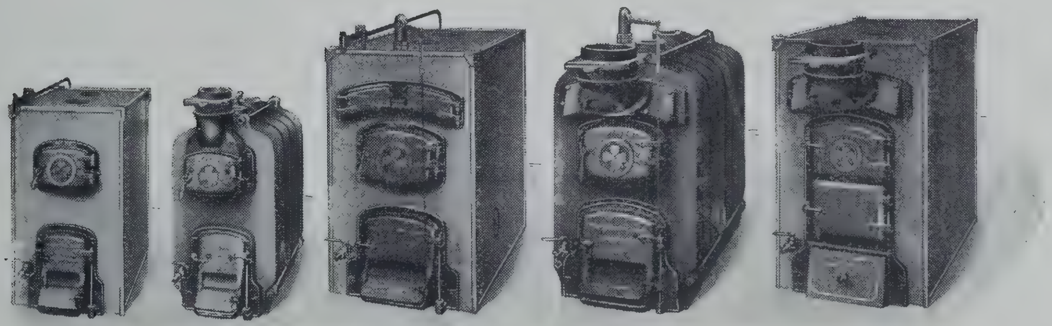

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The New Chenil Galleries, Chelsea.

The Inaugural Exhibition of the extensive new galleries will be opened by the Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., P.C., at 3 p.m., on Friday, June 5, 1925.

The Exhibition will consist of paintings, sculptures, drawings and etchings selected and hung by the following Committee elected by the Members of the Chelsea Arts Club:—Sir William Orpen, K.B.E., R.A., Augustus John, A.R.A., Ambrose McEvoy, A.R.A., Henry Poole, A.R.A., Alfred Turner, A.R.A., Terrick Williams, A.R.A., V.P.R.I., T. C. Dugdale, R.O.I., Graham Petrie, R.O.I., Sydney Tushingham, R.E., W. E. Webster, R.O.I., Alfred Hayward, Alexander Jamieson. Music at intervals performed by Mr. John Goss and his Choir, and the Kutcher String Quartet will contribute towards a memorable day. Complimentary admission for this, the first "Private View" day will be restricted to Shareholders, the Exhibitors, and a few specially invited guests. A strictly limited number of admission tickets at 10s. each for this the Opening Ceremony will be available prior to the day, and early application is necessary. No money can be taken at the doors, and no admission will be possible without a ticket. The "Private View" will be extended to Saturday, June 6, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. and Sunday, June 7, 11 a.m. till 5 p.m., when the price of admission will be 5s., but no money can be taken at the doors and all tickets must be allotted through personal or postal applications prior to the opening date.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

Tours of the Galleries are not made on Sundays by the Official Guide Lecturers, but on Sunday, May 31, Miss E. M. Spiller, of the Art Teachers' Guild, has kindly volunteered to act as guide for two tours, respectively at 2.45 and 4 p.m. The subjects of the lectures will be "Ecclesiastical Masterpieces (European) of the Middle Ages," at 2.45 p.m.; and "Masterpieces from China and Japan," at 4 p.m. Each tour will last about an hour. Visitors wishing to attend either of these tours should assemble in the Central Hall in the Museum at the times indicated. Each party will be limited to twenty-five visitors. The Museum is open on Sundays from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

May 29, 1875.

Enlargement of the St. Pancras Terminus.

The Midland Railway Company's Bill, which seeks for powers to construct what is called the St. Pancras connecting line, has just been sanctioned by the Committee of the House of Commons, a number of clauses relating to the demolition of houses, the stopping up and widening of streets, and other powers sought by the company having been inserted. The undertaking is one of great magnitude, and the Bill as now sanctioned by the Parliamentary Committee, empowers the company to close no less than twenty streets and places, and demolish upwards of 300 houses in the neighbourhood of St. Pancras. The lands, houses, and other buildings which the Bill empowers the company compulsorily to purchase are situated on the west side of St. Pancras Station, extending northwards to a depth of 400 yards from the Euston Road to Phœnix Street, and westward, about 200 yards from Skinner Street, Euston Road, to Ossulton Street, and covering an area of about fifteen acres in extent. The Bill was opposed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, not, however, on its merits, but with the view of securing the widening of several streets in the neighbourhood of the company's St. Pancras terminus, where it is proposed to effect a great clearance of dwelling-houses. The Committee, after hearing the evidence, introduced a clause under which the company, when they have acquired possession of the houses and buildings fronting to that part of Euston Road which lies between Skinner Street and Ossulton Street, shall set back the frontage line to Euston Road so as to allow that portion of the road to be widened to 70 feet. Another clause introduced by the Committee obliges the company, in a similar way, to set back the frontage line of Ossulton Street between Euston Road and Chapel Street, so as to allow of that street being widened to 50 feet. The company are also, at their own expense, to make Skinner Street, which is now only 30 feet wide, 60 feet throughout its entire length, and likewise to widen Phœnix Street to 50 feet. The company are not to be permitted to stop up any of the streets which they will be able to appropriate under the Act until they have completed the street improvements just named. A special clause further provides that as the construction of the line will involve the removal of a large number of houses occupied by the labouring classes, the company, before displacing any such persons, shall provide sufficient accommodation elsewhere; and for the purpose of enabling them to provide such accommodation they are empowered to sell or let on building leases certain lands in the neighbourhood for the erection of suitable dwelling-houses or lodging-houses.

General News.

Armthorpe.— A site is being purchased for the erection of an elementary school.

Barnet.—Herts Education Committee are considering the erection of a new secondary school for boys.

Bolton-on-Dearne.—West Riding Education Committee contemplate the erection of a middle school.

Brentford.—The New Orphanage in the Butts is to be completed in accordance with plans submitted by Mr. W. G. Gregory.—Mr. A. J. Frazer is to erect 22 houses in monolithic concrete in Burford Street.

Burslem.—Mr. G. M. Sambrook is to erect 32 houses in Moorland Road.

Christchurch.—Hampshire Education Committee propose to spend £10,000 in erecting a new elementary school for 345 children.

Coulsdon.—Messrs. C. H. Gibsons, Ltd., are to erect 18 houses in Brighton Road.

Crondall.—Hampshire Education Committee have authorised the preparation of plans for the enlargement of the elementary school.

Droxford.—Hampshire Education Committee have purchased a site for the erection of an elementary school.

Dumbarton.—The Dean of Guild Court in Dumbarton have approved the plans for the erection of a new Catholic Church School in the Dalreoch district. There will be accommodation for 680 pupils. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Thomas McGorrigle, architect, Glasgow. The following contracts have been placed: Masons, Messrs. Hunter & Clarke, Glasgow; joiners, Messrs. Prentice, Clydebank; plumbers, Messrs. Devlin, Dumbarton.

Edlington.—West Riding County Council propose to purchase Crookhill Hall at a cost of £6,500 for the treatment of consumptives, for which purpose £3,200 will be required for structural alterations and equipment.

Fareham.—A site in Southampton Road has been purchased by the Hampshire Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

Fairfield.—The Lancashire Education Committee propose to make additions to the Fairfield High School for Girls, which include additional buildings containing assembly hall, classrooms, cloak rooms and lavatories, estimated to cost about £7,000. The plans have been prepared by the County Architect, Mr. Henry Littler, at 16 Ribblesdale Street, Preston, and the contract has been let to S. &. J. Smethurst, Ltd., contractors Rochdale Road, Oldham.

Funtley.—Hampshire Education Committee are seeking sanction for a loan of £5,000 so that the scheme for enlarging the elementary school may be proceeded with.

Goole.—Amended plans have been prepared for carrying out extensions at the secondary school and the cost of the scheme will now be about £17,000.

Hull.—The Housing Committee are inviting Messrs. James Wild & Co., Ltd., to submit tenders and specification for the erection of 100 and, alternatively, 200, houses and to state time for completion.—The city architect has been instructed to prepare plans for 120 houses, of brick, on the East Hull and other sites.—Land in Westcott Road is being purchased for the erection of 44 houses.—The Ministry of Health have approved of the following schemes: 200 houses, West Hull site, City Engineer's department, £94,550; 200 houses, North Hull site, Messrs. Kettlewell, Son & Co., £96,376; 200 houses, Winget system, East Hull site, Mr. F. Bilton, £95,000; and 200 houses, Boot system, East Hull site, Messrs. Com. Greenwood & Sons, £95,300.—The city architect is to prepare amended plans for a pavilion for 40 mental patients.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, and when passed by the Ministry of Health the city architect is to invite tenders.

Irthlingborough.—Northampton County Highways Committee propose to construct a new bridge across the river and railway at an estimated cost of £50,000.

Longton (Staffs).—Ten houses are to be erected in the Avenue by Mr. R. W. Cook.

Mexborough.—A contract is shortly to be placed for the erection of a new grand stand for the Mexborough Football Club. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. D. Harrop, architect, No. 17 Genoa Street, Mexborough, Yorks.

Newbury.—Plans passed: 6 bungalows, Newport Road, for Mrs. Hann; 12 houses, Boundary and Queen's Roads, for Mr. W. Herbert.

Otley.—Plans for extensions to the Grammar School have been approved at a cost of £18,500 and work is now in hand.

Porchester.—Hampshire Education Committee are seeking the sanction of the Board of Education to a scheme for enlarging the council school at a cost of £5,700.

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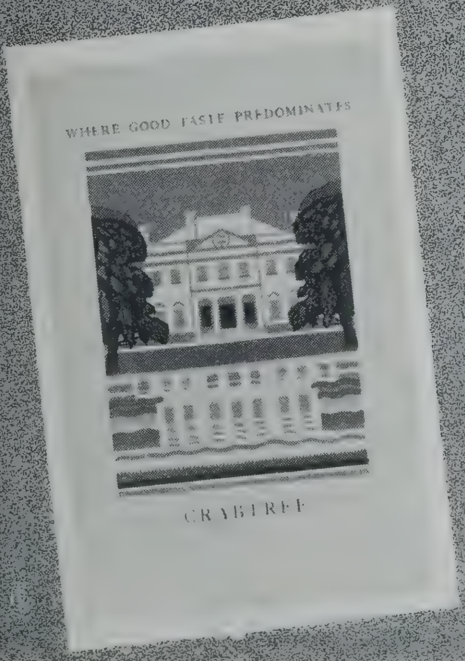

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M.G.P.

Portsmouth.—The Roads and Works Committee have under consideration the desirability of a link road being constructed to connect Cosham Bypass Road with the railway bridge, Paulsgrove. The borough engineer estimates the approximate cost of the work will be £36,000.—The reconstruction of the Portsbridge will shortly be commenced at an estimated cost of £43,450, under plans prepared by the borough engineer. The builders are John Croad, Ltd., of Portsea.—The Golf Course at Great Salterns, will probably not be opened until late in the season. The greens have been inspected by the golf architect, Mr. H. S. Colt, who reports favourably.

Royton.—The county architect, Mr. H. Littler, of No. 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston, is preparing the plans for a new central school, and provision is made in the county's building programme of 1925-26 for the erection.

Sheffield.—The Rev. Father White is proposing to erect a new church at St. Catherine's in Burngreave Road. The estimated cost is £18,000. The proposed edifice is to be of Bascillan style of brick, with the erection of a tower on the west side. Electric light and central heating installed. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Holton & Fox, architects, Corporation Street, Dewsbury, and the contract has been let to Messrs. Longden & Sons, Contractors, Neepsend.—It is proposed to make renovations to St. Maries R.C. Church, including repairs to the tower and steeple. On the spire the old weather vane is to be replaced by a great cross of stainless steel, which is being manufactured by Messrs. Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd. The scheme is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. C. B. Flockton, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of 15 St. James Row.

St. Alban's.—Herts Education Committee have decided to provide a central school and pupil teacher centre at a cost not exceeding £6,000.

St. Pancras.—Euston Square Station is to be rebuilt by the Metropolitan Railway Co.

Stamford Hill.—Mr. David Morris is to erect a cinema at the corner of Clapton Common and Egerton Road, and drawings have been approved by the L.C.C.

Swansea.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of a combined promenade, block of refreshment rooms and shelters at Rotherslade Bay, for which purpose a loan of £9,828 has been sanctioned. Plans have been prepared by the borough architect for improvements at the Dyfatty school.—Another 100 houses are to be subsidised.—Plans passed: 6 houses, St. Peter's Road, Newton, for Mr. Edwin Davies; 6 houses, Belle Vue Road, West Cross, for Mr. C. M. Gustavus; additions, St. Mary's Church, for Swansea Parochial Church Council; additions, General Hospital, for the Committee; 5 houses, Peter Street, for Mr. J. O. Watkins.—The Housing Committee have, subject to the consent of the Ministry of Health, accepted the tender, £11,387 10s. 10d., of Messrs. Samuel & Evans, for the erection of 22 houses on the Llanerch housing site.—The tender, £63,500, of the South Wales Contractors, Ltd., has been accepted for the drainage of the Llansamlet housing site.

Thorne.—At Thorne Moorends the Housing Corporation of Great Britain has received a contract for 250 houses. They will be built to the plans and designs of Mr. H. E. Jarvis, chief architect to Messrs. Pease & Partners, the proprietors of the colliery, and the work is to be put in hand without delay. The site of the colliery village is about two miles from Thorne town, and it will be laid on town-planning lines. When completed the village will have from 1,800 to 2,000 houses, and they will all have electricity and a bathroom.

Torquay.—The education architect has been instructed to prepare sketch plans for a school for 600 children at Westhill.—An additional hundred houses are to be subsidised.—Plans passed: 4 houses at Hareston, for Mr. J. Chester; 4 houses, Reeve's Road, for Messrs. Riggs, Waldron & Cole; 4 houses at Barton, for Mr. R. S. Kellow; 4 houses, Reeve's Road, for Chelston Building Company.

Trowbridge.—The Urban District Council have obtained sanction for a loan of £8,800 for the erection of 20 houses on the Charlotte Street site.—The county architect has prepared plans for the new police station to be erected in Polebarn Road.—The tender of Messrs. Holdoway & Son, of Westbury, has been accepted for the erection of 20 non-parlour council houses.

Truro.—The Corporation has now decided to invite tenders for the City Hall scheme.—The G.W.R. (Truro) Housing Society are to erect 36 houses.

Tynemouth.—Plans passed: alterations, Golden Fleece, for Messrs. W. & T. Milburn; shops and flats, Burdon Street, for Mr. J. R. Wallace.

Wakefield.—The Education Committee are to prepare a scheme for the erection of a day school for mental defective children.—Works are to be undertaken in connection with the Ryburn water scheme at a cost of £23,500.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £1,500 for the erection of a bandstand in Clarance Park.—The Housing Architect has been appointed architect for the new school to be built at Portobello.—Plans passed: Alterations to premises in Westgate, for Messrs. Chadwick, Watson & Co. on behalf of the Wakefield Picture House, Ltd.; 12 houses, Barnsley Road, for Messrs. E. Green & Son, Ltd.; conversion of premises, Silver Street, into offices for the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd.; 6 houses, Belle Vue Road, for Mr. H. Dobson.

Wandsworth.—Internal decorations are to be undertaken at 128 houses on the Furzedown and Elmwood estates.—Flats are to be erected on the Blackshaw Road site.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £8,750 for the erection of a public library at Earlsfield.—Plans passed: 10 houses, Ellerton Road, for Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.; tenements, East Hill estate, for Messrs. J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., on behalf of the L.C.C.; technical institute, High Street, for Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd.; additions to Peerless Mantle Factory, Groton Road, for Mr. E. R. Vine; 8 houses, Cromer Villas Road, for Mr. R. Gibson; engine house, Wandsworth Floack Mills, Duntshill Road, for Messrs. Sampson & Hutchcroft; 12 houses, Welham Road, 36 in Freshwater Road, for Mr. E. Clarke; 14 houses, Brathway Road, 8 in Longstaff Road, and 10 in Buckhold Road, for Mr. E. Clarke.

Welwyn.—The Garden City Handside School is to be enlarged by the Herts Education Committee at a cost of £17,792.

Wigan.—A commencement has been made of the erection in front of the Wigan Parish Church of the War Memorial. The contract has been let in conjunction with the War Memorial Committee, by the architect, Sir Giles Scott, R.A., to Mr. E. O. Griffiths, of Liverpool.

Wimbledon.—Plans are to be prepared for the construction of a swimming bath on a site in Latimer Road.

Results of a Fire Test.

Messrs. D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., Felt and Paint Manufacturers, Roach Road Works, Old Ford, London, E.3, send us some interesting facts which resulted from their inspection of the buildings which had undergone a fire test with the object of testing the qualities of "Pyropruf."

Owing to the intense heat generated at our fire test it was not possible to inspect the buildings until the following morning, when it was found the fire had been so fierce that bricks had been burned through, all the glass had fused, and the zinc flashings had entirely melted. The fireproofed rafters, together with the roof boarding had completely disappeared, except the two rafters against the party walls, and these were badly charred. Around the edges of the roof, where support was still available, the "Pyropruf" roofing still remained intact, thus effectively proving its fire-resisting capacity.

During the progress of the test our representative noticed the greater intensity and duration of the fire in the "Pyropruf" chamber. Messrs. Anderson have ascertained that this was in part due to the action of a cinamatograph operator, who had a roll of many hundreds of yards of celluloid thrown on the fire to obtain a flame of greater actinic value. This fuel, added to a fire which was already little less than a blast furnace, provided a test which "Pyropruf" withstood in a manner truly marvellous. As you can conceive, however, no known material could withstand for long such a severe test. Small flames finally appeared through the fissure in the unsupported bitumen, that part of the roof fell in and left the remainder of the "Pyropruf" intact. There seems to have been some disparity of opinion among the spectators as to the actual facts we were demonstrating. To remove any misconception as to our purpose may we repeat that our intention was to show that "Pyropruf," in addition to its other essential qualities, was a roofing which would not support combustion and was thus immune from exterior fire attack. In other words it could not cause a fire and would not spread one. The reason we used slate and tile roofs for the adjoining buildings was to prove, first, that in all practical circumstances, even with a burning building on each side, "Pyropruf" could not catch fire from the exterior, and secondly it would be noted that upon the application of water the slates and tiles soon collapsed, whilst "Pyropruf" was quite unaffected under the same treatment. We think you will agree, after witnessing the test given and knowing the additional facts we now give you, that "Pyropruf" is a roofing with exceptional qualities and an important economic factor in roof construction. Most emphatically do we claim that it is a first-class roof, a permanent one, on any building, anywhere. As such it forms a valuable contribution to the national effort to construct economical buildings for the masses, in addition to its general value as a roofing for factories, dock warehouses, and, in fact, for any building where artistic effect is not the first consideration.

VOL. CXIII.—2946. THE ARCHITECT JUNE 5, 1925

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Fundamental Aesthetics.

TEMPLE OF BACCHUS, BAALBEC.

The controversy which has arisen over the Hudson Iemorial raises some interesting questions of which ne is whether the general public has sufficiently efined views on such matters to render it possible for ny artist to create what will generally appeal to and lease the public, and the second, that assuming such is ne case, whether there is to-day any scope for imagiative sculpture in connection with our monuments nd buildings.

In the popular view a building which meets with eneral admiration is often praised because it is either ery large or obviously very costly and intricate, or ecause it falls into the category of the picturesque.

A sense of overwhelming size produces in most cases oth surprise and pleasure, and we imagine that such buildings as Bush House and Adelaide House owe the favour with which they are generally regarded more from their fundamental suggestion of mass than for any less obvious and more complex reason. There is again little doubt that the public appreciation of many of our old buildings, and especially our cathedrals, is more due to the fact that the average man is conscious that extremely difficult and complicated work has been carried out in stone than to any other reason; when to this is added an impression of great size the public has undoubtedly two reasons for its satisfaction. The picturesque in new buildings has a great appeal to most men, especially if it is felt to suggest older forms of building. Beyond these three sources of appeal the public seem to have no certain standards of taste in judging building, though we may perhaps attribute to them a dislike of anything held to be "unusual." Long unbroken outlines, especially in a roof, are often condemned, but this is a less frequent basis of criticism than those we have enumerated.

If we can judge by the popular expression of "taste" in building it is necessary, if we are to please more than a cultivated minority, to be very simple and obvious, and this most certainly applies to the art of sculpture as employed in connection with building. To the Greeks, images of Zeus, Poseidon, Aphrodite or Athene had a real significance, but to the modern world Love, Culture, War, Peace, Plenty, Justice and other abstractions, as represented by sculptured figures, have practically no appeal or clear meaning. The inscription on Bush House "To the friendship of the English-speaking peoples" has a clear and definite message and appeal, and possibly the figures now being erected over the inscription will be understood because they are explained by the inscription beneath them. But we should have to take the simplest and most threadbare of historical incidents and ideas if we want to choose what is understandable by the public without explanation. William Tell's son with the apple on his head might be generally recognised; Alfred and the cakes, or Canute commanding the sea to retire might each be confused with other incidents, but in any case they would have little meaning or interest for the average man, to whom they would convey no sense of pleasure save possibly that given by any added richness to the building of which they were a detail.

A dozen sculptors of note might have been employed on the Hudson Memorial and each conception would have differed, but the public would probably have praised, blamed or expressed interest in them only in so far as a special feature or figure pleased the fancy.

Are we, then, to conclude that the general public has no use for or interest in sculpture in relation to building? Our answer to this is at once "yes" and "no." The public cares little for sculpture as a means for perpetuating a legend or historical scene but has appreciation for what we may call the carved adjuncts of architecture. Let a figure, or let decorative sculpture be pleasing in itself, let it enhance the grace and add to the richness of architectural form and it will meet with appreciation. In a word, we might reasonably increase the amount spent on what is generally entitled "carving" and diminish the occasions in which we employ what is known as "sculpture" if we want to obtain public appreciation. The same trend of the popular taste is evidenced in painting. A great lunette in a shipping office representing the "triumph of steam" or the "genius of navigation" will owe any appeal it has to the modern man to its being recognised as a pleasing mass of colour, but the portrait of the great magnate who founded a shipping line will have an interest to all men. An artist may paint a great battle picture when will remain unsold, but his portraits are disposed of before they are painted and will generally be the chief point of attraction in a gallery, while a fine landscape will find a ready purchaser. We understand that Epstein wanted to let the memorial to Hudson take the form of a portrait model. Had this been done much criticism would have been avoided, for much of what is said about it is, we are sure, founded on the impatience with which the public regard the illustration of any legend unless they have—as in a book—a printed description close to it. They are really impatient because they have to exercise imagination which in many cases they do not possess, whereas their forefathers, unable to rely on printed information, had senses sharpened by use which have now become largely atrophied by disuse. If we wish to "educate the public" to use the current phrase, it is necessary to induce a wish for education, which will be impossible if we do not observe the trend of an age which tends to eliminate the desire for certain forms of æsthetic expression and to direct attention to others. Too much concentration on the history of the past may distort our views of the present and lead to the production of that which, while it may be excellent in its way, is dead for the modern world.

Our Illustrations.

THE TORBAY HOSPITAL, TORQUAY. H. PERCY ADAMS, CHARLES HOLDEN AND LIONEL G. PEARSON, Architects.

"BOSMORVAH" AND "TREGILLY" LELANT, CORNWALL. R. F. WHEATLEY, Architect.

PENCIL DRAWING: SKETCHES OF EXETER. By G. H. COOK.

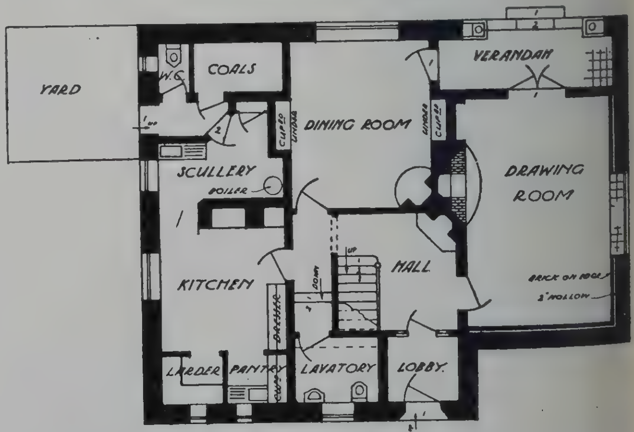
Bosmorvah Lelant, Cornwall.

R. F. WHEATLEY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Bosmorvah was originally designed to be built of brown Cornish granite and old Delabole slates, the local building materials, which alone seem to suit Cornish scenery, but owing to the high cost of labour in cutting granite, concrete hollow walls, plastered, had to be substituted for the stone, and the granite only retained in the porch and gable over, and the sitting room fireplace.

The first floor is built in wood framing with old Delabole green slate-hanging outside, the traditional method of building in the neighbouring village of St. Ives, a very efficient method of keeping out the heavy weather experienced on this coast. A pleasing contrast is obtained by using grey slates for the roof and green for the walls.

The planning gives a compact and easily run house, which needs a minimum amount of service. The hall, with its red brick fireplace and the broad easy staircase, produces a feeling of space and dignity to this small house. The wide terrace on the garden front is paved with old Delabole slabs; this, with a high brown granite retaining wall, filled with rock plants, and the rough built parapet and steps, give a beautiful setting to the house.



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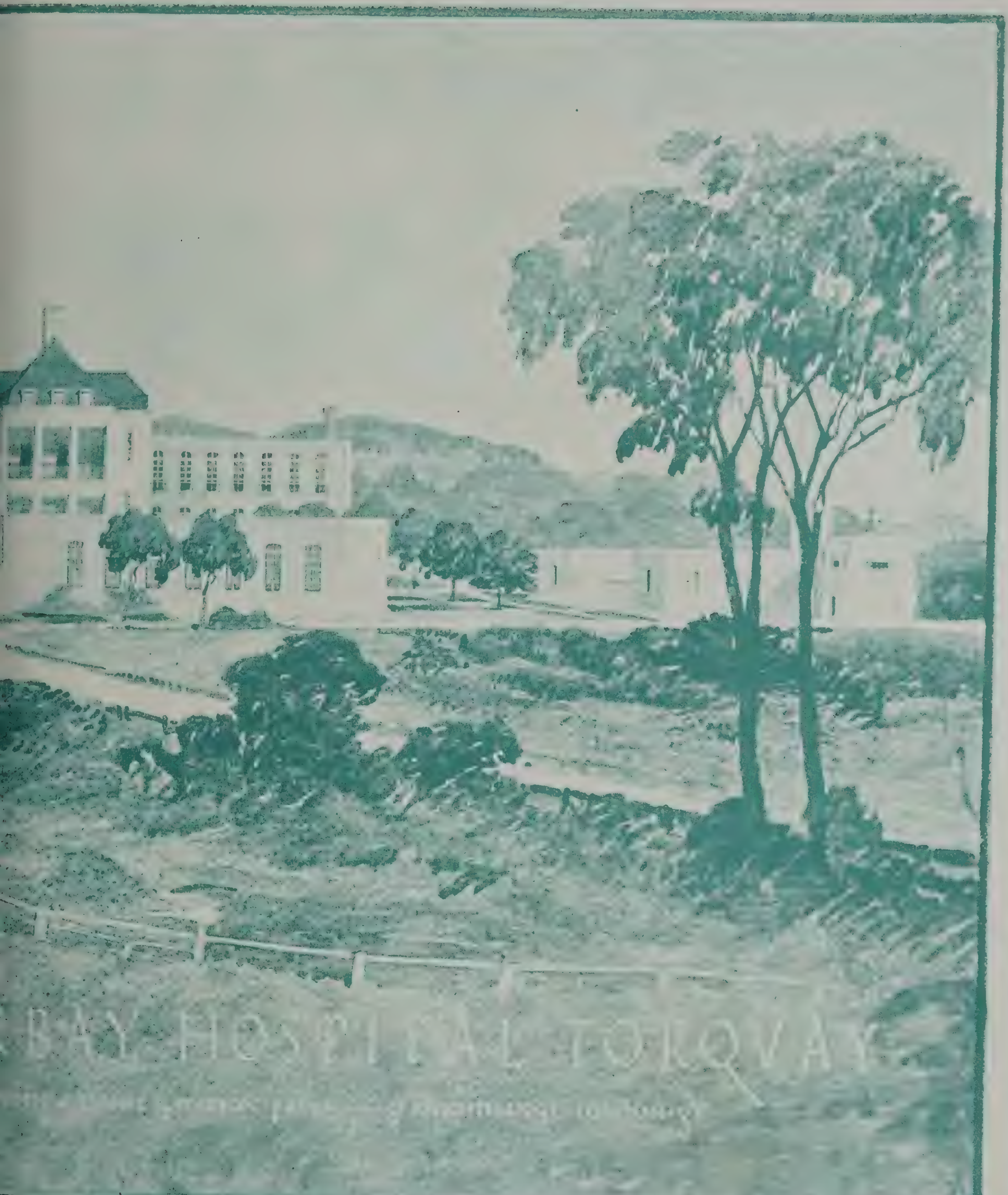

QUAY.

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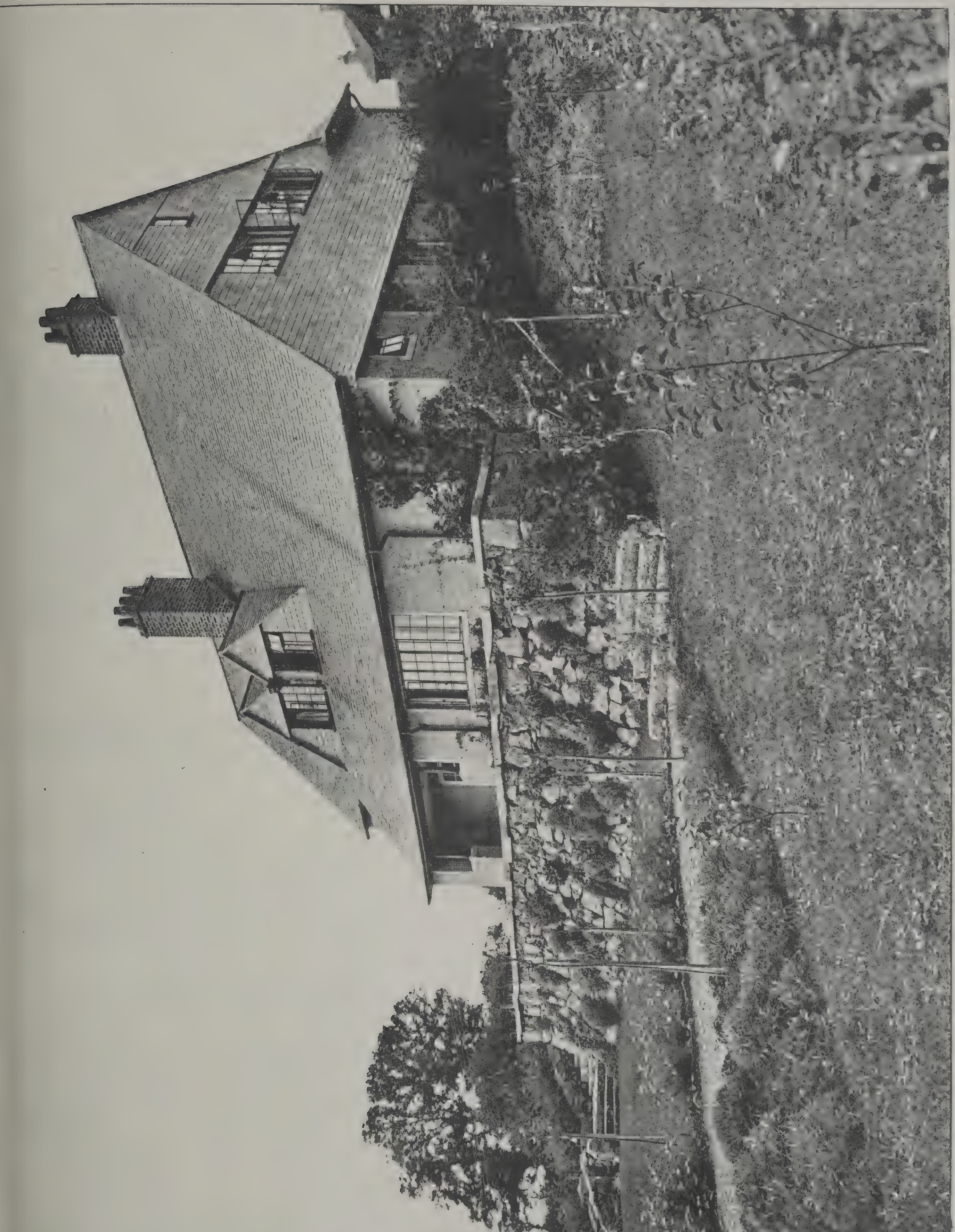

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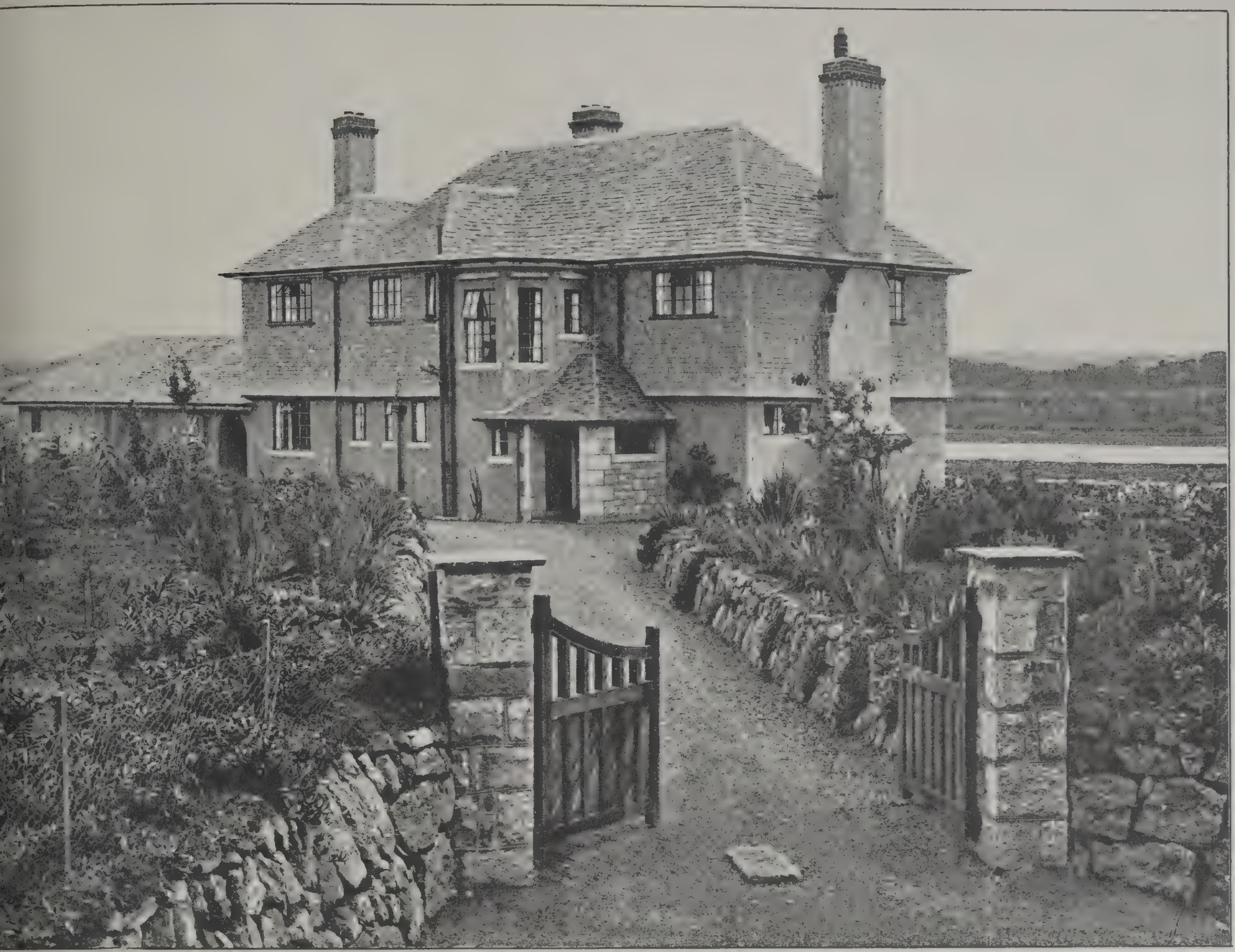
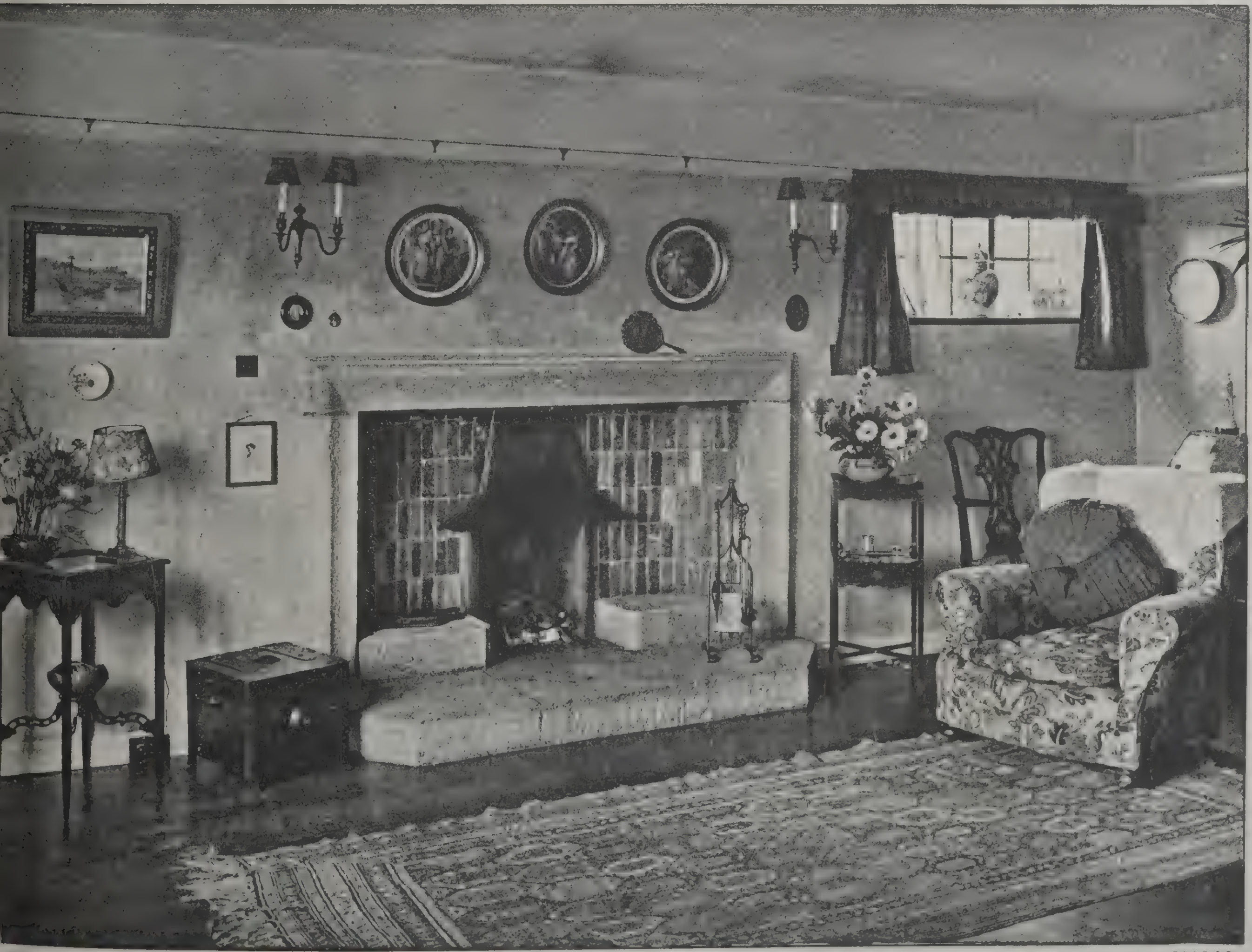
"BOSMORVAH," LELANT, CORNWALL.

R. F. WHEATLEY, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



"TREGILLY," LELANT, CORNWALL.



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FIREPLACE IN DRAWING ROOM, "TREGILLY," LELANT, CORNWALL.

R. F. WHEATLEY, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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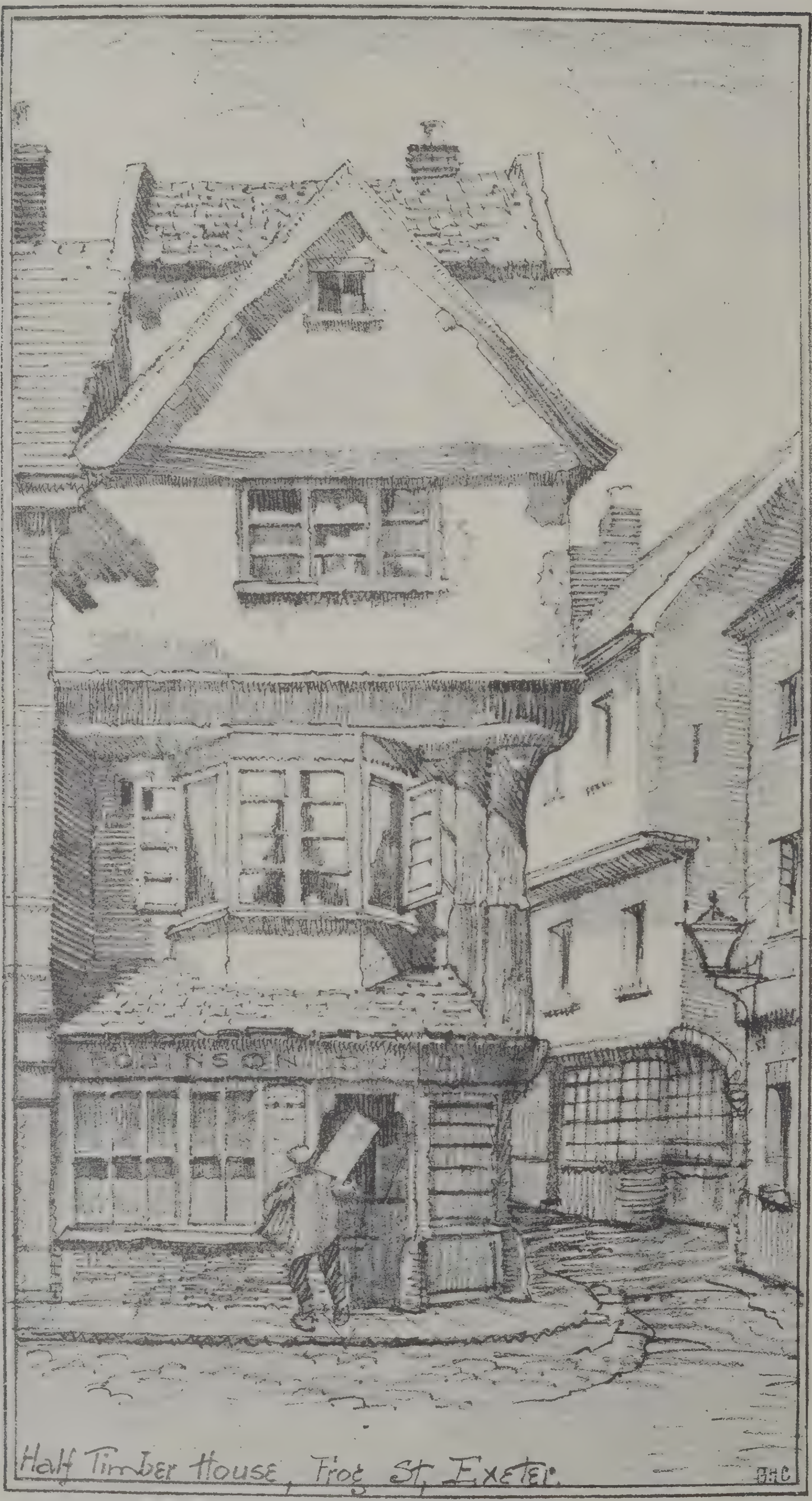
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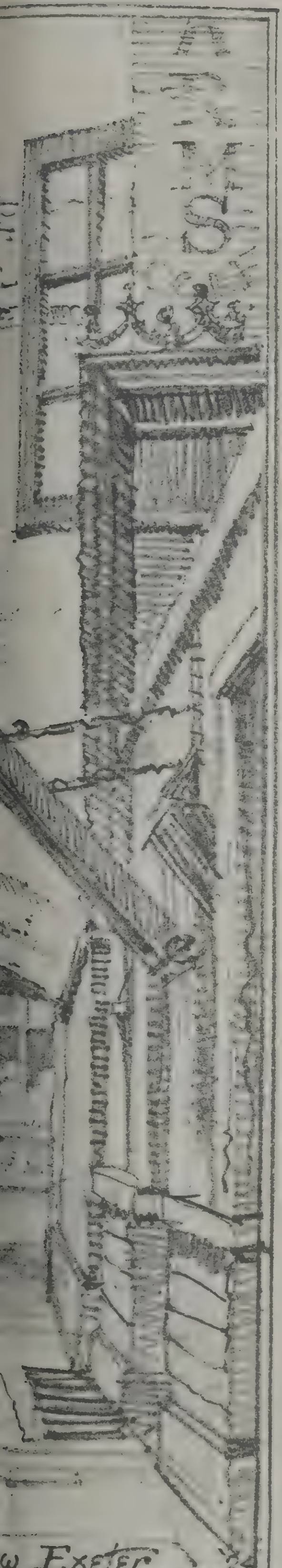

MOLL'S COFFEE HOUSE, EXETER.

BY G. H. COOK.

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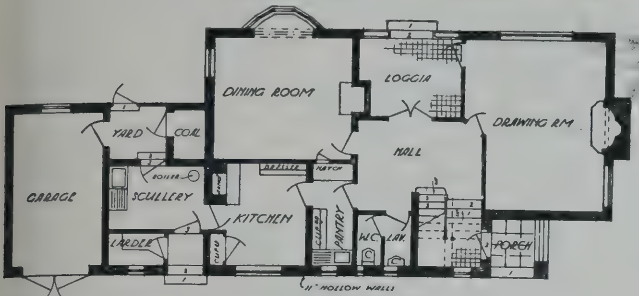
Tregilly Lelant, Cornwall

R. F. Wheatley, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The two houses illustrated have been built at Lelant beside the Hayle Estuary, and the fine views over the river and the far-distant country have been the determining factor of the planning.

In Tregilly a feature has been made of a central garden room connected by large double doors with the hall, and into which the other sitting rooms open. In the temperate climate of Cornwall this room, getting as it does the full sun and sheltered from cold winds, can be used practically all the year round.

The house is built of hollow walls of concrete blocks rough rendered in cement, and the first floor is slate hung with old Delabole grey slates, and it is roofed with old Delabole rustic random slate. The variety of tones of reds, purple, green and greys produce an artistic effect which is not reproduced in illustrations. The porch is in brown Cornwall granite, and the same material is used in the drawing room fireplace illustrated, in conjunction with old Delabole slates, which are cut into small sizes and used in place of the usual tiles or briquettes. These harmonise in a most pleasing manner with the granite, giving the colours of an opal. The other fireplaces are carried out in silver grey briquettes. The floors throughout and the staircase are in Austrian oak, wax polished, and standard iron windows have been used.

Notes and Comments.

Modern Architecture.

Mr. Loren H. B. Knox has written a letter to "The Times," in which he says: "The chief Wembley structures, the Cenotaph, the "skyscraper' at London Bridge, the new building at the corner of the Strand and Wellington Street are others. It seems to me a thoroughly ugly, coarse, soulless style, having run its course in Germany and America, conforming to present tasteless ideas of indigenous 'simplicity,' 'sincerity,' and 'practicality,' but proving the incapacity of the present even to sense beauty of line, proportion or ornament. In this type masses are crude, blocky, heavy, with cutting angles, giving a sense of harshness which must disgust posterity, if it has any sound judgment."

Mr. William Woodward has written to say he endorses every word of this letter, but we do not. Much of present-day criticism is due to the fact that the average man does not understand that the much greater size of modern buildings automatically eliminates many of the forms of the past. We may use as an illustration Messrs. Liberty's half timber building, and in what we say we are not criticising the architect, who had to adopt a certain form of expression and treatment. Good as these buildings are in many respects, and carefully detailed as they undoubtedly are, they do not convey the impression of our old half timber fronts, which were usually about one-third of the height. A gable which may appear to be admirable if 30 feet up from the ground may often look ridiculous at a height of 80 or more, and we are convinced that much of what Mr. Knox objects to is inevitable under the conditions of the age.

An Exhibition of Smiths' Work.

An exhibition of the work made by Kentish smiths has been organised by the Kent Rural Community Council, and attracted much interest at the Bath and West Show. Fifty village blacksmiths, representative of every district in the county, showed specimens of their work. The articles exhibited—more than 150—emphasised the wide variety of ironwork which the rural smith can make. The exhibits included agricultural hand implements, gate rides, door fittings, boot scrapers, trivets, bell pulls, ornamental fire dogs and basket grates, fire irons, fire screens, candelabra, electric light standards, ornamental over doors and gates. The artistic beauty of many of the specimens—often designed by the craftsman himself—showed that many village smiths are still highly skilled artist craftsmen.

Following, as it does, on the blacksmith's conference, which the Kent Rural Community Council recently convened at Maidstone, it is hoped that this exhibit will have the effect of encouraging the public to make more frequent use of the skill of the local smith.

The blacksmiths in Kent are contemplating the formation of a co-operative trading society to help individual smiths to obtain up-to-date equipment and generally to assist the craft. Whatever steps may be taken in this direction it is clear that the future welfare of the village blacksmith must depend on the public support which his work receives. An exhibit of the kind organised by the Kent Rural Community Council should be of definite practical use in reminding the public of the many useful and decorative purposes for which the blacksmith's skill is available.

"The Daily Mail" and Waterloo Bridge

"The Daily Mail" has stepped into the discussion over Waterloo Bridge, and has employed Mr. William Muirhead to prepare a report on the bridge, which he considers can and should be saved. As far as we can make out from the first part of the report, which has been published in extenso, Mr. Muirhead considers the bridge itself to be sound and not worn out, but puts down its subsidence to the effect of erosion, which has become pronounced ever since the removal of old London Bridge, which had the effect of increasing the tidal rise and fall. Mr. Muirhead points out that Sir Joseph Bazalgette in 1880 was entrusted by the Board of Works with the carrying out of remedial measures which consisted of a broadening of the base with concrete platforms supported on additional piling, which has secured the bridge for over forty years. It would be interesting to know what the experts employed by the L.C.C. have to say to this, and other opinions expressed by professional critics, but at the same time it would be singular if they have made a cardinal mistake or failed to recognise the wish of the public to retain Waterloo Bridge as it is.

Mr. Muirhead's proposals consist in the complete underpinning of the bridge which is to be carried down to secure foundations and its widening to 60 ft. But as far as we can make out the widening of the roadway suggested by him is to be carried out without a corresponding widening of the substructure, and in such a case the result would be not the retention of the design as it is but a hybrid, which might or might not commend itself to us. We can hardly be said to be retaining any structure if we alter it in some essential particular. If the bridge is to be retained and widened it seems obvious that the right way to do it is to rebuild one or both sides with the original materials.

The Tulsa Architects.

The Tulsa Architects of Oklahoma have issued a protest against the issue of books and pamphlets which tend to convince the public that they can secure plans and drawings they can work to for a few dollars instead of employing architects to do their work for them. As they say, the average architect depends for a living on small and not on large work, and these periodicals and booklets cut the ground from under their feet. But we do not see how the Tulsa or any other bodies of architects can put an end to the flood of printed matter which in this and all other subjects is poured out continuously. They need not buy such literature and they can boycott firms who advise as well as sell, but their greatest safeguard is the fact that those who endeavour to save an architect's fees, like those who endeavour to save legal charges, usually end by becoming wiser, sadder and poorer men!

TEMPLE OF CONCORD, GIRGENTI, SICILY. Photograph by PERCY W. NORTHEY.

Spring Gardens Gallery.

Selections from a Wanderer's Portfolio is the title given to an exhibition of photographs taken by Mr. Percy W. Northey. When the range of subjects includes pictures from Spain, Sicily, Algeria, France, Rome, Italy, and some war pictures, it will be realised that to select the best and most representative photographs has not been a simple matter. Mr. Northey aims in his pictures to secure his effects by means of direct photography. The exhibition does not contain a single print that can be truthfully described as a faked effect. Many of the exhibits lend themselves as examples to illustrate the why and wherefore of good composition. Architectural subjects are well represented and in this field Mr. Northey supplies us with some striking pictures. The Court of Lions, the Alhambra, Granada, is extensively illustrated, and many views of quite exceptional interest are included. No. 3 is a photograph of a portion of the inner facade of the Court of Lions, the tracery details are well defined and through an arch the inner vaulting may be clearly seen. No. 70 and 71 are views of the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Timgad, in Northern Africa. Mr. Northey has secured, through effective lighting, many architectural details of interest.

Nos. 60 and 61 should on no account be overlooked. The subject is well known, but in this case the point of view has been splendidly selected. The Greek theatre, Taormina, occupies the foreground; the receding valleys are bathed in sunlight and Mount Etna snow-capped fills the distant scene. Close to these wonderful prints are grouped views of the Temples of Juno and Concord, Girgenti.

No. 41 shows a good picture of San Giovanni Eremiti, Palermo. The building illustrates the Mohammedan influence in architecture and as such may be counted as a picture worth possessing.

The Cathedral of St. Trophimus, Arles, No. 120, is grouped amongst some views of this district. The Forum, Rome, will be judged by many to be the best picture of the exhibition, three distinct planes are visible in the print, the background of modern houses, the ruins of classical architecture, and a foreground of rough paving. How poor the modern work appear in contrast to the Roman architecture. Utility has to cover many sins in these modern times. H. W. M.-K.

MONREALE MONASTERY, PALERMO. Photograph by PERCY W. NORTHEY.

Sinodun · Hill

SKYLINES

By Charles G. Harper.

Lincoln, on her sovereign hill, that sudden and remarkable eminence rising from the neighbourhood of the long-drawn levels of the fens, presents an eloquent skyline, not unlike that of Ely, but perhaps, even finer. There the three stately towers of the lovely cathedral stand out against the sky from the very apex of the hill. The French clerks who wrote of Lincoln in Domesday Book, set down the place-name as "Nicole"; for those who speak the French tongue, never could frame to pronounce what, doubtless, they would style the "barbarous" name of that city.

Lincoln.

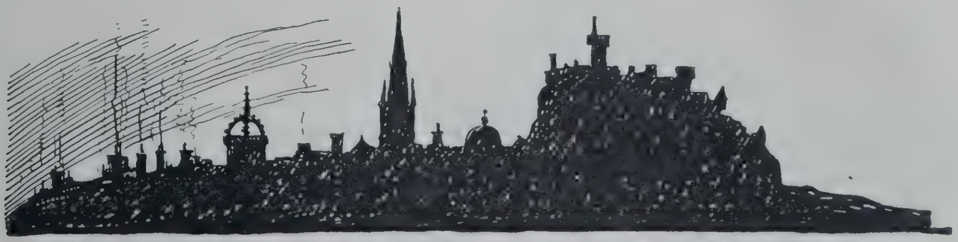
Nothing at all, amid the surroundings of Lincoln interferes with the outline of that noble hill, whose contours you see afar off, along the Fosse Way, with always new groupings and permutations of those three towers as you go. "A tower for a hill, a spire for a plain" is the old formula; and equally fitting for their situation in the valley of the river Fal are the three spires of our modern Cathedral of Truro. They confer upon the view a new element of grace and dignity.

A Scotsman would with some reason declare that no more remarkable skyline could be found than that of the Old Town of Edinburgh, as seen from Princes Street, in the New Town. He would be right in his local patriotism. "Auld Reekie," Sir Walter Scott's "own romantic town," presents from the New Town a silhouette of much majesty. Up there, you perceive the gothic corona of St. Giles's, the tall steeple of the Tron church, the cupola of the University building just peering above the horizon; and away to the extreme right, the great mass of Edinburgh Castle, crowning its sheer crag. If it be a still evening, the smoke from the chimneys of the tall old tenement-houses that are a feature of the Old Town rises in that very noticeable manner which helps you to realise why "Auld Reekie" was given that name.

To come again south, Windsor, which, more than Eton, as Gray wrote, "crowns the watery plain," gives from many a point of view a majestic outline. Most of these views are hackneyed and discounted by a stale familiarity; but the view from Boveney is little known, chiefly because Boveney is an out-of-the-way and unfrequented nook; rather, in fact, in a region of footpaths than of roads.

A circle of lofty elms in the foreground, where the humble little church of Boveney stands, gives scale and value to that view of Windsor Castle, the home of English sovereigns for a thousand years.

This Buckinghamshire level land of widespreading cornfields is singularly like the vast cornfields of Thanet; where, in the hinterland between Margate and Ramsgate is Monkton, too small to be styled even a village, for though it has a parish church (which generally is held to be a feature raising a place above the status of a hamlet), all the rest of Monkton is comprised by two or three farm houses. There, as you clearly notice, in gazing about you, the farmers grow hops, as well as wheat; and the evidences of their activities make a skyline picture, in the clustered ricks and oast-houses whose cowls look so eerie against the evening sky.



Auld Reekie.

Windsor, from Boveney.

More eerie yet is the skyline of Stonehenge, that mysterious monument of a vanished race who painfully raised those "hanging stones"—for that is what the name of "Stonehenge" means—for some purpose not precisely determined. It was probably a Temple of the Sun, for on the morning of June 21st, the "longest day in the year," the sun, in rising above the horizon, appears exactly over the solitary standing-stone outside the great circle to the east; the "Friar's Heel," as it is called. It was the Saxons who, in the seventh century coming to Britain, and finding these giant stone pillars, surmounted by almost equally giant lintels, called this monument "Stonehenge"; or rather, in the original form the plural "Stonehenges." No one can look upon Stonehenge at evening, when the trippers have all gone, and the rolling downs called "Salisbury Plain," are left solitary without a feeling of awe and wonder.

The coasts give, naturally, a wonderful series of skyline effects, more stirring even than views of the famous Three Spires of Coventry, the three Cathedral spires of Lichfield, or the three great towers of Durham Cathedral, cresting its noble wooded bluff above the Wear. There is a fine effect from the ramparts of deserted Old Sarum, looking south from those amazing earthworks towards Salisbury spire.

Stonehenge.

There are not many finer or more interesting coastwise skylines than that of the Old Town of Hastings, where the few fragments of the ancient castle crown the cliff, and where the Fishmarket comes down to the beach; where, too, the curious old tarried tackle-boxes, in which the fishermen stow their nets and other gear, keep company with a little missionary church. There the fishing-smacks raise their dark sails against the horizon, with a last touch of beauty that owes nothing to a premeditated idea.

The twin towers of Reculver give us, after Dover's skyline, the most remarkable picture of their kind on the coast of Kent. The hungry sea long has been gnawing at that projecting strip of land: that spot where the troops of Rome under the Cæsars built the great sea fortress of *Regulbium*, whose name we trace to day in the more modern "Reculver."

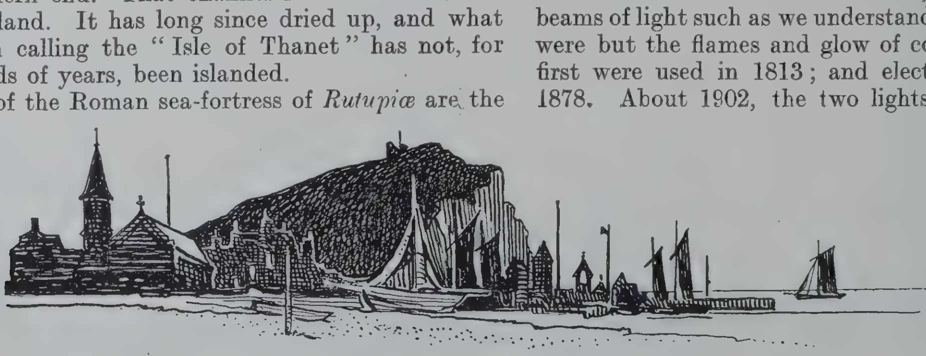
Regulbium guarded the northern extremity of the Wantsum channel, and *Rutupiæ* performed the same office for the southern end. That channel it was which made Thanet an island. It has long since dried up, and what we persist in calling the "Isle of Thanet" has not, for some hundreds of years, been islanded.

The ruins of the Roman sea-fortress of *Rutupiæ* are the craggy walls of Richborough, standing in the spot which was a solitude until the Great War came and made Richborough, near Sandwich, a vast port, springing up with something of the nocturnal swiftness of Elisha's gourd.

Reculver is still solitary. A great part of the Roman walls has been carried away by the sea, but what is left is strongly protected by the Trinity House authorities, who preserve the twin towers of the ancient church of Reculver as a landmark for mariners who would avoid the shoal of Margate Hook. These towers of that ruined church, standing stately against the skyline, and finished off with an iron framework of wind-gauges, look in their way as impressive as the Sphinx and the Pyramids in the Egyptian desert. It is amusing to note that the holiday crowds who throng Margate, Ramsgate and Thanet, generally speak of these towers as "the Reculveir." Knowing nothing, and caring no more, of the reasons for and meanings of place-names, they think, in some dim fashion, that these twin towers are "the reculvers" from which this spot took its title.

At almost the other extremity of England's coastline, down in Cornwall where that projection of moorland and granite called "The Lizard" juts out and forms the most southerly district of England. You proceed from that formless and uninteresting agglomeration ot cottages dignified beyond its deserts by the name of "Lizard Town," to Landewednack, an old village sheltered in its hollow, the only place in this wind-ravaged district where trees can grow, to Lizard Point. There you see that "The Lizard," having regard to the significance of that word, meaning as it does a "rocky height," is most appropriately named. It is properly spelled, when we consider the Brito-Welsh origin of it, "Llidiart." It has nothing to do with "lizard," the reptile.

The granite rocks and reefs off this most southerly point stretch out black and grey amid the foam of a tortured sea. It is not only the first sight that home-coming voyagers up-Channel obtain of Old England, but it is also extremely dangerous for mariners; and since 1619 the Point has exhibited a light to warn them off these rocks. The existing lighthouse dates from 1748, when as many as four lights were shown, in a group. These would appear to have been reduced in 1792 to two; but they were not the beams of light such as we understand to-day. Instead, they were but the flames and glow of coal-braziers. Oil lamps first were used in 1813; and electricity was installed in 1878. About 1902, the two lights were replaced by the

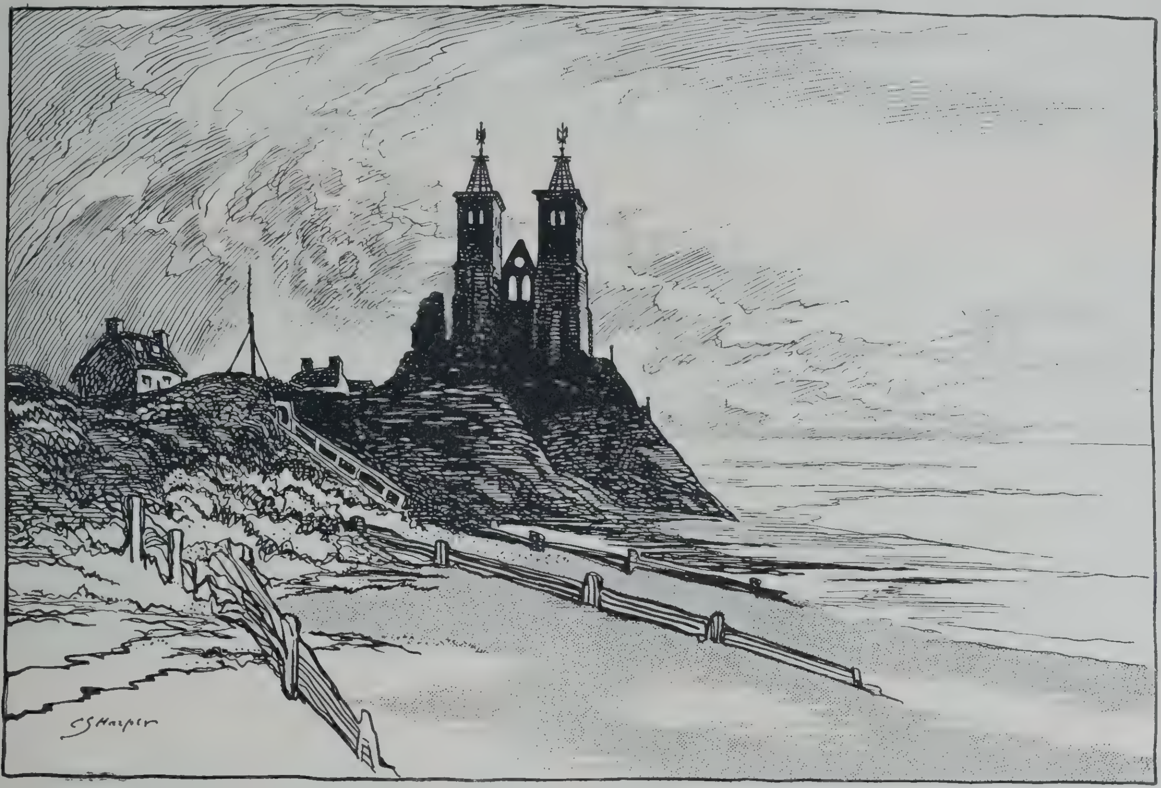


The Old Town, Hastings.

present one, a powerful revolving beam, said to be visible for a distance of no fewer than twenty-three miles.

Here, then, you have a singularly picturesque and significant, a sentimental and historic skyline, which, taking all these considerations together, we may perhaps venture to style unique.

There is, in its very different way, an equally sentimental and romantic skyline much nearer to London. It is that presented by St. Martha's Chapel, cresting the North Downs, near Guildford. Its beauty is patent to the eye, and the romantic story of the Pilgrims' Way enhances it.



RECULVER.

Sir Walter Scott, in a well-known poem, advised the pilgrim:

"If thou wouldst see fair Melrose aright
Go visit it by the pale moonlight."

He seems instinctively to have perceived the value of skyline, obscuring all petty details and with them many defects. For moonlight performs the same kindly office. In other respects, the ruined Abbey of Melrose is not a favourable subject. Its skyline is not significant: and we must needs do the best we can with looking at the empty traceries of the great east window by the pale gleams of the moon. If we are to believe tradition, Sir Walter did not ever himself see what he advised others to view. He, it appears, did his best, after his poem was written, to repair the omission and be honest about it; but on the occasion that he repaired to Melrose the moonlight was dowsed by storm-clouds.

The value of moonlight is indeed inestimable. Not only Sir Walter Scott has discovered that. Moonlight is sentiment. It produces glamour and romance; and sometimes it reveals even more than daylight can do. There is a wonderful view down in Kent, from the heights of Lympne, down upon Romney Marsh. The eye embraces from that vantage-ground all the Marsh, away to New Romney; but not even in daylight can all the characteristics of the Marsh and of that curving shore be seen so clearly as in strong moonshine. Then every really significant object is picked out, unerringly, and every one of those Martello towers that were built along the shore, a hundred and twenty-six years ago, to withstand a dreaded invasion by Napoleon, is distinctly seen. The moonlight, making, as it were, a mirror of the sea, produces along the line of sea and shore precisely the effect of skyline.

We have touched upon the coronas of Newcastle Cathedral and of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, as skyline features. We have not many of such, for when we have named Wren's City of London church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, the crown on the tower of Marischal College, and the spire of Faversham church, all are noted, with, of course, the exception of the rather restless-looking finish to the central tower of Sir Aston Webb's Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. The spire of the parish church of St. Mary of Charity at Faversham is carried on ribs of much the same character as those of Wren's "St. Dunstan's," and the spire is very like; but tower ribs and spire are far more definitely Gothic than is Wren's church. Faversham church dates from 1797. It would, of course, be easy enough to criticise the details of the "Gothic" work of that period, as here exemplified: but there is in truth a magnificence of effect about this work, when seen at a distance, whose complete beauty is undeniable. A quaint contrast with this fine work in Portland stone, shining so whitely against a stormy sky, is the squalid riverside scene of mountainous heaps of breeze, the products of London dustbins, and intended for use in the first of Faversham's two staple industries, the making of bricks and the manufacture of gunpowder.

Spires have their fates, more insidiously waiting for them than have the more sturdy towers. There is a something, after all, very intriguing in the skyline presented by a truncated spire: either one never finished, or one shorn off at some stage by accident. We all know examples of such. There is the never-completed spire of Yatton church in Somerset, affording a strange silhouette to travellers on the Great Western Railway passing Yatton Junction: there is the tower of Chislett church in Kent, with only the base of an intended spire; and there are the neighbouring churches of Hemingford Grey and St. Ives, both beside the river Ouse in Huntingdonshire, which have both lost part of their spires. That of Hemingford Grey was blown off short in the great storm of 1741, and has never been rebuilt. The even loftier stone spire of St. Ives Church, blown down at the same time was set up again, and was again blown down in 1822. It was not rebuilt until 1880. So it remained until 1916, when two airmen were circling about it and one crashed into the finial and vane. He was instantly killed, and two-thirds, or more, of the spire came down; parts of it through the roof of the nave. The Government made a compassionate allowance towards the repair of the church, but refused to pay for rebuilding the spire; and so it remains, a weird and uncanny effect against the sky; not one, however, altogether unpleasing.

Of the towers and spires of Oxford Matthew Arnold wrote with a loving enthusiasm. He was, in every sense, all that is implied in the phrase, "an Oxford man." To him there was magic in the outline of Oxford's buildings, which "whisper the last enchantments of the Middle Ages." To him Oxford was "the home of lost causes." It is so no longer; nor ever did the towers or spires of Oxford, individually fine as they are, form a skyline grouping at all comparable with those of many another city, whose outstanding buildings, it may be, are not intrinsically of such merit as this scholastic community's "dreaming spires."

Correspondence.

A Record of Raffles Davison's Work.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—The recent exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries of sketches by Mr. Raffles Davison brought a host of visitors, who marked their appreciation of the practical value of his handiwork by purchasing all the drawings and many of the sketches.

We are not surprised at the interest thus displayed, for Mr. Raffles Davison possesses an instinctive sense of beauty, and has by his acute observation preserved for us an accurate record of British craftsmanship ancient and modern.

Though most of his drawings and sketches may have been published they have never been brought together as one collection, and it seems to the subscribers of this letter that a permanent record of this kind would be of great value and interest. Such a publication would, in addition to its inherent merit and beauty, help to explain to posterity the outlook which inspired and governed the work of the architects of past generations.

In order to ascertain the support likely to be accorded to this project, we should be glad to have the names of proposed subscribers.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) S. D. ADSHEAD, REGINALD BLOMFIELD, EDWIN COOPER, E. GUY DAWBER, HENRY M. FLETCHER, J. ALFRED GOTCH, ARTHUR KEEN, JOHN KEPPIE, EDWIN LUTYENS, C. H. REILLY, A. E. RICHARDSON, ASTON WEBB, MAURICE E. WEBB, HERBERT WIGGLESWORTH.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JUNE 5, 1875.

THE RESTORATIONS IN PARIS.

Mr. John Leighton, in a letter to the "Times," supplies the following notes as to what has been done in the way of reconstruction in Paris. Portions of the Palace of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville are still in ruins. The Pavilion next the Louvre are completed as before. The Palace portion is to be rebuilt after a different design by the same architect, Philibert de L'Orme. It will have open arcades below, through which the Champs Elysées are to be seen. A route traversing the garden close to the Palace will unite the Rue Castiglione with the Pont d'Orsai. The Hotel de Ville will occupy the same site as before, an entirely new Renaissance design having been prepared for its re-erection by Ballu and Deperthes. The work is expected to take about six years. The space once occupied by the Ministry of Finance has been sold for the erection of private houses, in order that the Rue de Rivoli might be completed. The Pavilion of the Louvre facing the Place du Palais Royal, in which the Art Library was burnt, is being restored. The Palais Royal *en face* has been finished as before. The Palace of the Legion of Honour was one of the earliest renovated, and the damage at the Palais de Justice is made good. The Foreign Office has been repaired, though the Conseil d'Etat is still in ruin. Of the churches Notre Dame has recently had 200,000 f. spent upon it, and St. Eustache is still under repair. Of the theatres, the Porte St. Martin has now been built some time, while an entirely new one, the Renaissance, occupies the space of the cafés and houses adjoining. The Theatre Lyrique, too, is restored. Of the columns, that overthrown in the Place Vendôme rears its head once more, and preparations are being made to crown it with the statue by M. Dumont, as before. The Column of July, on the Place de la Bastille, has had its base mended. Of fountains, the Chateau d'Eau, by Jacquenard, is scarcely finished, the details having been altered and the whole improved; it suffered severely, as also that on the Place de la Concorde, though the latter was soon replaced. A new figure of Strasbourg occupies the angle close by; it was recut from the original model by Le Quesne, a pupil of Pradier, its sculptor. At St. Denis works are in progress. St. Cloud will possibly remain a gaunt record of destruction. The cutting of new boulevards seems to have been abandoned—at least, for a time. In a few years Paris will appear much as before, though, of course, internally the treasures lost to it can never be replaced.

Figure Drawing.

"Practical Graphic Figures. The Technical side of Drawing for Cartoons and Fashions." By E. G. Lutz. B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 8s. 6d. net.

Many books have appeared from time to time on this subject. Authors have approached the same from many different angles, but Mr. Lutz does certainly seem to make what we all know to be a very difficult study much easier. He does not pin his faith on an elaborate study of anatomy but rather endeavours to engender in the mind of his reader a spirit of freedom. To him the pose appears to be everything, and the diagrams which illustrate his methods of development are certainly clever and inspiring.

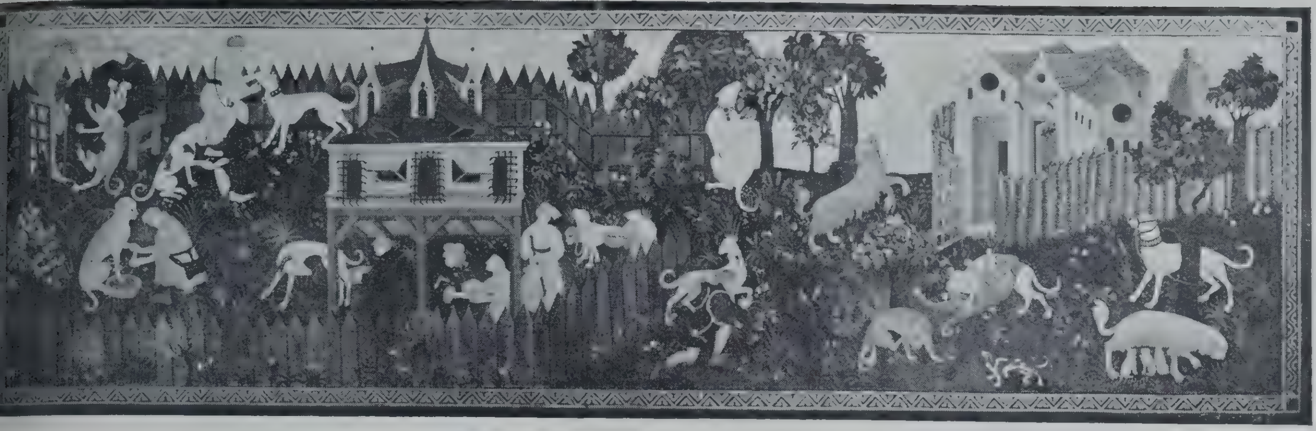
Included in the volume are a great number of illustrations of a helpful character. The beginner is not taught any special style or mannerism, but by a series of diagrammatical drawings the author explains the main proportions of the human figure, male and female. These proportions are realised by a series of elliptical forms which are made to represent the arms and legs; the torso is given a definite rectangular shape to which the elliptical forms are attached, according to the pose that is to be constructed. The diagram stage is maintained up to the very last moment, and only right at the end of the sequence are the naturalistic details applied. In this way the action and life of the pose is well maintained and successfully carried through all the stages in the development of the drawing.

Art Galleries.

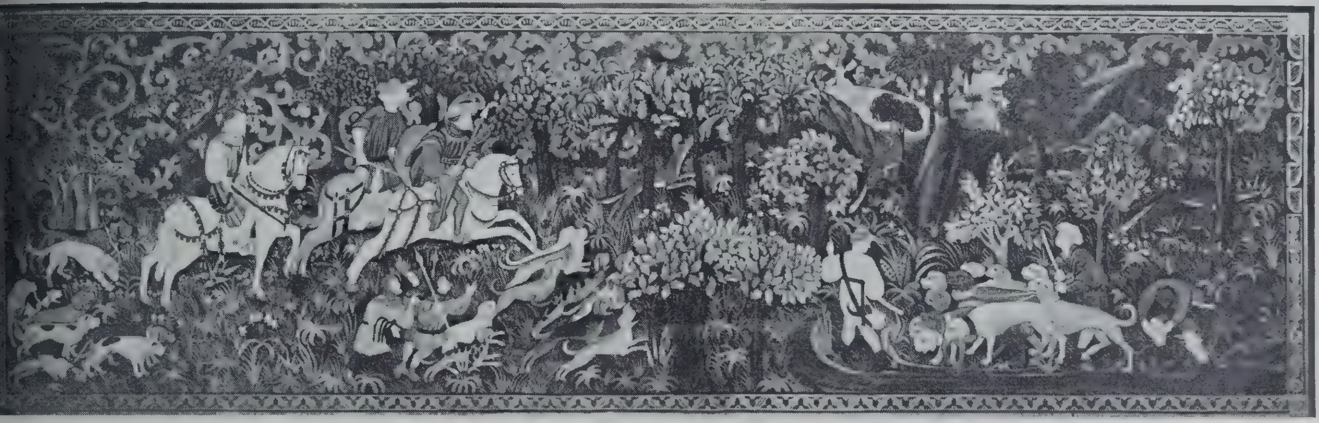
An Exhibition of Decorative Work by Clara Fargo Thomas at the Leicester Galleries.

This exhibition is well worth while. One would classify the artist's work as a collection of ideas which have hardly been subjected to careful practical tests. We illustrate four panels for a ceiling decoration which are painted on wood and have been inspired by the illuminated manuscript Livre de Chasse of Gaston Phœbus, Count of Foix, who was killed while bear hunting in the year 1391. These panels are bright in colouring and though it is somewhat difficult to realise their effect in a ceiling decoration hung as they are in the present exhibition. Mrs. Thomas is also showing a number of models, of which one, entitled "Salle Narcisse," a boudoir for an actress, is undoubtedly the most successful. Its chief character consists of decorated mirrors. The artist shows her appreciation of the frailties of human nature. Posing before mirrors is a pastime which all at times enjoy, and it needs no great strain on our imagination to visualise the joyful hours that could be spent by some members of the fair sex in such a room. Another model, striking for its originality, is No 19A, "Loggia for Palm Beach." The decorations are based on the form of the scallop shell. The room is shaped in the manner of those shells and has a ceiling moulded in the form characteristic. One thinks that here the artist might have introduced some other motif, but she incorporates the scallop idea in the furniture, in fact, everywhere, with the result that by want of contrasting forms much of the original charm is lost. No. 25, "Fairyland, A Children's Theatre," suffers in the same way. Nobody is more critical than a child, and none weary so soon. Children would be charmed with the idea, but it would be difficult to induce them to pay a second visit.

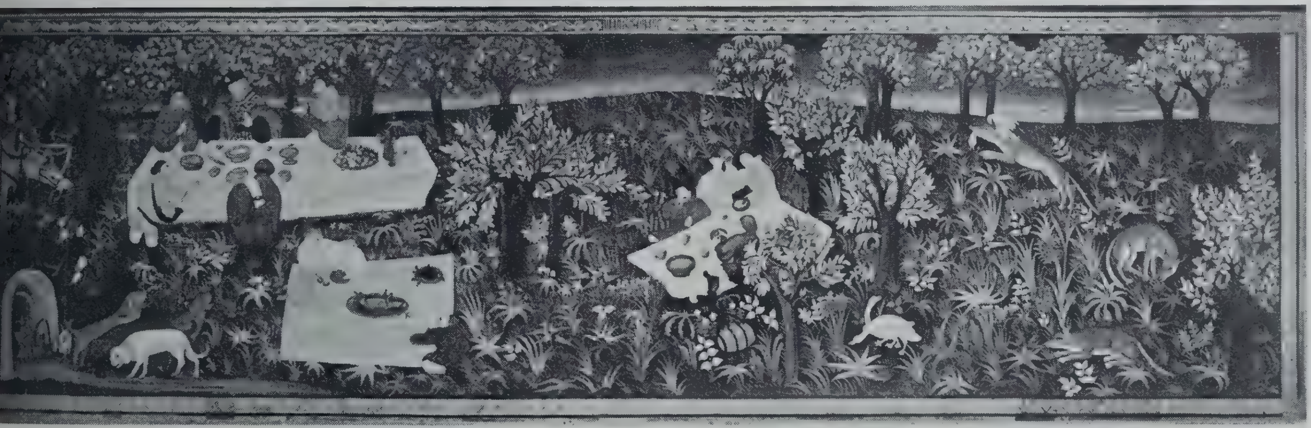
BIRKENHEAD.—The Rev. Canon William Baines of St. Lawrence's Church is proposing to erect a new Baptistry. The architects who are preparing the plans for the scheme are Messrs. E. Kirby & Sons, of No. 5 Cook Street, Liverpool.—Messrs. Paul Bros., millers, of Dock Road, are proposing to erect new offices. The contract has been placed with Messrs. J. H. Milestone & Sons, Ltd., Wallasey Road, Wallasey.



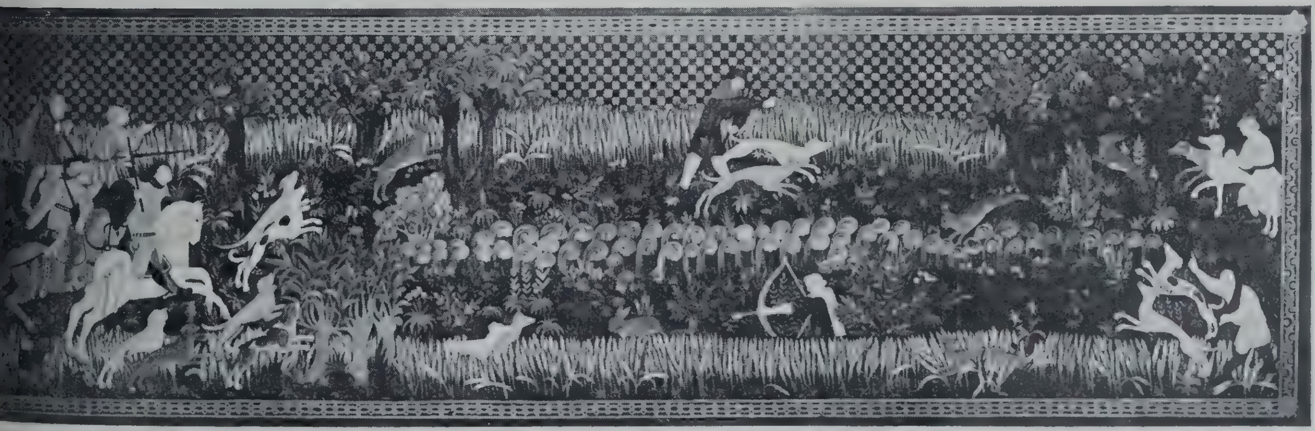
THE KENNEL AND CARE OF HOUNDS.



FOX HUNTING.



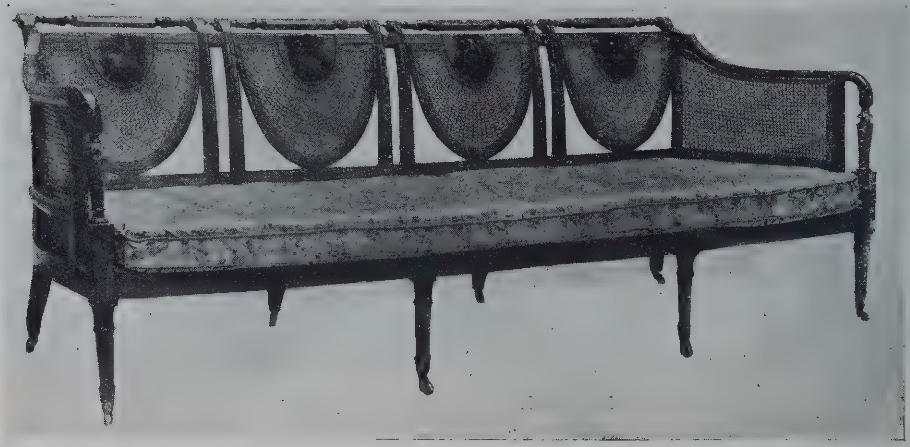
REPAST OF THE HUNTERS.



COURSING.

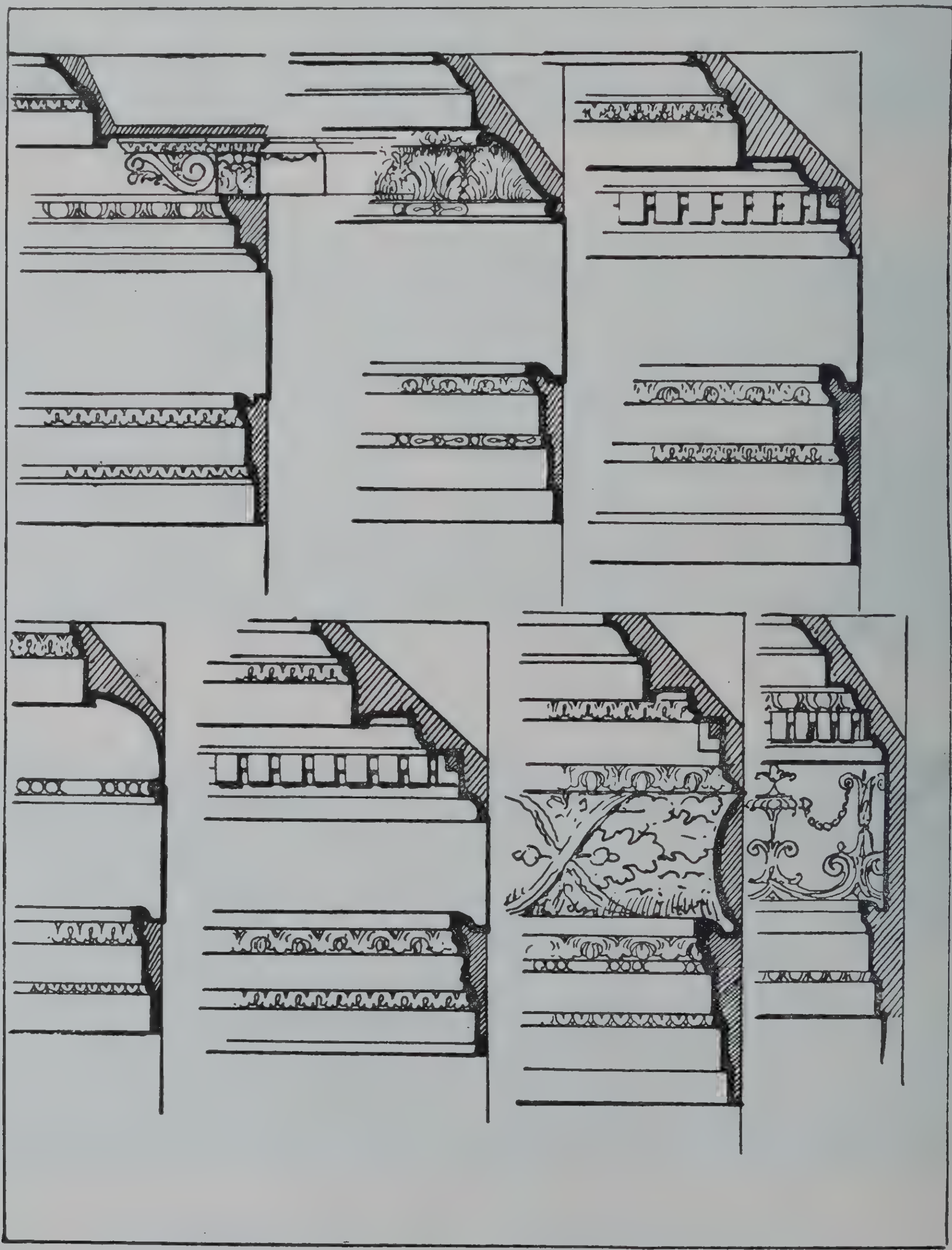
DECORATIVE PANELS FOR A CEILING. By Clara Fargo Thomas.
On Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, W.

The Old-World House*



MAHOGANY SETTEE: 7 ft. 9 in. long, 1 ft. 11½ in. deep inside; TYPICAL SHERATON STYLE OF 1800.

Architects seem to instinctively collect furniture, china, plate, and things of taste and beauty. And whilst in the early days of gratifying their fancies they seldom possess a profound and studied knowledge of these subjects, though they infrequently make mistakes in their choice of specimens. The reason for this apparently instinctive selection of good things is not difficult to find. The education of our architects of to-day is far more comprehensive than in former times. The author Mr. Cescinsky's reputation is, of course, well known to all who have taken the subject of interior decoration seriously. His knowledge of furniture is profound indeed. In addition, he seems to have observed



PLASTER CORNICES; WOOD PICTURE RAILS.

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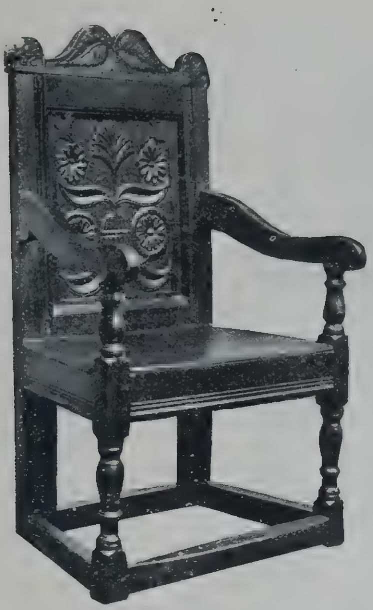
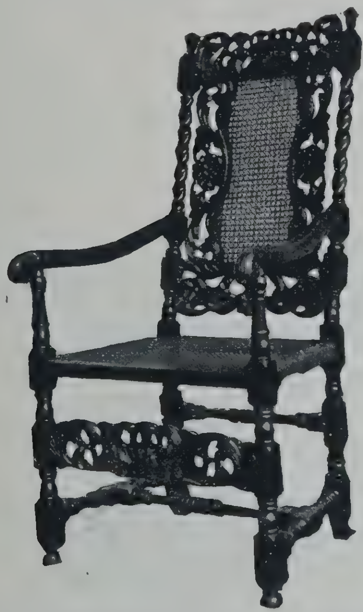
* "The Old-World House," by Herbert Cescinsky, published in two volumes by Messrs. A. & C. Black, Ltd. £3 10s. net.



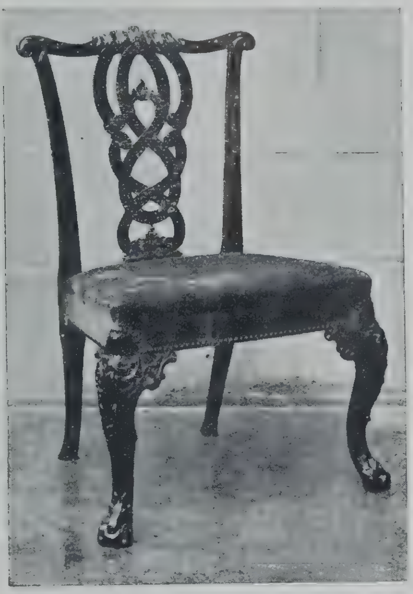
OAK CHAIR: LANCASHIRE OR DERBYSHIRE.
c. 1640-50.



WALNUT ARMCHAIR: THE FINE RESTORATION.
Type of c. 1660.

human nature very carefully. It is certainly very curious to reflect upon the number of homes that in the past have been badly arranged, and yet in which men and women of first-class education spent their lives. It is, of course, a well-known fact that the public before the war had very little real influence on the decoration of the homes in which they lived. Only the few possessed the power to demand and carry out definite decorative schemes. For the most part the public lived in houses the construction and planning of which had been carried out without any reference to their personal tastes. Many rooms contained fixtures of such a tasteless character as to kill every opportunity for any scheme of decoration wherein harmony was to be the prevailing note. Only the few could afford to reconstruct and remove these fixtures; the vast majority had to resign themselves to making the best of things. To-day the opportunities for personal expression in matters of decoration are increasing; many are forced to build their own homes. The possibility of securing houses on a rental basis is very small indeed. With these changed circumstances being the order of the day the architect and his client are indeed fortunate in being able to refer to a book written in the style and character of "The Old-World House."

The opening chapters are devoted to some very practical subjects. Chapter III, "The Decoration of Rooms." The correct note is at once struck by the author, who does not indulge in any vague generalities or suggestions for possible schemes, but arouses the reader's interest by a direct and practical discussion of fundamental facts. He deals first with the all-important question of mouldings and good joinery, the necessity for using well thought out designs. He further gives some practical advice which should be carefully read by clients as well as architects. To the latter the facts are, of course, well known, but the architect very possibly has been unable to convince his client of their real economy and value. Some excellent illustrations of plaster cornices and wood picture rails, as well as architraves, surbases and skirtings are given, which greatly add to the force of the author's remarks on this subject. He proceeds in turn to touch upon locks, doors, staircases, fireplaces, ceilings, bathrooms and many details. In a very direct and useful manner "The Old-World House" also supplies a wonderful fund of information on the historical and logical development of period furniture. The author in the early chapters emphasises that the books have been written for the home-lover of modest means, and this consideration is maintained throughout. By taking this theme Mr. Cescinsky relieves himself and his readers of the necessity of describing well-known models, which are to be seen in our museums and the homes of the wealthy. Such descriptions are all very well in their way, but they do not inspire one with enthusiasm, whereas the description of pieces which illustrate the best productions of the different periods which are within the means of the middle classes to procure, heartens the collector.

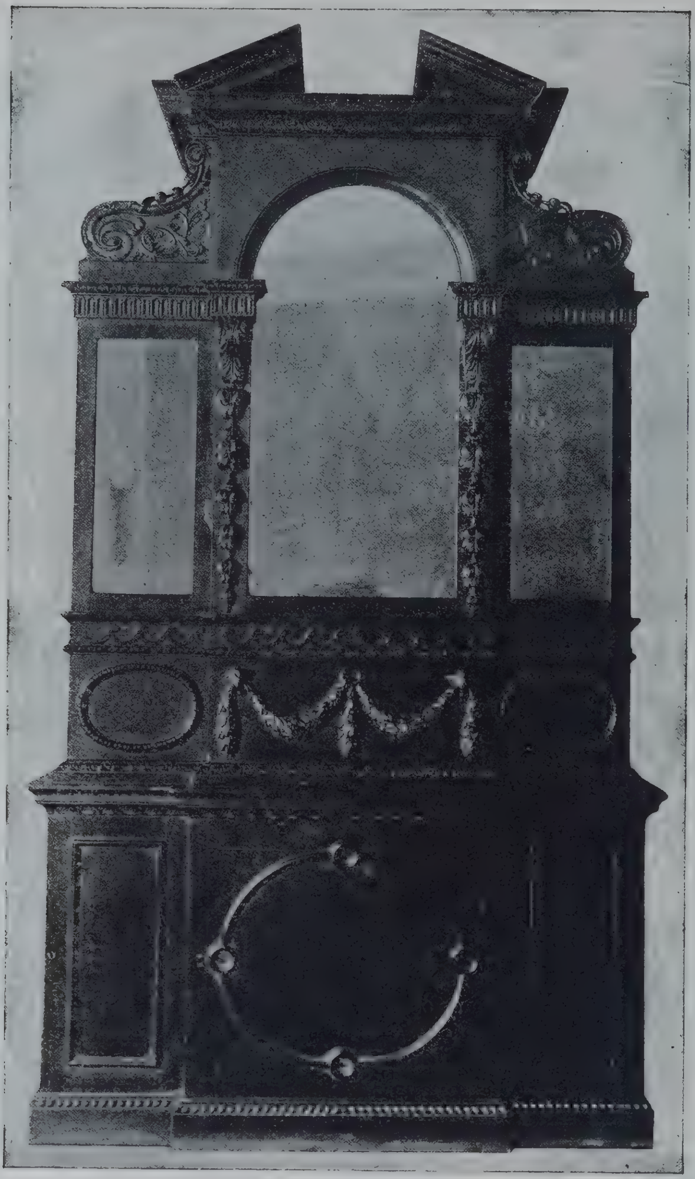


THE FINAL PHASE OF THE INTERLACED SPLAT
IN THE FIRST YEARS OF CHIPPENDALE.
c. 1750.

The volumes are profusely illustrated and those interested in the design of modern furniture will find ample data for reflection. In the illustrations selected by the author many of our architectural friends will find pieces that adorn their offices.

Chapter V, "The Development of Types in Furniture," will be found to be very helpful. Here the development of the scrutoire or bureau, is traced from its origin, about 1670. Upwards of thirty-six examples are used to illustrate the development of this piece between 1670 and 1790.

Chapter VI deals with wood panellings for "The Old-World House." Chapter VII describes pre-Reformation Gothic furniture. Here the collector will find the necessary data that will protect him from the enterprising faker who pieces together sundry elements and endeavours to pass them off as Tudor. The illustrations in this chapter are so profuse that old-time battered pieces will be more easily recognised and their correct restoration simplified. From chairs the author passes on to tables. Chapter XI



MAHOGANY CABINET IN THE ARCHITECTURAL MANNER OF WILLIAM KENT, c. 1720.

is devoted to marqueterie furniture and Chapter XII deals with lacquer work. Chapters XIII and XIV conclude the first volume with a survey of walnut furniture.

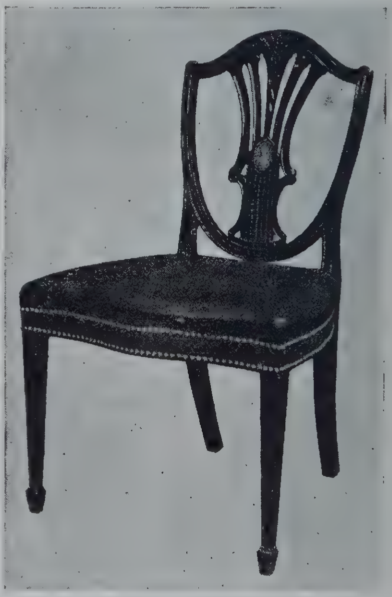
The author introduces Volume II to the reader with a delightfully written chapter on "The Eighteenth Century in Arts, Crafts and Letters."

Writing of the invasion of foreign furniture after the accession of William III it would appear that this country passed through a period of fashion which expressed itself in a riot of colour, "which when tastes became matured and had acquired proper perspective, became more restrained." To-day we are enjoying a fashion for colour in every sphere of decorative activity. And whilst at times our artists indulge us with extremes, for the most part the present fashion is welcomed as likely to create more pleasing and healthful surroundings.

It would appear that the author does not consider that the architect of the eighteenth century as a furniture designer was a great success. To-day Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., is perhaps our most gifted architect in the field of furniture design, and whilst there is some slight indication that cabinet makers are disregarding the terrible models of the immediate past, one is inclined to agree with the author that artistic depravity marked the nineteenth century in the sphere of furniture design.

Chapter II, Volume II, is devoted to a careful survey of the development of walnut furniture as applied to chairs, settees and tables. The author gives some interesting data in respect to the reason for the production of certain special types. He also frequently permits one to see that he is a great admirer of the cabriole, which in its perfect form certainly has no equal in line and grace. His profound contempt for our grandfathers' tastes is illustrated by many stinging references to their treatment of beautiful pieces of furniture. But whilst a great deal of badly designed furniture was created in the Victorian times some of the early mahogany chairs of the last century are gradually being appreciated for their very real beauty.

H. W. M.-K.



MAHOGANY CHAIR OF HEPPLEWHITE PERIOD. SHIELD-BACK TYPE, c. 1780-90.

(Sir Leicester Harmsworth, Bart.)

General News.

Barnsley.—The Barnsley Education Committee have decided to proceed with the work of extending the Grammar School. The proposed extension provides for an increase in school places from 300 to 600 scholars, and the tender of £12,100 for the necessary work received from Mr. George Mellor, builder and contractor, of Barnsley, has been accepted.—The plans prepared by Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, architects, Regent Street, Barnsley, for the erection of a new elementary school at Wilthorpe have also been accepted by the authority. The largest contract in this connection is one of £9,185, placed with Messrs. Wellerman Bros., Ltd., contractors, of Sheffield.

Bolton.—The War Memorial Committee have approved the design submitted by Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, architects, for the War Memorial scheme which is to take the form of a monument on Victoria Square and the erection of a Hall of Memory in the portico of the Town Hall. The estimated cost is £10,000. No contracts are placed.

Chelmsford.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for a one storey school for 840 children to be erected on the Boarded Barns estate, and pending its erection a temporary hut to accommodate about 100 infants is to be constructed.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of new pumping station buildings at Admirals Park.

Chorley.—The Corporation have asked the Borough Surveyor to prepare plans for the erection of approximately 80 houses on the Pilling Lane site.—The authorities of St. Peter's Church have a scheme for a new memorial school.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £21,221 for the erection of the Highfield school.—Plans passed: Boiler house, Harpers Lane, for Hygienic Laundry, Ltd.; bulk spirit depot, Stump Lane, for Shell-Mex, Ltd.

Coulsdon.—Messrs. R. Costain & Sons are making application to the U.D.C. for the subsidy in respect of 208 houses proposed to be erected at Sanderstead.—The Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. H. Bacon & Son, of Coulsdon, for the erection of 92 houses at Coulsdon for £48,691.

Coventry.—The Education Committee have decided to spend £3,000 on equipment for the new laboratories and workshops at the technical institute.

Croydon.—The committee have considered the erection of houses in blocks of eight instead of in pairs, the borough engineer's estimates showing that the cost will average £480 per house, as compared with the last contract at £544 per house in pairs. It is suggested that 152 houses in blocks of eight should be erected on the Waddon estate. Plans passed: 18 garages, Addiscombe Grove, for Mr. C. H. Ridge, hall and tennis court, Brighton Road, for Messrs. Linfoot; 19 houses, Aurelia Road, for Mr. G. H. Thorne; warehouse, Lower Addiscombe Road, for Mr. H. N. Dering; 600 self-contained flats in 21 blocks, Mitcham Road, for Mr. F. Windsor; 6 houses, Ingram Road, for Mr. S. Jefferies; 9 houses, Shirley Road, for Mr. P. Richardson.

Dover.—Plans have been prepared for a new school in Military Road.—The Borough Surveyor has prepared a lay-out of the Astor Avenue estate providing for the erection of 170 houses.—The Medical Officer of Health, the Borough Surveyor and the Accountant have prepared a scheme for the reconstruction of slum areas, the total cost being £57,000.

Ellesmere Port.—The U.D.C. estimates that 250 houses will be provided before October, 1926.—A site in Westminster Road is recommended for the proposed new maternity and child welfare centre.

Farsley.—West Riding Education Committee have decided to provide a special subjects centre in connection with the Wesley Street school at a cost of £3,000.

Fleet.—Hampshire Education Committee have purchased a site for a new secondary school.

Hampstead.—The Garden Suburb Council are to provide further educational buildings at a cost of £30,000.

Hanley.—Mr. J. Jackson, junr., proposes the erection of 36 houses in Cromer Road and Botany Bay Road.

Hanwell.—The Middlesex Education Committee is acquiring a site in Drayton Bridge Road at a cost of £4,500 for the erection of a secondary school.

Harrogate.—West Riding Education Committee have provisionally approved of sketch plans submitted by the governors for the new premises of the secondary school.

Hatfield (Yorks).—A site at Parks Farm, Hatfield, is being purchased for the erection of an elementary school for Hatfield and Stainforth.

Havercroft.—An elementary school for 350 children is to be built by the West Riding Education Committee.

Hertfordshire.—The County Council have empowered the Mental Deficiency Committee to endeavour to obtain a site for the erection of an institution for the accommodation of mental defectives.

Hillingdon.—A loan has been sanctioned for the purchase by the Middlesex Education Committee of a site for a new council school.

Hornsey.—Additional cloak rooms and lavatories are to be provided at the Tollington High School for Girls at a cost of £2,325.

Ilford.—The Urban District Council have approved the layout of the Horns Road estate for the erection of 98 non-parlour houses and 24 maisonettes of 48 tenements.—Fresh tenders are to be invited for the erection of 12 houses on land near the electricity station.—Plans passed: 10 houses, Beehive Lane, for Messrs. A. W. Jaggers & Sons; factory extension, Vicarage Lane, for Plessy Co., Ltd.; vicarage, St. Luke's Church, Baxter Road, for Messrs. Dawson, Son & Allardyce.

Leicester.—The Watch Committee have prepared an amended scheme for the erection of a new fire station and houses for firemen on the Lancaster Road site at a cost of £71,000, and tenders for the work are recommended as follows:—Administrative block, engine house, tower workshops, etc., Messrs. Clark & Garrett, £34,316; firemen's dwellings, Messrs. Chapman & Sons, £31,500 15s.—The Textile Trades Advisory Committee are promising £12,000 towards a scheme for extending the College of Technology.—Premises in Haymarket are to be converted for use of the lighting department at a cost of £3,427 in accordance with a scheme prepared by Mr. W. H. Riley, F.R.I.B.A.

Marylebone.—The governors of the St. Marylebone Grammar School have prepared a scheme for enlargement.—Messrs. E. D. Winn & Co. are to rebuild 40 and 41, Chagford Street.—Buildings are to be erected by Messrs. Hoare & Wheeler, architects, on a site in Wyndham Mews and Allcocks Yard.

Merthyr.—Mr. F. Thackeray, the borough architect, has prepared plans for workshops for the blind, the cost being estimated at £7,300.—Messrs. Johnson & Richards have prepared drawings of the central library, the estimated cost being £12,000.

Northolt.—The Council school is to be enlarged by the Middlesex Education Committee at a cost of £9,000.

Plymouth.—The Mental Hospitals Committee are to prepare a scheme for additional accommodation at the mental hospital.—Plans have been prepared for 40 houses on the Astor Housing Trust estate.—Approval has been given to the erection of a temporary church in Pasley Street by the Lord Bishop of Plymouth.

Poplar.—The Borough Council have prepared a scheme for the erection of 91 houses and flats at Millwall.—A factory is to be erected in Violet Road for Messrs. Spratts Patent, Ltd.

Rochdale.—Plans have been approved for the erection of 42 houses on the Nigher Moss Side estate off Milnrow Road, for the Moss Side (Rochdale) Estate Co., Ltd. The architects who have prepared the layout scheme are Messrs. Butterworth & Duncan, of No. 2 Baillie Street, Rochdale.

Runcorn.—The Rural District Council have approved the plans for the erection of a British Legion Club house on a site in York Street, Runcorn. The scheme has been prepared by the District Surveyor, Mr. J. Wilding F.S.I., who is acting as architect in an honorary capacity.

Stoke Newington.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to build a central school for 400.

Willaston.—The Parochial Church Council of the Parish Church are proposing to make extensions to their edifice, the installations of electric light and central heating, erecting new organ loft and heating chamber, estimated to cost £6,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. B. A. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., architect, of 40 Glenmore Road, Birkenhead, and the contract has been placed with Messrs. A. A. Clegg & Sons, City Road, Chester.

Yeadon.—The governors of the Yeadon and Guiseley secondary school have prepared plans for extensions to cost £6,730 and these have been approved by the West Riding Education Committee.

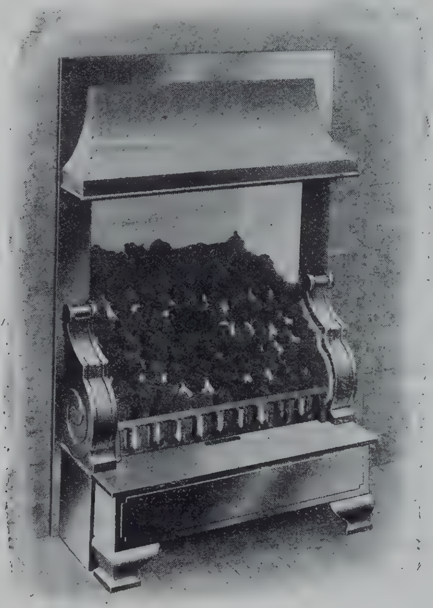
Glasgow Tenders.

Glasgow Corporation Housing Committee recommend the following tenders in connection with the erection of 108 tenement houses at Bellahouston: Mason work, Messrs. Brown Fraser & Co., £24,947; glazier work, Mr. James P. M'Phee, £528 13s. 10d.; joiner work, Mr. William Vernal, £14,776 2s. 6d.; slater work, Messrs. Thomas Stewart & Co., £2,296 5s.; plumber work, Mr. Andrew Gilmour, £8,102 4s. 10½d.; plaster work, Messrs. J. C. M'Intyre & Co., Ltd., £3,933 8s. 5d.; iron railings and gates, Mr. James Frood, £666 19s. 9d.

The "Sentry" Gas Fires.

Messrs. Wood, Russell & Co., 34 & 36 Oxford Street, London, W.1, the manufacturers and patentees of the well-known "Sentry" hot water boilers, have turned their attention to the production of a gas fire which has many interesting and attractive features.

Three types of gas fire have just been placed on the market:—(1) Inset; (2) Self-Contained; (3) Dog Grate.



"SENTRY" INSET GAS FIRE.

The "Sentry" inset fire should make a ready appeal to those who are potential users of a gas fire embodying in a large degree the charm of the traditional coal fire.

Great care has been taken to give the fire true architectural expression, and every consideration has been given to designing an efficient, hygienic and silent burning gas fire, and one which appears a component part of the existing grate instead of the makeshift arrangement so commonly met with.

The same fire unit in all its sizes is used for the self-contained type, the frame and canopy being designed in the decorative style of the William and Mary period, which gives a graceful and dignified effect to the fire. The frame projects only 1¼ in. from the face of the surround—thus our self-contained fire has the appearance of a built-in fire and is easily fixed by a fitter without the assistance of other skilled tradesmen. The canopy contains an ample hood for the removal of the products of combustion, and at the same time affords efficient ventilation of the apartment.

The dog grate is made in the 18 in. size, and is fitted with an iron fire-back of the "Sussex" type. It is designed expressly to fit into existing tile and brick recesses where the other types of gas fires would not be suitable.

An important feature of the whole series of "Sentry" gas fires is that the measurement representing the size of fire is the actual width across the radiants; thus a 14 in. fire fits the ordinary 14 in. coal grate, and is actually 14 in. across the radiants, there being no unnecessary thickness of the fire-brick cheeks to give apparent increased width to the fire.

A unique feature of the "Sentry" fire is the introduction of a radiant combining the advantages of the vertical radiant with the charm of the loose black fuel.

While an inclined pattern of fire can obviously be made to more nearly resemble a coal fire, this has hitherto been effected at the expense of the direct radiant heat. In the "Sentry" gas fire, however, the lower and vertical portion of the radiant is unobstructed, and direct radiation of heat is assisted by the highly polished trivet and fuel bar. Messrs. Wood, Russell & Co., have recently opened extensive showrooms at 34 Oxford Street, where the new series of "Sentry" gas fires are displayed in attractive mantel settings. The showrooms decorations and reconstruction has been designed by Major F. Cornelius-Wheeler, who was manager of the Nautilus Fire Company before going into partnership with Messrs. Wood, Russell & Co. All interested in the recent developments in coke and gas apparatus should make a point of visiting the showrooms, where all types of fires can be seen daily in operation under ordinary working conditions.

"Cement Fondu."

Under this title, which is that of the Registered Trade Mark of the Lafarge Aluminous Cement Company of Lincoln House, 298-302 High Holborn, W.C., a little booklet has been issued which gives a great deal of very useful information with regard to a form of cement which has been in use on an enormous scale in France and is bound to become a large factor here. Cement F[illegible] has the good properties of a thoroughly well tested cement which has proved efficient under the severest tests applied in practical application. Piles made of it, 20 in. by 20 in. square and 37 ft. long, have been driven, when only 32½ hours' old, and reinforced concrete floors have been weighted with the load they were designed to carry 24 hours after completion; road foundations have been carried out with it and re-opened for traffic after 24 hours. It can be used in frosty weather without protection. It has been selected and used by a large number of Government Departments, by the Thames Conservancy and the Port of London Authority, as well as the London County Council and a number of public bodies in the provinces.

The strength of the material increases as it ages and its durability has been tested and proved under very disadvantageous circumstances, such as immersion in tidal salt water, immersion in running water saturated with gypsum, and has been proved by tests taken during a period of ten years to be fulfilling every requirement. Its expansion is nil, its contraction similar to that of Portland cement, and its heat resisting qualities are excellent.

Owing to the rapidity with which chemical action takes place during the period of hardening, heat is developed which prevents its being affected by frost when in its wet state, and a 4 to 1 mixture can be placed in a temperature down to 0° Fahrenheit without any protection and without being in any way affected. It also saves considerable expense in handling, turning and watering, and saves forms, which can be removed after twelve hours and re-used.

The small booklet is not a trade circular but a very carefully compiled mass of practical scientific data of a character to be most useful to architects, engineers and contractors.

The material was first discovered in 1908 but it was not until ten years later that it was brought to sufficient perfection to be placed on the market. The discovery was due to the search for an indecomposible cement which would resist the influence of heavily sulphurated waters, earths and sea water, but its more striking qualities of early maturity were discovered automatically rather than as the result of a definite line of research.

Architects' Materials.

Quite a new innovation for architects, draughtsmen and artists has been placed on the market by Messrs. Williams, Crux & Co., of 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. This is a very fine file with a neat white handle, about 6 inches long, and is to supersede the sandpaper blocks at present in use for sharpening pencils. Sandpaper not only tends to waste the lead, but wears away and must of necessity be renewed from time to time. A fine file is permanent, and cleaner, because it can be tapped on the edge of the drawing board after each time of using. A finer point can be obtained, and a keener chisel point far quicker, which is more satisfactory in executing neater designs. Every up-to-date designer should include one of these in his instrument case.

Louth.—The Governors of the Boys' Grammar School propose to erect new school premises for the accommodation of 255 additional pupils. The plans are being prepared by Mr. Philip Dales, architect, of London, and Mr. Harold Hall, architect, of Grimsby, both "old boys" of the school who are acting in a joint capacity.

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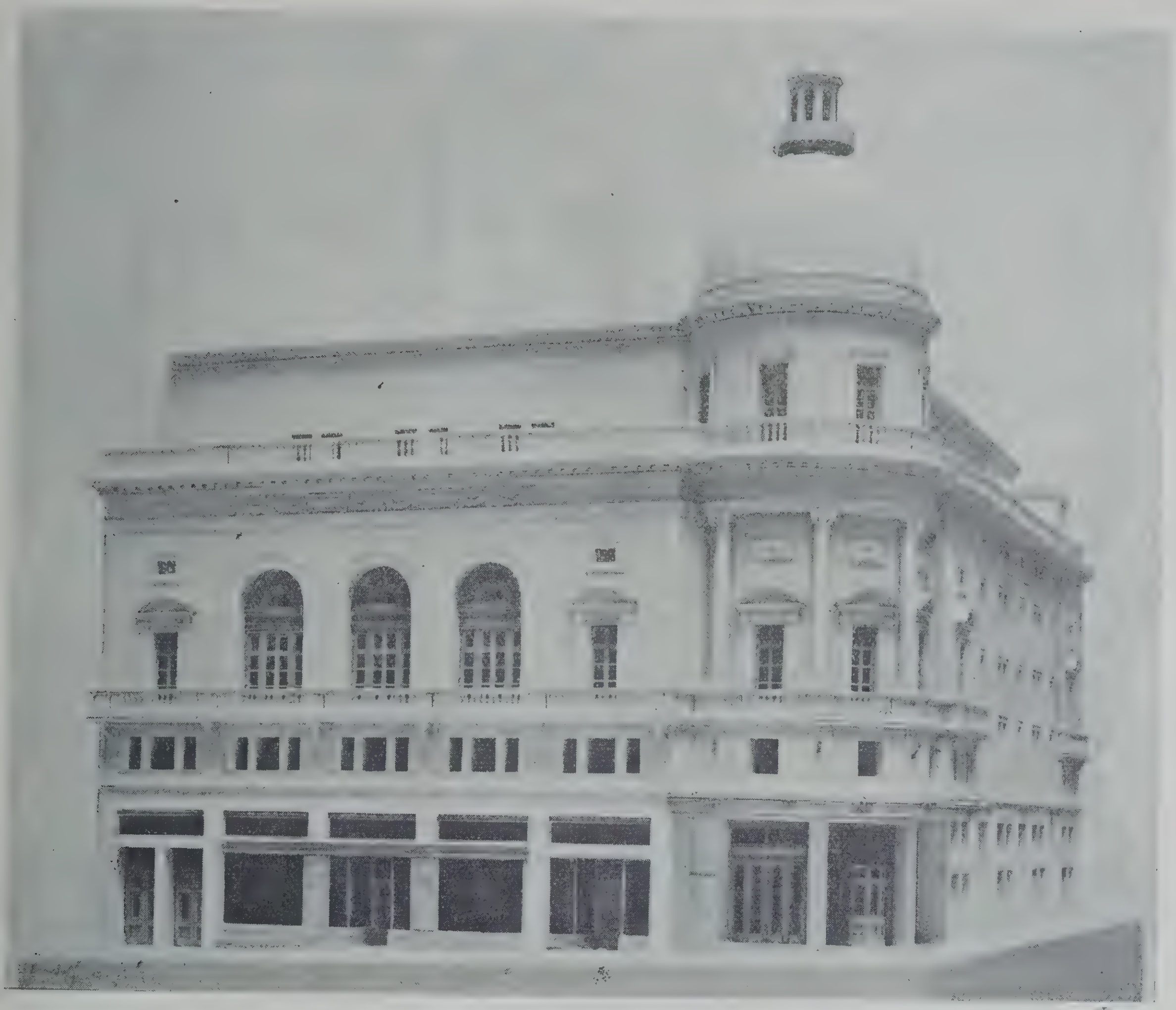


MODEL OF THE PARAMOUNT THEATRE, REGENT STREET. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
(Model by MESSRS. G. JACKSON & SONS, Ltd.)

Delayed Reforms.

We hope that in the new session of the R.I.B.A. some subjects outside that of Registration will receive the attention they deserve, especially since, as a consequence of the amalgamation of the Society with the Institute, more ample funds are not available for improvements and other objects. The staff must necessarily be increased to cope with a greater volume of business, but we hope that, while providing what is strictly necessary, there will be no tendency to follow the example of Government Departments in the provision of a swollen personnel.

The R.I.B.A. possesses the finest collection of architectural works in the world, but the great accumuation of books in it are not utilised as they might be were it more conveniently arranged and housed in better premises.

The Library is hampered by the small funds allotted o it for the purchase of new books. The Loan Collection is poor and inadequate for the same reason, there is no printed catalogue which can be purchased by members, and the whole of the most valuable collection of reference works is badly and inconveniently housed. We should have said that the provision of adequate library accommodation was more necessary than that of the new meeting room recently formed and should have had precedence.

There seems to us to be many reasons which point to the advisability of the abandonment of the Conduit Street premises and the building of new headquarters specially designed for the purposes of an architectural institute, with the possible addition of some of the amenities of a club. Architects should surely be as well housed as auctioneers, who have now been able to afford the provision of new and good quarters.

We hope that the R.I.B.A. will not exhaust all its energies in the pursuit of Registration, but will do what is urgently required to bring about a reform of the whole system of competitions, firstly by the institution of a competent and efficient Court of Appeal to quash incompetent and unfair awards, and automatically eliminate unfit assessors who have given awards to which objection can fairly be raised.

There should also be a better system of securing the choice of competitors to take part in limited competitions than exists at present. If a public body chooses A, B, C, D, E and F to take part in a limited competition there is, of course, no more to be said, but if it is left to the assessor to make a selection, that selection should be made not so much from men whom the assessor happens to know as from men who are generally known to the profession, and proper and ample notice should be given for men to submit their claims for selection.

We do not ourselves believe very much in the principle of selection in the case of large public works, as experience frequently shows how men whose names are known are beaten by unknown men in open competition. It would usually be possible to throw every great public competition open, selecting, if it were desired to do so, certain men who should receive payment for submitting designs with others unknown to fame.

If a public body is desirous of employing anyone of established reputation and eminence it hardly needs to institute a competition at all, but can make a direct selection. In a word, we believe the best choice to be between that of direct selection and open competition, the latter of which methods would naturally appeal to the great majority of architects.

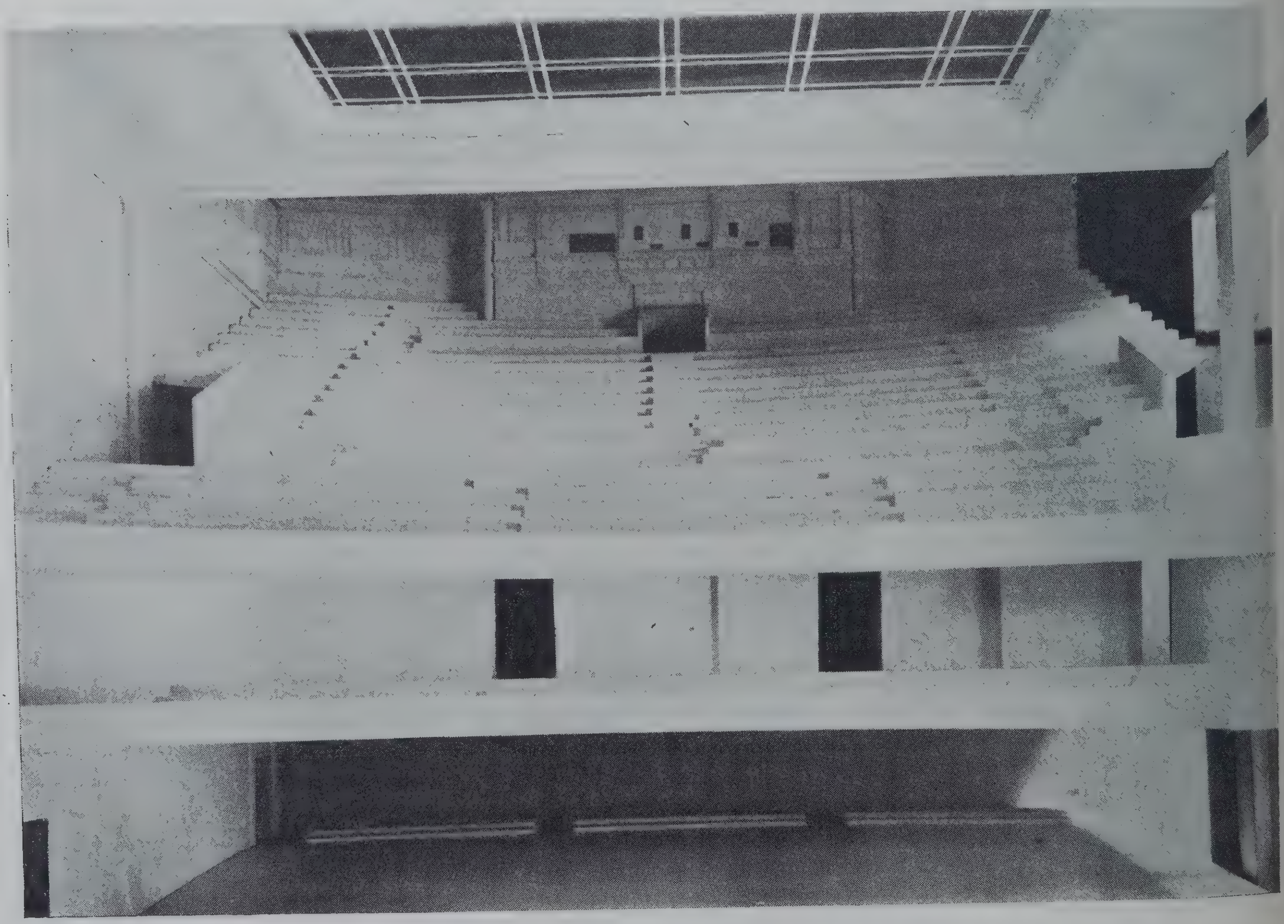
We believe also that the R.I.B.A. should throw its weight and efforts into the support of certain measures which would appeal to the public generally and about which they could speak with knowledge and authority.

We refer especially to the support of an Act for making the Housing and Town Planning Act obligatory over every authority in the country. This would largely check and tend to the elimination of the worst evils which are happening everywhere through the absence of any restriction.

The R.I.B.A. should also give its wholehearted support to the objects covered in the programme of the Scapa Society in its efforts to combat the evil of displayed advertising signs in town and country. And, last but not least, we think it should make further efforts to secure not the mere whittling away of the law of Ancient Lights, but its entire repeal, placing English law on the same footing in this respect as that of Scotland.

We have alluded to these matters, some of which are of domestic interest while others are of wider and more general application, as we believe they would meet with support from many who have no great enthusiasm or belief in the efficacy of Registration or its beneficial results. While these are perfectly willing to offer no opposition to a measure which, while it does not commend itself to them, they believe can do little harm to anyone, but they do not want to see the whole of the energies of the R.I.B.A. directed into one channel while there are many other causes which seem to them to be more important, and the prosecution of which can be promoted concurrently with the production of a measure of Registration. We hope that under the ægis of the new President, who is not identified with any party issues, some of the points we have alluded to will receive attention.

A practical advantage of so doing is that most of the objects to which we have directed attention could be achieved long before there is much chance of a Registration Bill being accepted by Parliament.



PARAMOUNT THEATRE: INTERIOR VIEW OF MODEL. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A.. Architect.

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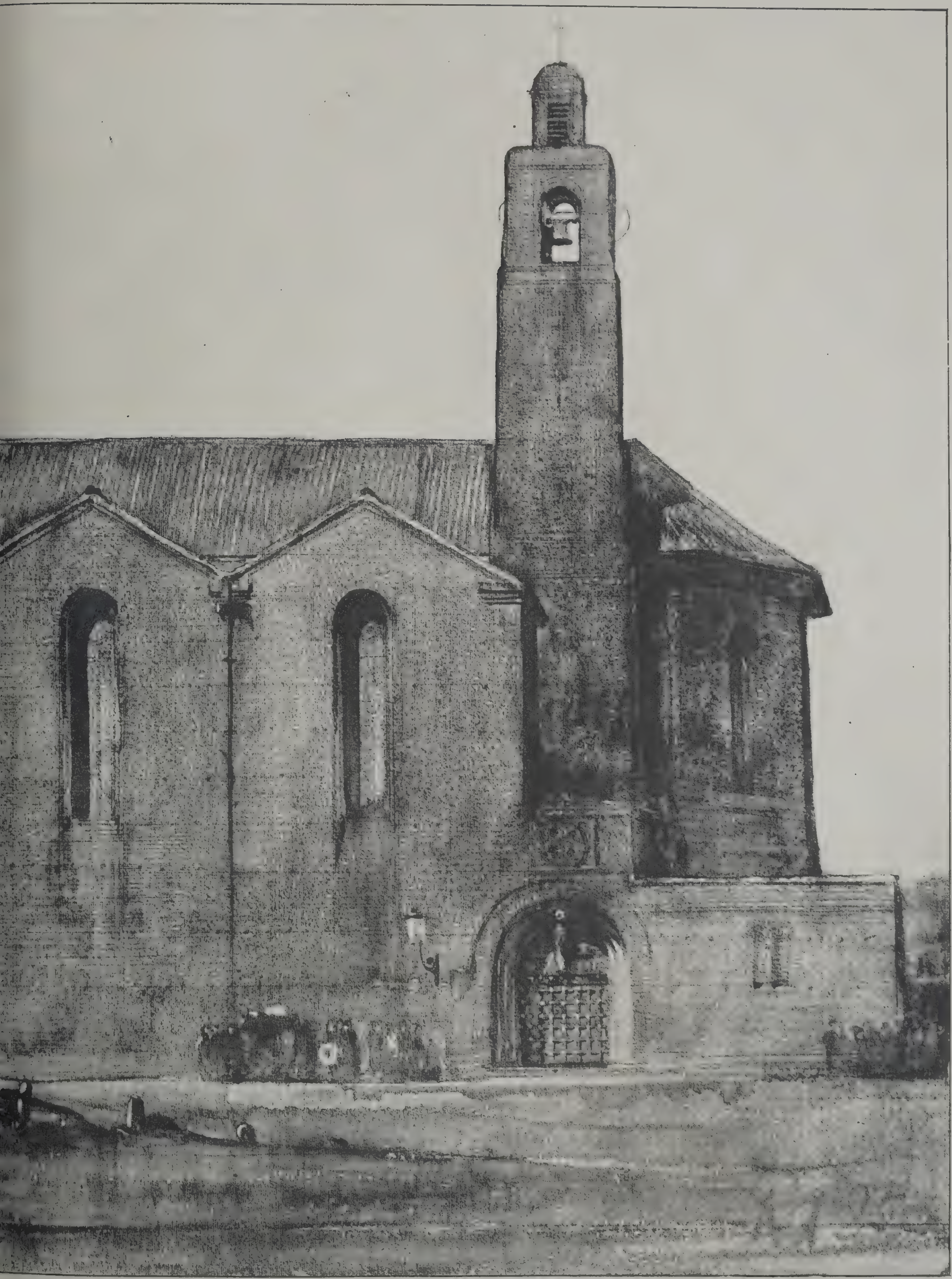

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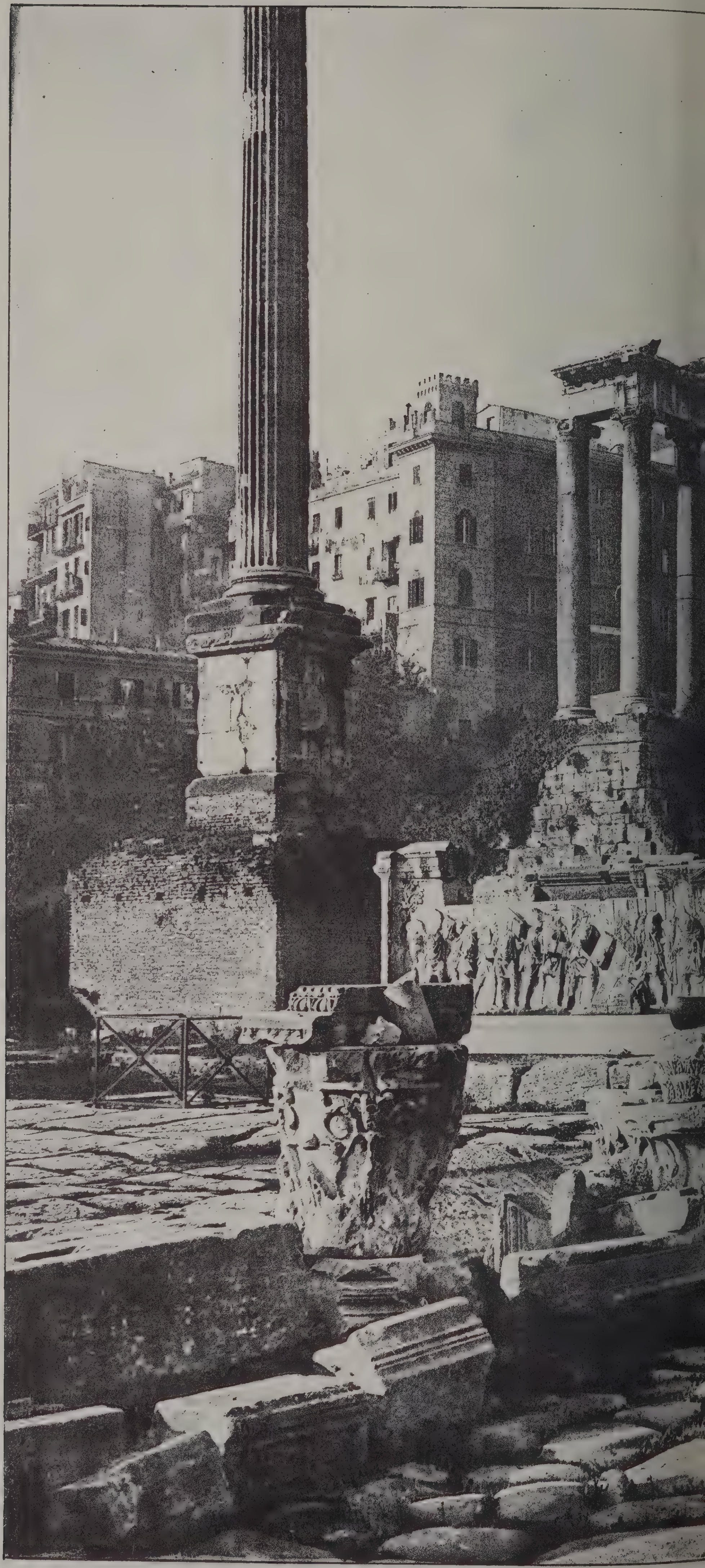

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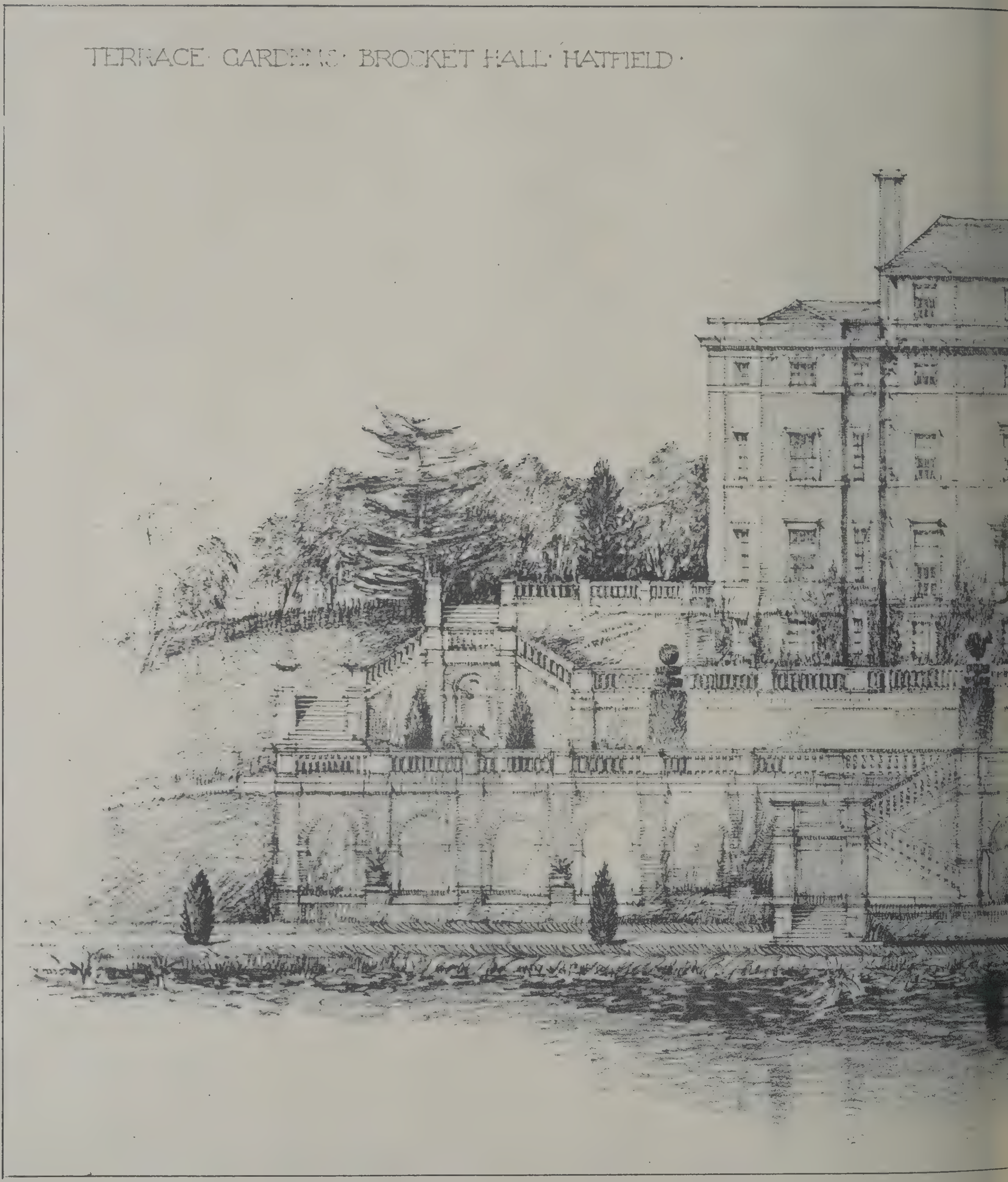
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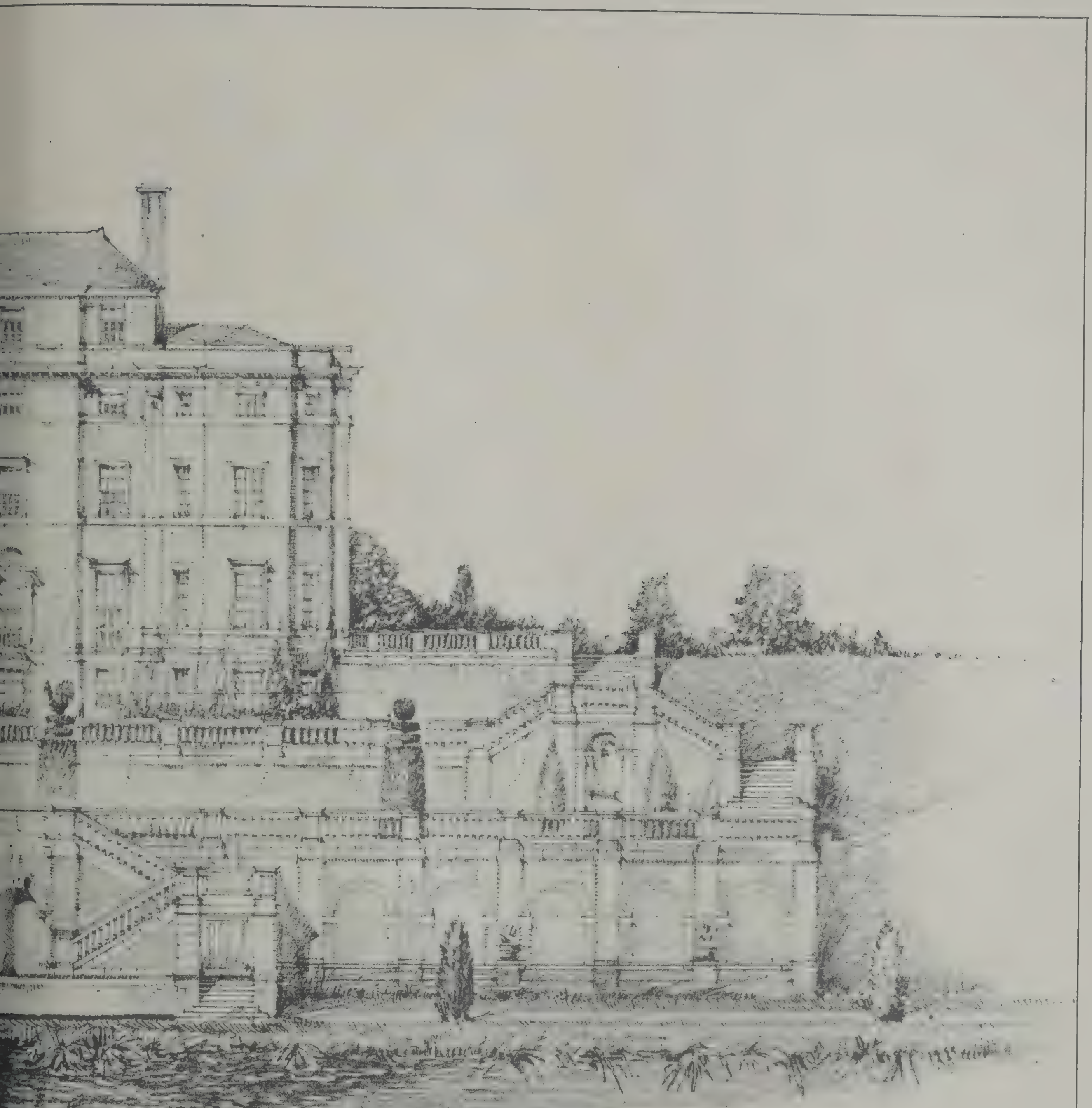

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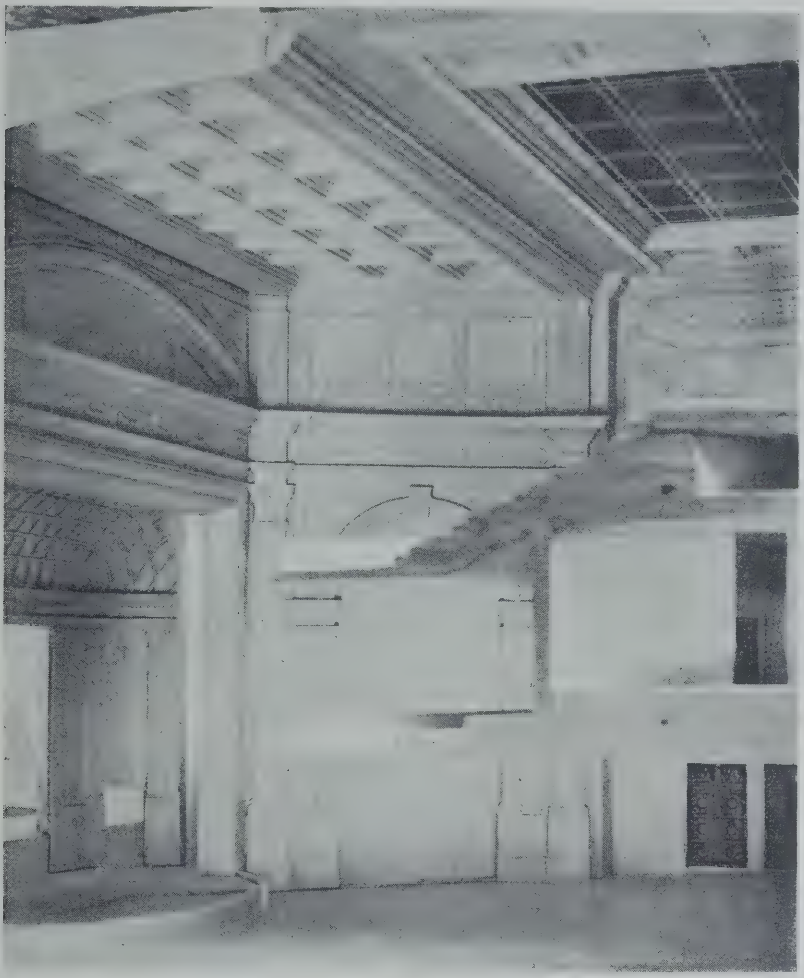
Our Illustrations.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HINDLEY, LANCASHIRE. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE FORUM, ROME. From a photograph by Percy W. Northey.

TERRACE GARDENS, BROCKET HILL, HATFIELD. C. Wontnor Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



PARAMOUNT THEATRE, SHOWING DECORATIVE TREATMENT.

Notes and Comments.

The Manchester Art Gallery.

Up to the time of writing the award in relation to the nchester Art Gallery has not been announced, but we eady hear rumours that the project is not likely to be rried out. This rumour is, we hope, baseless, for after e recent history of the movement culminating in the mer abortive competition it would be a great hardship the successful competitor to find that he had won a rren victory. The payment made in such cases is no equate compensation for the efforts that have been de, for the *kudos* gained by the winning of a great npetition soon fades away if no building results from

All questions of the advisability or otherwise of building ould be fought out and settled before architects are ited to compete for any scheme, and a public body usually tell within comparatively narrow limits what ey will have to pay for a building, and should be able come to a conclusion whether they want it or not.

Building and Afterwards.

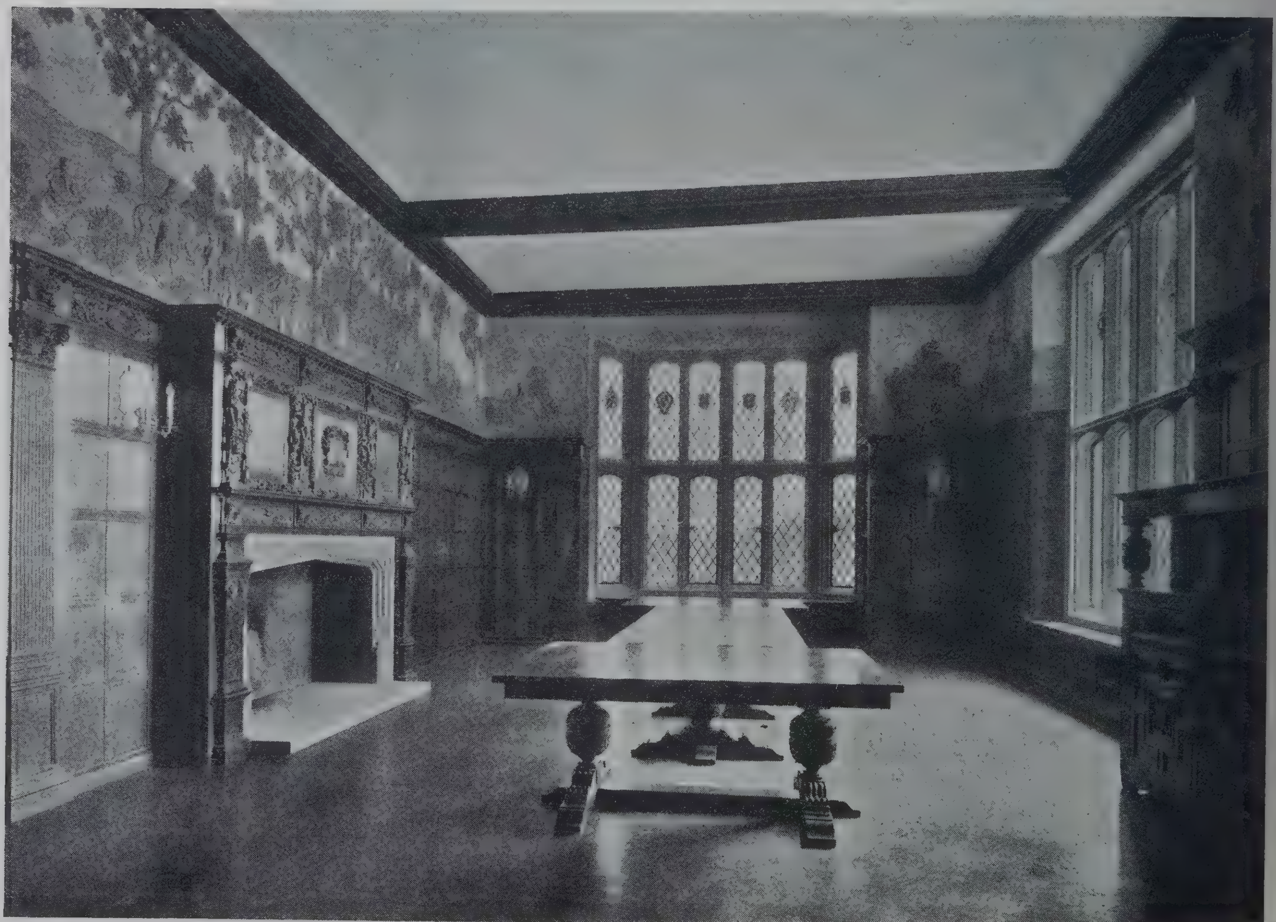
We are frequently surprised, though experience should minate any such feeling, with the small regard that blic bodies and individuals have for fitness, as shown by additions made and allowed to be made to buildings. Some time ago a housing scheme was carried out in a district of Buckinghamshire, and a group of houses of a Georgian character were built. One of the tenants erected a very ugly rustic porch outside his door, and the architect wrote to the Rural Council concerned, pointing out that it served no useful purpose and was quite out of character with the buildings erected and should, therefore, be removed. No action was taken, and now almost every cottage in the group has its rustic monstrosity entirely destroying the architectural effect of the group of houses. These occurrences are frequent, and should act as a reminder to architects who must have learnt that if anything is omitted in a scheme which is subsequently desired an addition will be made in exactly the wrong manner, and the architect will never be consulted at all. If a chimney smokes it will be heightened in an unseemly way, if an extra window is required it will be put in without reference to its surroundings, and if a room is divided into two, very often no attempt will be made to treat the partition or wall like its immediate neighbours, while a door in it will be inserted without regard to height or design to those adjacent to it. These things make us wonder whether the public has any taste or opinion in such matters.

The Press and Architecture.

Architects at their meetings frequently congratulate themselves about the greater interest taken in architectural matters by the general Press, but a careful perusal of many of its glowing and enthusiastic periods reveal the dim outlines of a skeleton in the cupboard. There is usually a coy and casual reference to manufacturing firms whose materials and appliances have been used, the same firms generally being found in the advertisement columns of the same paper. We wonder whether this sudden interest in architectural matters and the beauty of structure arises altogether from an awakened sense of beauty, or whether the genesis of the movement is not to be traced back to a desire to attract more custom to the advertisement columns. What makes us doubt the real meaning of the sudden interest is the extremely bad illustrations of architectural works usually given in the Press. These may, of course, appeal to the public and bring numberless commissions to the architect. They may on the other hand sometimes induce the average man to avoid the architect pilloried in illustration despite the honeyed words of the writer. To some, the pleasure of seeing a short letter published in "The Times" is extreme, but the pleasure might be mitigated by consideration of the impartiality frequently shown by the "Thunderer," who has not assessed the relative worth of two architectural correspondents. We may be wholly wrong, but we are a little inclined to think that the interest of the public Press in architectural matters should be taken *cum grano salis*, and that our friends might do better to remember that there are advantages in good illustrations of their work which is hardly met by the public Press.

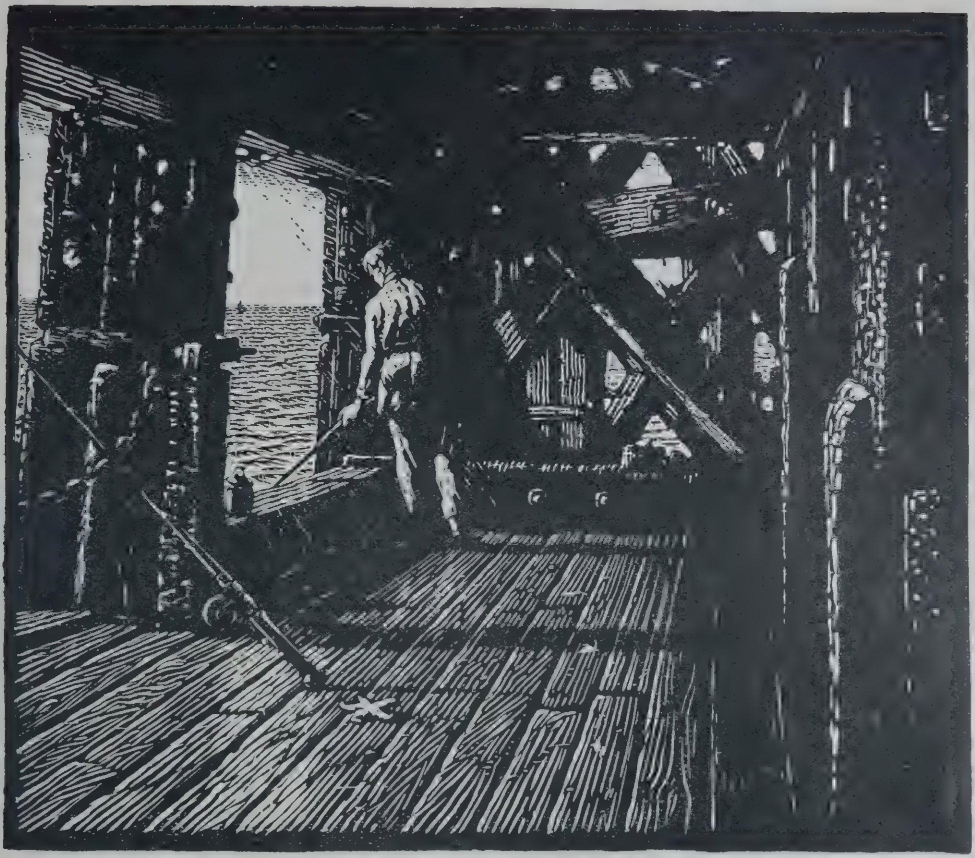
Copper Water Services.

The Copper and Brass Extended Uses Council have sent us the second edition of a very well produced treatise drawn up to advocate the substitution of copper for iron and lead pipes and water containers. In saying that it resembles the brief drawn up for an eminent counsel we are not disparaging the treatise or expressing any doubt of the conclusions drawn, but it must be borne in mind that the advocates of the use of lead and iron services have not presented their case in a similar manner, and it is on the merits of the two cases as presented equally fully that the only fair conclusion can be arrived at. Briefly the case for copper services is this. Some authorities, the water in whose areas dissolve lead, forbid its use in water services, others treat the water to prevent lead contamination. Ten towns do not allow the use of wrot iron pipes for hot or cold water, six more disallow wrot iron pipes for cold water, seven more deprecate its use, and four more do not encourage its use. Again, hard water, without having any very definite chemical action on pipes, deposits alkaline matter which forms a protection, but at the same time tends to choke up pipes, while smooth copper surfaces lead to less deposit which is more easily removable. Soft water on the other hand destroys iron pipes, and of the choice remaining the treatise states that light copper pipes are best and cheapest. It also says that copper can have no deleterious influence on most waters and nothing parallel to lead poisoning can occur. It is on points of this kind that we should expect opposing counsel might have something to say. On the score of costs for a small house the cost of copper is stated to represent 9·4 per cent. as against 9·2 per cent. for lead and 6·5 per cent. for iron. With a larger house the figures are 5·3 per cent. for copper, 5·4 per cent. for lead and 4·4 per cent. for iron. The duration of the probable life of pipes is given at 50 years for copper, as against 20 years for lead and 10 years for iron, showing a saving on the use of copper averaged over a series of years. These terms seem unduly short. Fifty-four firms who are members of the Council are given, to whom it is asked that enquiries should be addressed. The promoters of the movement are to be congratulated on the very able manner in which they have stated their case, and the booklet is well worth the price of 2s. 6d. charged, as it is full of very useful information.

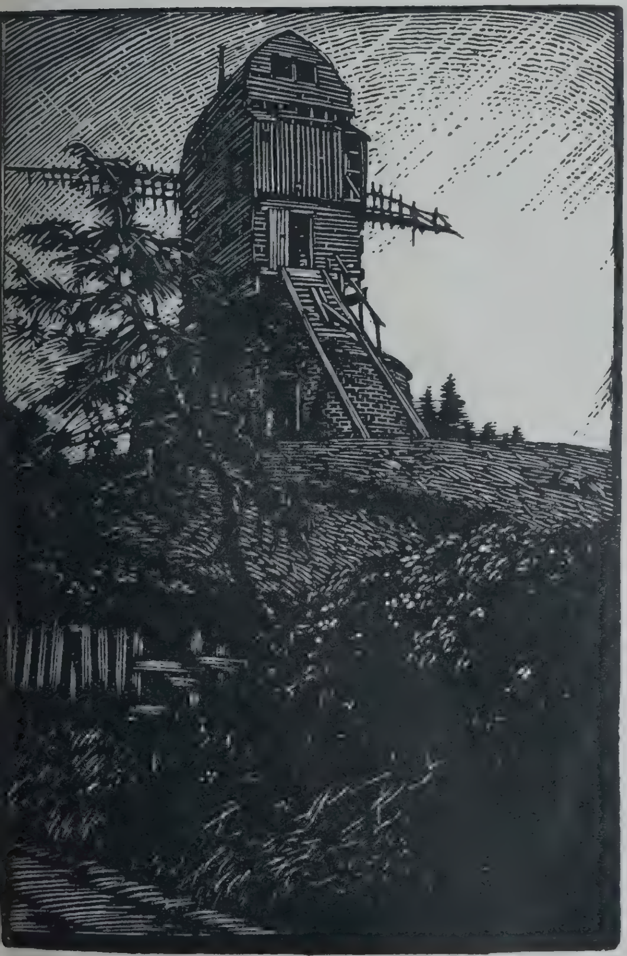


INTERIOR. By Herbert Cescinsky.

Woodcuts and their Possibilities



SOUTHEND PIER. C. W. TAYLOR.

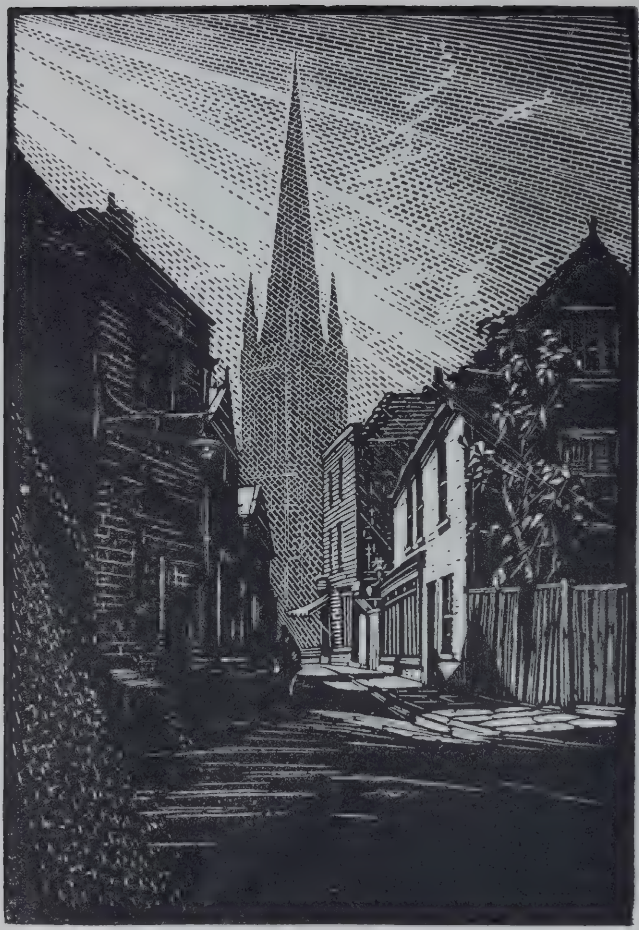


BILLERICAY MILL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Woodcuts are fascinating a number of artists and art patrons at the present moment and the process seems likely to establish for itself a lasting place amongst the art-loving public. It calls for a certain technical knowledge and aptitude, but, in the main, in the hands of a master its limitations vanish to a minimum. The present fashion is not to be confused with wood-engraving, though prints produced by the engraver are enjoying a revival. The chief talent required is the same for all the pictorial forms of expression. The artist must be able to draw, and in learning this very necessary knowledge he generally has acquired an appreciation for correct and pleasing composition. This, in other words, is called the power to select suitable subjects. Those who aim to express their feelings through the means of prints from woodblocks will naturally need to select subjects which lend themselves best to this process. A combination of the effects produced with the graver and cutting tools is producing some very rich pictures, full of fine tones and textures.

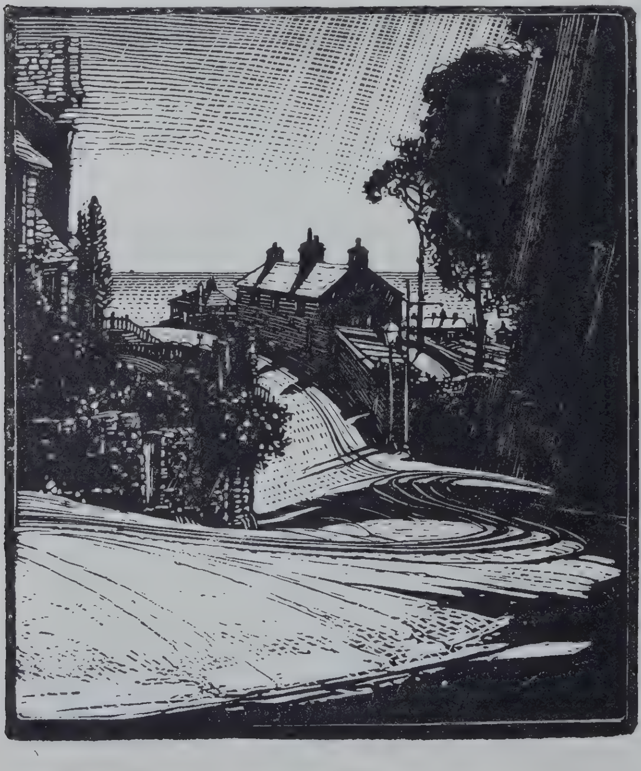
Those who visit the art exhibitions in a regular manner will find many examples from which they may glean hints in effects which they can apply to their own work. Those who are fearful of the difficulties of cutting woodblocks may find linoleum a more pliable media, though whilst easier to cut has its disadvantages when printing. A stencil plate can be made to express effects of a very similar nature to the woodcut print. To-day the public are not vitally concerned with the methods of production, their interest lies in the results. True commercially dealers prefer to attach such names as etching engraving to the prints, but the artist may secure a more favourable market if he is unwilling to disclose his methods of printing.

By the use of a number of wood blocks colours can be introduced. In printing, the possibilities are absolutely unlimited. The artist can introduce differences into each print by painting the tones of colour to be printed in a different way or by introducing new colours and thus securing varied results. Nothing mechanical is attached to the process, colours are not applied by rollers unless flat results are desired. Graduated tints can be produced at will, the only confines of a tone are those of the form and contour of the feature to be expressed. Flat tones are not



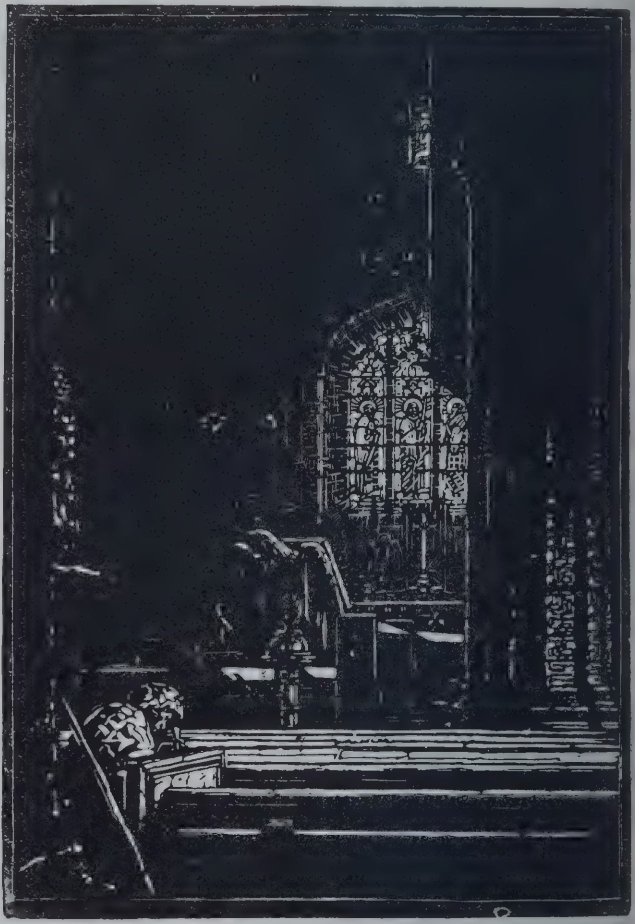
COLCHESTER. C. W. Taylor.

of a necessity a characteristic of the woodcut printing process. Illustrated are some simple black and white prints by Mr. C. W. Taylor. In these examples the artist has introduced a number of ways for expressing the different things which form his pictures. It is of course quite impossible to show in our illustrations the textural effects to be obtained in the woodcut print. In letterpress printing, except under exceptional circumstances, one print is like another. When printing from woodblocks care should be given to all the many opportunities for introducing textures and other effects which may only play a minor part in themselves but collectively impart an individuality to each print, which is very desirable. Commercially this individuality adds considerable value and attraction to the prints.



UPS AND DOWNS, LLANDUDNO. C. W. Taylor.

Every architect cannot be building town halls, municipal buildings, theatres and large domestic mansions. Hundreds are forced by circumstances over which they have no direct control to exist professionally by erecting and planning what to them has very little interest. These men naturally turn to art, and seek to satisfy their aspirations in this way. Others who have been forced by circumstances to devote their time to organising the business activities of their professional life are glad in their leisure hours to turn to sketching and painting as a form of recreation. To these one would recommend the fascinating appeal that the woodblock offers as a means for producing reproductions of their work. Reproductions which have none of the mechanical disadvantages which are experienced by machine printed reproduction. The Japanese method of printing from woodblocks is simplicity itself, the whole printing plant can be kept in a very small box.



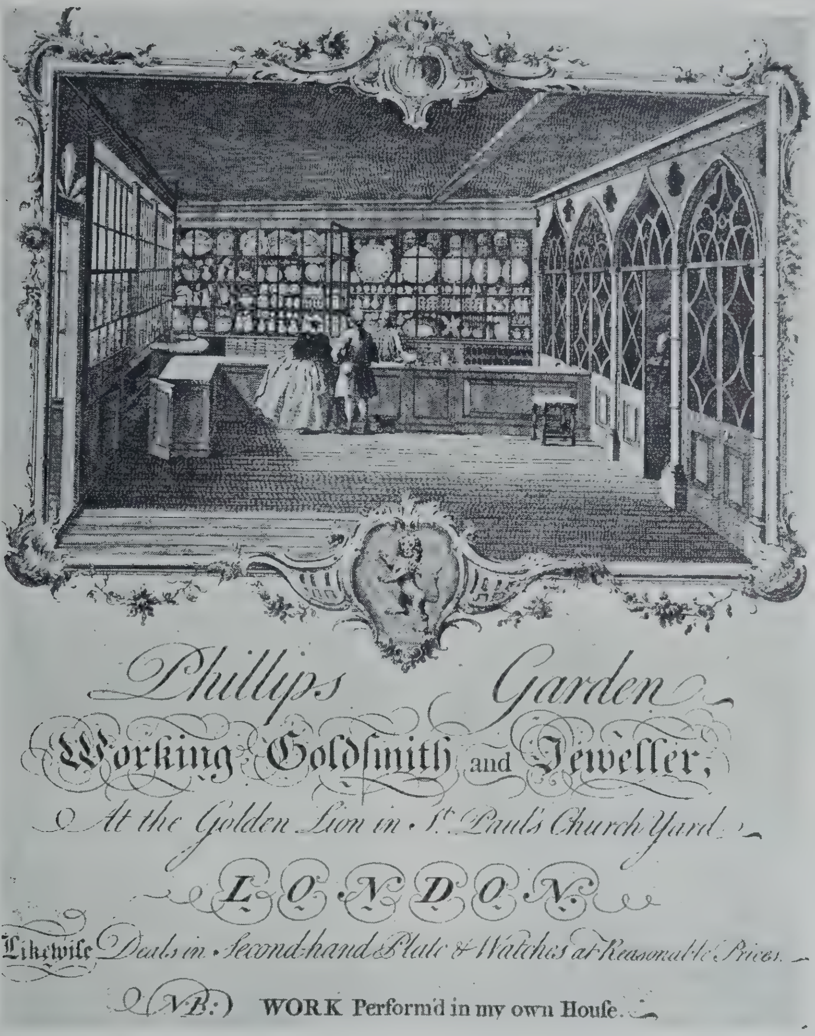
PRITTLEWELL CHURCH. C. W. Taylor.

Conditions relative to securing public appreciation have changed considerably. Artists of a necessity need no longer be neglected. Societies have been formed which organise frequent exhibitions and thus supply the necessary link between the producer and the public. No stigma is attached to the desire to sell reproductions of one's work. On the contrary, professional activity can be furthered and augmented by the building up of a *clientele* for one's pictures. Many have found that art has given them the entrance into society, and has thus given them the opportunity for enhancing their architectural activities.

Stoke-on-Trent.—The Corporation are seeking power to borrow £329,000, the amount of Mr. Gee's tender for the erection of 700 houses at the Abbey, Bucknall and Meir sites.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for rehousing tenants displaced by the Massey Square improvement.

Old Tradesmen's Cards.

By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile.



Phillips Garden
Working Goldſmith and Jeweller,
At the Golden Lion in St. Paul's Church Yard
LONDON.
Likewiſe Deals in Second-hand Plate & Watches at Reasonable Prices.
(N.B:) WORK Perform'd in my own Houſe.

We have never seen a more enchanting exhibition than that of the Tradesmen's Cards of the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, recently held by the First Edition Club, 6 Little Russell Street, W.C. It is the ittle things of everyday which we are all liable to lose sight of in looking back over a period of history; yet it is these very things which give that touch of nature which makes us realise the unity of human nature in all ages, and gives us new light upon our ancestors.

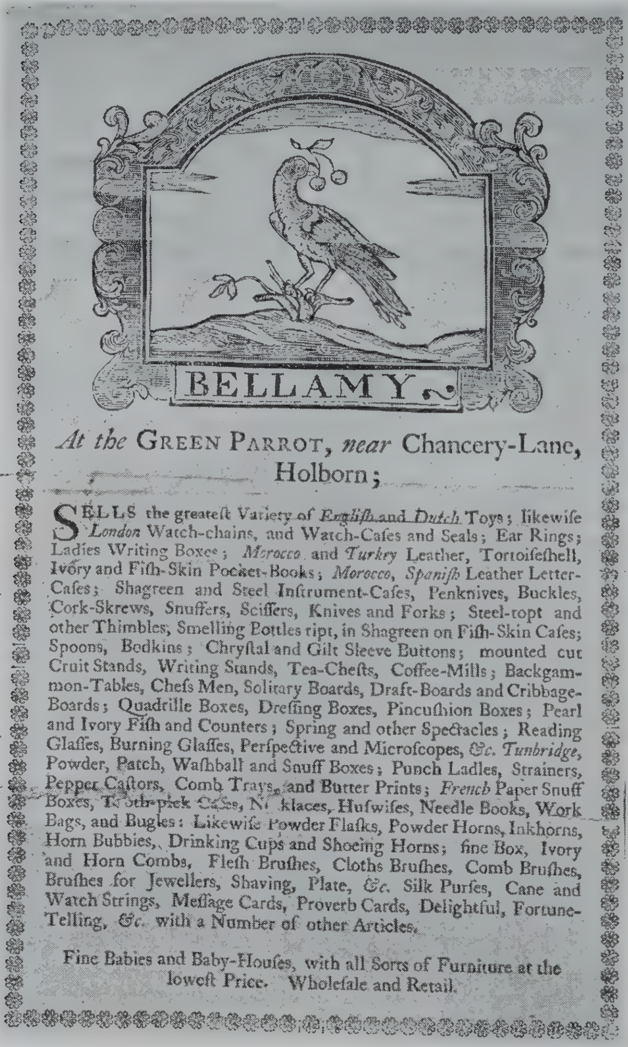
Tradesmen's cards, which existed throughout the seventeenth century, were an important by-product of the engraver's art. Men like Hogarth and Bartolozzi did not disdain them—the former, indeed, helped his sisters, as he had helped his first employer, Ellis Gamble, by designing one for their use, and if the language of the advertiser is curiously similar in all ages, the quality of the art once employed on his advertisements was at one time excellent. We see a young couple choosing wallpapers, unrolled by the assistant in the most approved modern fashion; we see the immense choice of wigs available at the barber's, and note that perriwig ribbons are a distinct class of manufacture at the linendraper's; we learn that amplighters are prepared to undertake the care of gentlemen's lamps at moderate charges per quarter; that hair powder came from the oilman's and razors from the pewterer's as well as the cutler's. We note the persistence of trade quarters, furniture in the Tottenham Court Road and St. Martin's Lane directions, printselling in the Savile Row region, linen drapery in Leicester Fields and Oxford Street. We see the interior of booksellers' shops, such as Lackington's Temple of the Muses; we admire a pretty woman in the dress of the Regency weighing the merits of a dainty sandal; we realise the immense importance of coach-building and the art of the coach painter and the heraldic painter; we are appalled at the numbers of coffin makers and the gruesome realism of their cards.

One social horror is dead and gone—the night cart, which came round and emptied cesspools. A visitor to Cologne in 1870 described the process to the writer with appalling realism: here we see the London representatives of that dead trade (who were also the dustmen of the period) transferring the stuff in barrels to their cart, having pumped the sewage into the barrel through leather pipes. They guarantee to do the work decently: let us hope they did.

Watering-places, from Cheltenham to Brighton, ran to circulating libraries; they also ran—the seaside ones at least—to bathing machines. And the bathing machine of 1780 was a vast wooden hut on wheels with an end like an unfurled umbrella which let down into the water and saved the bather from descending the steps in public. There must have been bitter competition at "Margate, in the Island of Thanet, Kent," between the two proprietors whose vehicles are illustrated, James Mitchener, who had a waiting room for the convenience of customers, and the sisters Armida and Mary Surflen; but their machines, each drawn by two horses, were very much alike.

Some of the cards are really beautiful, notably the series issued by the various artists' colourmen in the neighbourhood of Soho. The finest of all, perhaps, is the elaborate baroque card—Chinese Chippendale *in excelsis*—of Peter Langlois, cabinet maker in Tottenham Court Road, whose text is both in French and English; he was probably a Huguenot refugee, settled near the many French churches in Soho.

Bird stuffers had their cards; writing masters theirs; boarding schools theirs also, where young gentlemen were taught all branches of polite learning. And what a tragedy it is that the art devoted to such things has been allowed to drop! There is much to be said, no doubt, for the school prospectus illustrated from actual photographs; but let the reader compare any bill from the modern drapery shop —and there are quite a number still—which has its front engraved upon it; let him put the engravings of hotels in the A.B.C. or Bradshaw beside the many prints of coaching inns shown in this exhibition and he will groan over the decay of art in things of daily life. From perfumery to hired mourners, from quack doctors to funeral achievements (no great step, perhaps, when mercury was the basis of the favourite quack medicines), life in all its needs is unrolled before us. Fabrics of forgotten names, tabbies and paduasoys, await us at the linen drapers'; bookshops tempt us with the great names of Shakespeare and Dryden, but print DIVINITY in letters larger than either; corn-cutters call for custom; grocers hang up their sugar wares 9d. a pound only, you note) on rings outside their doors; sweet Virginia Tobacco delights a circle of customers in a coffee-house; leather breeches makers display the latest cut and boast of the patronage of the nobility as a taxidermist boasts of that of the British Museum.



BELLAMY.

At the GREEN PARROT, *near* Chancery-Lane, Holborn;

SELLS the greateſt Variety of *Engliſh and Dutch* Toys; likewiſe *London* Watch-chains, and Watch-Caſes and Seals; Ear Rings; Ladies Writing Boxes; *Morocco* and *Turkey* Leather, Tortoiſeſhell, Ivory and Fiſh-Skin Pocket-Books; *Morocco*, *Spaniſh* Leather Letter-Caſes; Shagreen and Steel Inſtrument-Caſes, Penknives, Buckles, Cork-Skrews, Snuffers, Sciſſers, Knives and Forks; Steel-topt and other Thimbles, Smelling Bottles ript, in Shagreen on Fiſh-Skin Caſes; Spoons, Bodkins; Chryſtal and Gilt Sleeve Buttons; mounted cut Cruit Stands, Writing Stands, Tea-Cheſts, Coffee-Mills; Backgammon-Tables, Cheſs Men, Solitary Boards, Draft-Boards and Cribbage-Boards; Quadrille Boxes, Dreſſing Boxes, Pincuſhion Boxes; Pearl and Ivory Fiſh and Counters; Spring and other Spectacles; Reading Glaſſes, Burning Glaſſes, Perſpective and Microſcopes, *&c. Tunbridge*, Powder, Patch, Waſhball and Snuff Boxes; Punch Ladles, Strainers, Pepper Caſtors, Comb Trays, and Butter Prints; *French* Paper Snuff Boxes, Tooth-pick Caſes, Necklaces, Huſwiſes, Needle Books, Work Bags, and Bugles: Likewiſe Powder Flaſks, Powder Horns, Inkhorns, Horn Bubbies, Drinking Cups and Shoeing Horns; fine Box, Ivory and Horn Combs, Fleſh Bruſhes, Cloths Bruſhes, Comb Bruſhes, Bruſhes for Jewellers, Shaving, Plate, *&c.* Silk Purſes, Cane and Watch Strings, Meſſage Cards, Proverb Cards, Delightful, Fortune-Telling, *&c.* with a Number of other Articles.

Fine Babies and Baby-Houſes, with all Sorts of Furniture at the loweſt Price. Wholeſale and Retail.

We look forward to the publication of Mr. Ambrose Heal's book by Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd,, where those who visited the exhibition will be able to possess reproductions of some truly interesting links with the past.

CARLISLE.—The Housing Committee have accepted the offer of Messrs. J. Laing & Son, Ltd., to increase their present contract from 300 to 600 houses at present prices.—Plans passed: new premises, English Street, for the Carlisle Newspaper Co., Ltd., Mr. J. H. Martindale, architect; lay out of Harraby Estate, for Mr. H. E. Scarborough, architect.

KENSINGTON Borough Council have accepted the tender, £20,337, of Messrs. Hill & Gurr, Bromley, for the erection of five cottages and 30 flats at the St. Quentin Estate.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JUNE 12, 1875.

EDWARD WELBY PUGIN.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Edward Welby Pugin. He died on last Saturday night at his residence in Victoria Street, Westminster, after an illness of about three weeks, and before he had reached his forty-second year. By his father's death he came into the possession of a most extensive practice at an age when other youths are but commencing to learn the rudiments of architecture. He thus possessed power before he was competent to use it, and in considering his life allowance should be made for this. Had he confined himself to the proper duties of an architect there is little doubt that his days would have been happier, but he was induced to become a builder, a manufacturer of furniture and decorative work, and to embark in various other enterprises, until he had in his hands a business so extensive that no ordinary brain could control it. Latterly his impetuous temperament led him into several law suits, to which we do not care to allude, further than to say that his repeated defeats preyed heavily on him, and in his last hours he desired that the inscription on his tombstone might be:—" Here lies a man of many miseries." Considering the age at which his career ended, the number of buildings of which he was the architect is almost incredible. We append a list of them:—

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

Peckham Church, Kingsland, Whitehaven, Workington, Hastings, Northampton, St. Vincent of Paul, Barrow-in-Furness, Great Harwood, Dadizeele (Belgium), Tower Hill (London), Croydon, Augustinian (Dublin), Barton, Mont St. Marie's (Leeds), Fleetwood-on-Wire, Kensington, Ratcliffe, Crosshaven, Rotherwas, Monkstown, Oldham, Glenginnan, Dover, Holy Cross (Liverpool), Much Wootton, Westby (Liverpool), Margate (additions), Rugby, St. Marie's (Newcastle), Cathedral Northampton, Burton-le-Coggles (near Grantham), Queenstown Cathedral, Guernsey (additions), Stanbrook (Worcester), Preston, Eldon Street (Liverpool), Tasmania, Warwick, Barking, Ashford, Wrexham, Blackpool, St. Edward's (Liverpool), Derby, Stourbridge, Batley, Shrewsbury, St. Marie's (Euxton), Cleator, St. Goderich's (Durham), Haddington, Birkdale, Dewsbury, Kingsdown, St. Peter and Paul's (Cork), Bootle Church and Schools, Nichell's Green Church and Schools (Birmingham), Rockferry Church and Schools, Birkenhead Church and Presbytery, Greengate Church and Presbytery, Cuba Church (West Indies), Gorton Church and Monastery, Sheerness Church and Presbytery, Huyton Church and Presbytery, Mayfield Restoration, Leith Monastery, St. Joseph's Retreat (Highgate), St. Marie's Monastery (Kilburn), Tralee Convent, Glasweran Convent, Ravenshurst Convent, Culton Convent, Nenagh Convent (Ireland), Handsworth Convent, Waterford Convent, Good Shepherd Convent (Liverpool), St. Gregory's College (Ramsgate), Oscott Chantrey, Ushaw New Chapel and College, Danesfield Chapel, Aston Lady Chapel, Stafford Church and School, Belmont St. Michael's Church and Monastery, The Knill Chantry, St. Augustin's Monastery (Ramsgate), Mount Vernon Convent and Schools (Liverpool), Sedgly Park Schools (Birmingham), Hoxton Square Church and Schools, Bradford Schools and Presbytery, Challoner's Schools (Liverpool), St. Alban's Schools (Liverpool), Birchley Billings' Schools, Salisbury Schools, Wootton Schools, Mount Carmel Schools (Liverpool), Newton Schools, Hammersmith Training College, Nottingham Training Schools, Maidstone School, Stretford Church (Presbytery and schools), Tranmore Schools, Warrington Schools, Woolwich Schools, Sandhurst's Schools, Turnham Green School, Egremont, Frisington and Cleator Moor Schools, Shofield Chantry, Hanwell Chapel, Bletchley Orphanage, Hellingsley Orphanage, Hanley Presbytery, Harwich Chapel, Edinburgh Church, the Ford Cemetery (Liverpool), St. Helen's Cemetery, Blacknock Church, Donnybrook Church, &c.

SECULAR BUILDINGS, &C.

Chirk Castle, Tofts, Harrington House (Leamington), Château à Saint Michel (Belgium), Burton Manor, Croston Hall, Scarisbrick Hall, Meanwood (near Leeds), the Chimes (Kilburn), Carlton Towers, Seel's Buildings (Liverpool), Burton Manor, Clapton Almshouses, the Granville Hotel (Ramsgate), Grafton Farmhouse, Monument erected at Nice in memory of the late Mrs. Lamb, Oswald Croft House, Gavendon Hall (Leicester, additions), St. Marie's (Newcastle), &c.

SHEFFIELD.—Corporation Estate Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of houses on the Manor Estate: Messrs. J. H. S. Randall, Ltd., 48 houses, £20,916; Mr. H. Teanby, 88 houses, £40,559; and Messrs. R. Charlesworth, Ltd., 48 houses, £20,553 18s. 4d.

Book Reviews

"Touchstones of Architecture." *

The volume consists of a number of essays which the uthor delivered in the form of Addresses to various rtistic and architectural bodies between 1912 and the resent time. Each subject has been well thought out, nd ably prepared. Sir Reginald has collected his data, arshalled his facts, and seldom wanders far from the ubject of his essay. "State-Aided Training in Art in England" is the first Address in the little volume. It was elivered to the National Society of Art Masters in the Theatre, South Kensington, on July 25, 1912. One wonders whether the same address could not be re-delivered with equal force again to-day. True, the war retarded any progress, but has any advancement been made on the lines indicated by Sir Reginald since 1918 ?

DOOR TO BILLIARD ROOM. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

The essay strikes down at the bedrock facts of the case and until these have been considered and a proper decision arrived at our journey of drifting will continue. Only recently a public enquiry was held on the question of protecting the Nottingham lace industry from foreign ompetition. During that enquiry some unpleasant ccusations were levelled at the industry. The Committee holding the enquiry were informed that the industry acked enterprise. That such an accusation was at all possible seems to indicate that no great co-ordination xists between the Nottingham lace manufacturers and the Nottingham School of Art.

Sir Reginald, in his essay, states some indisputable acts which lead to only one conclusion, namely, that the uthorities have from the start endeavoured to serve two nasters and have naturally failed to accomplish any satisfactory result. It is quite impossible to intermingle the training of an artist with that of the craftsman. Up to a certain very limited degree their education is the same. For perhaps the first two years they might, without serious harm, attend the same classes, but after that period their studies run on entirely different lines. In St. Gall, in Switzerland, the ideal conditions prevail. Two schools exist, one for the education of the designers for the home industry, the other for the would-be artist. If those industries in this country which needed skilled designers were to follow the example of St. Gall the benefit would be felt at once. Hundreds of gifted people would have their talents directed into useful channels, instead of now attending art schools where it is quite impossible to supply the necessary intensive technical education.

The fourth essay, "The Outlook of Architecture," was delivered before the R.I.B.A. in 1913. Considering that with one or two exceptions the author has contributed very largely to the general press, it is a little difficult to understand the dressing down that journalists receive in this essay. Sir Reginald endeavours to produce the usual fog, when he states that "the problem of architecture is very complex." And whilst in his first essay published in this book he states some very sound facts, he most certainly was touching upon a subject the difficulties of which are very profound. Only the Art Master knows how complexed is the problem of teaching. Architecture is, broadly speaking, one subject, whilst Art and its teaching has very few limitations. It would be difficult to state to what extent Sir Reginald's remarks were appreciated by the Art Masters. Probably as much as an architect likes a journalist writing on the subject of architecture. Both create difficulties by the expression of ideals which are

FIREPLACE IN BILLIARD ROOM. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

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*"The Touchstones of Architecture." By Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., etc., Architect. 7s. 6d. net. The Clarendon Press, Oxford.

unattainable. Ideals have to give way in architecture when the many considerations and interest of those concerned need effective handling. Nothing is simpler than to sweep away all the difficulties and write or speak eloquently in a nebulous way. For the moment the listeners are uplifted, but after a time they are perhaps more discontented.

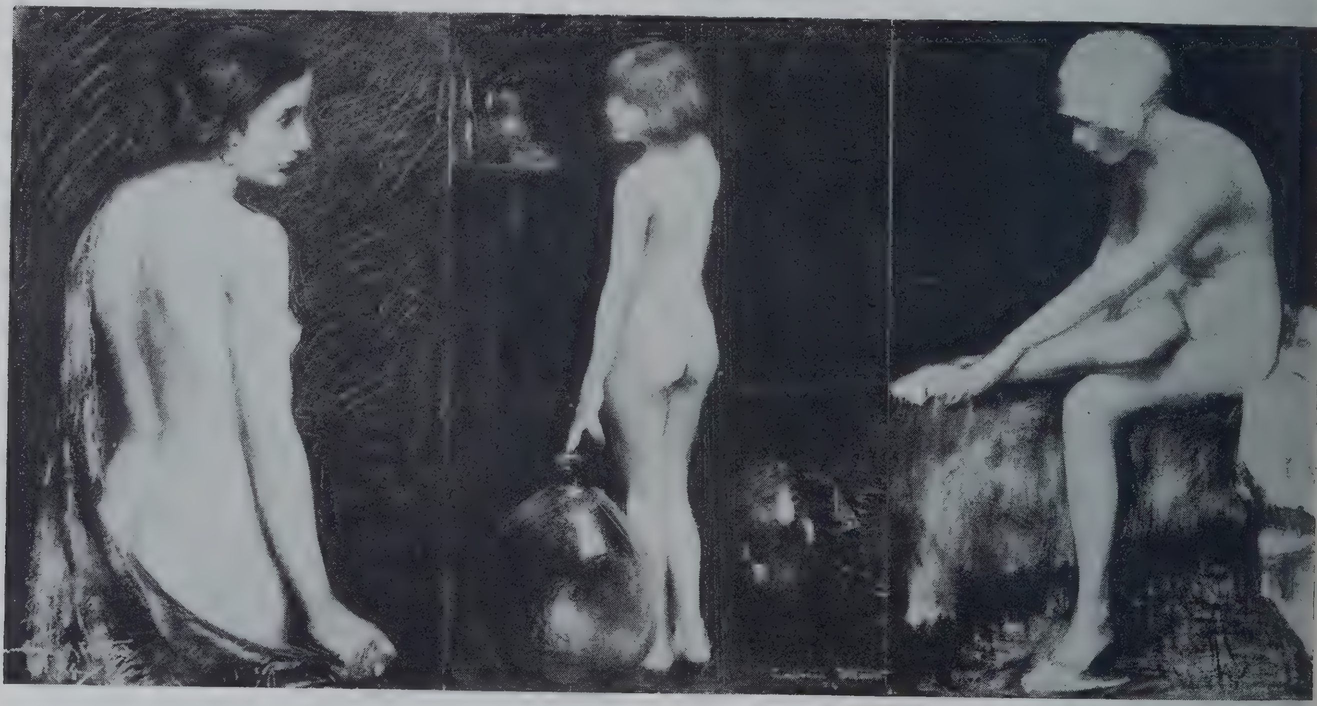
In the course of the fourth essay Sir Reginald stated "That experienced architects are not very likely to be turned from the course they have set themselves by criticism and clamour, but the rising generation may feel doubt and perplexity, and I think the time has come to take stock of the situation so far as it is possible to do so."

Alas, the truth of this statement has been borne out over and over again. The experienced architects have proved themselves adamant. Sir Reginald perhaps felt some doubt as to whether the younger men of pre-war times could possess the character necessary to accomplish what experienced men had upheld fearlessly. He further felt that the time had arrived to take stock. It is possible to infer from this desire to take stock that even the experienced architect was not so firmly established in his attitude as he ought to be.

From observation the architect is very sensitive to criticism and often resents it in its mildest form. Unfortunately the building is erected before its faults are manifest and it lies beyond the power of the architect to effect alterations. He cannot undo his mistakes, but there is always the client to fall back upon. This personality never appears in the limelight and consequently can be blamed for the sins of the mighty with impunity.

Turning to the last essay published in the volume, which represents an address delivered in June, 1924, before the Birmingham and Midland Institute, one is able to see the clear vision possessed by the author, and in fairness to him one would recommend readers to peruse this last essay first. In this way those who have not had the pleasure of knowing him, however slightly, will be able to perceive the real sincere personality grappling with the conflicting questions which surround us to-day. To read essays composed and delivered in the form of addresses some ten or twelve years ago, under conditions entirely different to those prevailing at the present time, might create a false judgment. They should be read with a due regard to the then prevailing conditions; they should disclose a mind for ever fighting against the influence of those times when men and women were prone to rest content and satisfied, reflecting that our Empire was a truly wonderful creation. Only those who have striven to move the placid Victorian mentality can have any correct appreciation for the purpose of Sir Reginald Blomfield.

Sir Reginald's last essay, "Off the Track: Some Thoughts on Art," will not please those who, like sheep, with the mentality of sheep follow self-appointed leaders whose real purposes are quite personal. The author has diagnosed our ailment; we are suffering from a confusion of ideas as to the meaning and purpose of Art. H. W. M.-K.



Exhibition of Pastels, by CUMBRAE STEWART, of Melbourne, at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton Place, Bruton Street, Bond Street, W., should on no account be overlooked. The artist has rendered in pastels some subjects which have not generally been attempted. Her nude studies reveal a remarkable command over the media. The many subtle tones which delight the eye are successfully rendered.

Art Galleries and Exhibitions.

At Walker's Galleries, 118 New Bond Street, W.1, will be found an interesting exhibition of pastoral landscapes representing the eighth collection arranged in the galleries. "On the Marshes—Rye," No. 6, by Anthony Raine-Barker, is a painting illustrating some harmonies in greens, Dunstaffnage Bay—Daybreak, by Catharine Cameron. R.S.W.A.R.E., is rendered in an original manner, the mist-laden sky is accentuated in effect by the brilliant green of the low shore banks. A Winter Afternoon, No. 31, by E. T. Holding, A.R.W.S., is another picture amongst many that are worth special notice. Mr. Holding gives us in this picture some realistic effects produced by the sun on snow-fields. Salt Marshes, September, No. 65, by Edward Vulliamy, should also be noted when visiting the exhibition.

In the next gallery Messrs. Walker are exhibiting the work of Mrs. Arthur Bulleid, who paints flowers in a delightful manner. Some of the artist's work possesses just that degree of decorative expression which would permit the use of certain pictures exhibited for purely decorative purposes. As a rule, flower pictures are too pictorial to harmonise with modern ideas of internal decorations.

At the Fine Arts Society, Ltd., 148 New Bond Street, Mr. Reginald Wells is exhibiting some Soon Pottery. Amongst a splendid collection of shapes coloured in the characteristic manner now associated with Soon ware the architect will find some tiles of exceptional charm. Mr. Wells feels that the colours he has obtained for his Soon ware could be effectively applied to wall decoration by means of panels of tiles. The exhibits illustrate groups of twelve tiles each. The dominating colours are purple, green, and deep blue. Each of the twelve tiles which form the complete group, or panel, have an individuality. Whilst the effect is purple, green or deep blue, as the case may be, the actual tone of these colours is richer in every way, by being made up of twelve individual units, each of which has a character of its own.

An Exhibition of London Churches at the R.I.B.A. Galleries.

Some splendid photographs are on view in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, organised by the Architecture Club, illustrating the London Churches. Some few drawings are also included, but the chief attraction centres itself round Mr. Yerbury's finec ollection of photographs. St. Anne's, Limehouse, by Nickolas Hawkmore, is a specially pleasing photograph. Mr. Yerbury has selected just the correct time of day for making the exposure with the result that the architectural beauties are splendidly revealed. St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, Sir Christopher Wren, is an edifice that will always charm. The difficulties for taking a photograph are abundant, and Mr. Yerbury is to be complimented on producing a picture which illustrates the architecture so effectively.

Correspondence.

Mr. Raffles Davison's Work.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—I was much interested in the suggestion to publish a book of Mr. Davison's sketches which was advocated by a large number of leading architects in your last issue.

Apart from the charm which Mr. Davison's technique gives to all his sketches, I feel that a representative collection of his work will have a distinct historic value, as a record of the best buildings of the past half century, and I wish to warmly support the proposal.—Yours, etc.,

Frank B. Dunkerley.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—I am obliged by your favour of May 5 *re* the work of Mr. Raffles Davison, and am further interested to find greater minds than mine are seeking in the same direction—as per their letter in your journal of June 5. I shall be very glad to be a subscriber to a work giving a representative collection of Mr. Davison's work, and shall be glad to be made acquainted with whatever movement may be made in that direction, and as to the cost.—Yours, etc.,

O. M. Row.

R.I.B.A.

The Tite Prize, The Soane Medallion and the Owen Jones Studentship.

The attention of intending competitors is called to the fact that the closing date for applications for admission to the Preliminary Competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion is June 15, and the closing date for applications for admission to the competition for the Owen Jones Studentship is July 1.

Everard J. Haynes,
Secretary,
June 9, 1925. Board of Architectural Education.

The R.I.B.A. Election Result.

The result of the R.I.B.A. Election for the Council and Standing Committees was announced as under at a General Meeting of the Royal Institute, held at 9 Conduit Street, on Monday evening last.

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Edward Guy Dawber, F.S.A.

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Sir Banister Fletcher.
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Thomas Ridley Milburn (Sunderland).

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Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens.
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Iajor Thomas Cecil Howitt (Nottingham).
hilip Waddington Hubbard.
Ianning Durdin Robertson.

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ames Inch Morrison (Edinburgh).
ugustus Seymour Reeves.
ohn Carrick Stuart Soutar.
t.-Col. Noel Huxley Waller (Gloucester).
ohn Edwin Yerbury.

Past Presidents.
ir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Litt.D.
ohn Alfred Gotch, F.S.A. (Kettering).

epresentatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State.
rthur John Hope (Manchester Society of Architects).
dmund Bertram Kirby (Liverpool Architural Society).
ric Morley (Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society).
enry Leslie Paterson (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors).
eorge Reavell (Northern Architectural Association).
lbert Thomas Butler (Birmingham Architectural Association).
rnest Richard Eckett Sutton (Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society).
ames Stockdale Harrison (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects).
eorge Churchus Lawrence (Wessex Society of Architects).
arold Sydney Rogers (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association).

epresentatives of Allied Societies in Scotland.
ominated by the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.
ohn Keppie (President of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland).
eorge Andrew Paterson (President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects).
harles Geddes Soutar (Past President of the Dundee Institute of Architects).

Representative of the South Wales Institute of Architects.
Charles Frederick Ward.

Representative of the Allied Societies in Ireland.
To be nominated by the Council of:
The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas.
To be nominated by the Council of each of the following:
The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
The Federal Council of the Australian Institutes of Architects.
The New Zealand Institute of Architects.

Representative of the Architectural Association (London).
Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel.

Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants.
Charles McLachlan.

Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education.
Maurice Everett Webb.

Auditors.
Alfred Harold Goslett (Fellow).
Frank John Toop (Associate).

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Henry Philip Burke Downing.
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Halsey Ricardo.
Walter Tapper.
Francis Thomas Verity.
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W. Henry White.

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Harry Valentine Milnes Emerson.
William Henry Hamlyn.
Philip Waddington Hubbard.
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Dr. Raymond Unwin.

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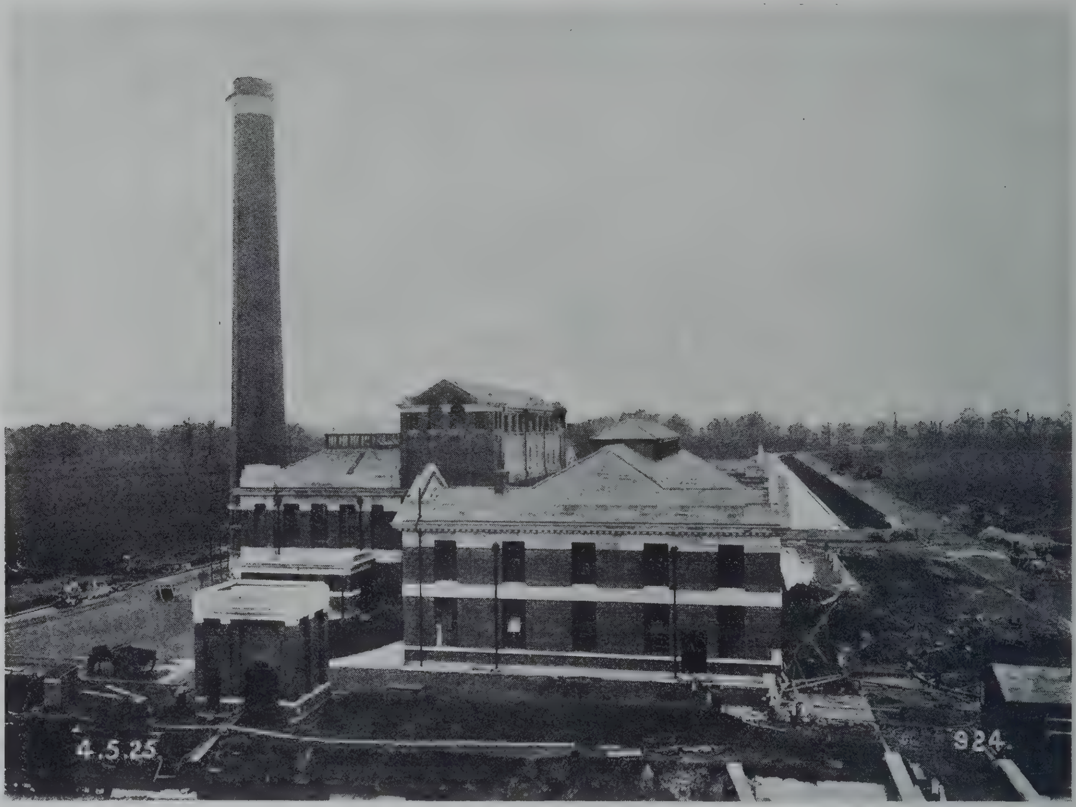
Hope Bagenal.
Percy William Barnett.
Edwin Gunn.
Richard Goulburn Lovell.
Harvey Robert Sayer.

Licentiates.
Ernest Hollyer Evans.
George Nathaniel Kent.
Percy John Waldram.

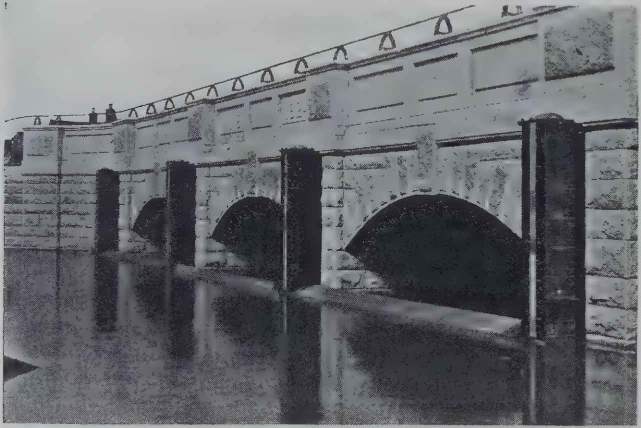
Littleton Reservoir and Pumping Station



LITTLETON PUMPING STATION.

The Littleton reservoir is an integral part of the scheme for the improvement of the supply of water to the metropolis.

Mr. William Booth Bryan, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Board's chief engineer, was responsible for the schemes of 1911 and 1913. The contract plans were prepared under his direction, and a contract was entered into in 1914 between the Board and Dick, Kerr & Co., Ltd., for the construction of the two reservoirs divided by a central embankment. The work was commenced in August, 1914, and was suspended in February, 1916, owing to the circumstances of the Great War. Upon the death of Mr. Bryan, in October, 1914, Mr. (afterwards Sir) James William Restler, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, succeeded to the office of chief engineer.

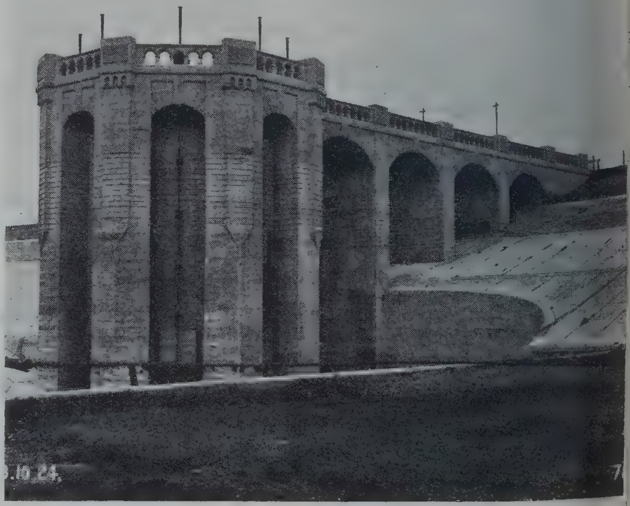


INTAKE FROM RIVER THAMES.

Sir James Restler died in November, 1918, and was succeeded in March, 1919, by Mr. Henry Edward Stilgoe, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Board's present chief engineer. A new contract was entered into with S. Pearson & Son (Contracting Department), Ltd., and the work recommenced in July, 1919, the contract being in respect of the reservoir and intake from the River Thames.

The new reservoir will have a top water area of about 723 acres, and a capacity of about 6,750 million gallons. The reservoir is rendered watertight by the construction of a core wall of puddled clay 7 feet in width, tied into the solid London clay, and carried up through the embankment to a height of 3 feet above top water level, which is 75 feet above Ordnance Datum, giving a depth of 38 feet of water.

The lower portion of the inner slope of the embankment is paved with concrete slabs 6 inches thick, and the upper portion with pre-cast concrete pitching blocks, 8 inches deep by 8 inches wide and 2 feet 8 inches long, set on 4 inches of ballast. The top of the slope is finished with a low head-wall and coping, formed with wave-deflecting curvature. The outer slope is covered with loamy materia for a depth of 3 feet normal to the face, and will eventually be planted with ornamental shrubs. The top of the embankment is covered with 9 inches of soil, and will b



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sown with grass seed. The 8-inch pitching blocks are carried along the upper portion of the baffle embankment, and its top finished with a slab of concrete with two deep concrete toes on either side. The 6-inch concrete slabs are only carried along the lower portion at its connection with the main embankment, the bottom of the baffle embankment being constructed with a flatter slope and left unprotected. The water for filling the reservoir is abstracted from the River Thames, just below Penton Hook Weir, passing under an ornamental bridge carrying the towing path and having curved wing walls forming a fore-bay.

The cost of the reservoir, contingent and accessory works will amount to about £2,050,000.

The designs of the pumping station and engines were decided upon in 1921, and separate contracts were entered into for these. The pumping plant and auxiliary apparatus are housed in a building constructed of red bricks with Portland stone dressings; the internal lining is of glazed brickwork, the roof being covered with Westmorland slates. The foundations were constructed by S. Pearson & Son (Contracting Department), Ltd., as part of the reservoir works, while the superstructure was erected by John Laing & Son, Ltd., of London and Carlisle. The engine room, which measures 127 feet by 59 feet, contains four pumping sets, each comprising a 583 p.h.p. single cylinder horizontal steam engine of the "Uniflow" type directly coupled to a 48-inch low-lift centrifugal pump, having an economic capacity of 75 million gallons per twenty-four hours.

The architectural features have been carried out from the plans of Harold Baily, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. The Portland stone was supplied by Messrs. The United Stone Firms, Ltd., Nicholas Street, Bristol; the plumbing and glazing work was carried out by Messrs. A. Higginbotham & Sons, Idle, Yorkshire; slating by Messrs. E. Parkinson (London, Ltd.), 176 Philip Lane, South Tottenham; artificial marble floors were laid by Messrs. The Empire Stone Co., Thanet House, 231 Strand, W.C.2; Messrs. Carter & Co., Albert Embankment, London, supplied the majolica wall tiling; the steelwork was carried out by Messrs. The Aston Construction Co., Eagle Wharf Road, Hoxton, N.1; and Messrs. The Sussex Brick and Estates Co., Ltd., 14 Market Square, Horsham, supplied the facing and common bricks for the whole contract. This same firm supplied similar bricks for the L.C.C. Mental Hospital at Epsom, designed by Mr. Charles Clifford Smith, J.P., O.B.E., architect, which hospital was extensively illustrated in a recent issue of THE ARCHITECT. In those illustrations the quality of the bricks is recognisable by the even tone and texture of the external elevations given. The firm's bricks are produced from Weald clay, which is well known as one of the best brick making clays in this country, where the bricks have gained a world-famed reputation for colour and quality. The head offices are situated at Horsham, only about 35 miles from London. The firm has large and extensive plant at Warnham and Southwater, close to Horsham, Crowhurst, near Lingfield, Surrey; Tonbridge Quarry Hill, Kent, all of which are situated on the famous Weald clay strata. These works produce approximately seventy-five million bricks per year.

The announcement is made of the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. C. H. Perkins and R. G. Brocklehurst, architects and surveyors, of Raymond House, 32 Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1, and 34 High Street, High Wycombe.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sheffield Town Trust have made a grant of £5,000 to the Corporation towards the cost of the new public hall.—The Markets Committee recommend the invitation of tenders for the scheme, estimated to cost £320,000 for the erection of abattoirs and wholesale meat market on the Cricket Inn Road site.—Another 250 houses are to be subsidised.—Approval has been given to the expenditure of £160,000 on water main extensions.—A site in Dodd Street has been purchased for the erection of a police station.

DUDLEY.—Plans passed: new nurses' home, Guest Hospital for governors, extensions to shopping arcade, including shops, garage, store room, Tower Street, for Mr. T. W. Tanfield.

Legal News.

Judgment for Architect Upheld.

In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Bankes, Scrutton and Sargant, on June 10, the case of Abbott *v.* Richman was heard, upon the appeal of the defendant, Mrs. Richman, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Sankey, in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Ernest Henry Abbott, an architect of Warwick Court, Holborn, W.C., for the sum of £275 for work done as an architect.

Mr. S. Duncan, in support of the appeal, said the defendant was minded to get a building agreement and erect a building at Mare Street, Hackney, but was anxious that the cost of the building should not exceed £6,000. Defendant's husband interviewed the plaintiff and pointed out to him that his wife was not anxious to run into any unnecessary expense. In February, 1923, it was arranged between the plaintiff and the husband of the defendant the terms on which the plaintiff should do the work. At first there was no provision for payment of any sum to the plaintiff for the scheme and sketch plans, but on March 15 at another interview it was agreed that the plaintiff should have the sum of ten guineas for preparing the scheme and sketch plans and that if a factory were erected on the site he should act as architect and that he should have remuneration calculated on the scale of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Lord Justice Bankes: What is the point in the case?

Mr. Duncan said the £275 was the plaintiff's fees on the abandonment of the work calculated on the R.I.B.A. scale, viz., two-thirds of the scale rate. He (counsel) submitted there was a special agreement between the parties and that payment to the plaintiff was to be conditional on defendant obtaining a building agreement and upon the building being erected. That was the only contract ever made. Defendant was only to be liable to pay the plaintiff in the event of her obtaining a building agreement from the L.C.C. It was in the contemplation of the parties that the matter might go off, and if it did defendant was only to be liable for ten guineas.

Lord Justice Bankes said it appeared from the evidence given in the Court below that the plaintiff was instructed to prepare the working plans and that was not included in the ten guineas.

Mr. Duncan said it was impossible to prepare working plans until one had the building agreement.

Lord Justice Bankes said he did not share that view. Besides, the plaintiff had said he was told to go on and prepare the plans.

Mr. Duncan then put before the Court the correspondence and contended that it appeared from it that the parties were joint adventurers in the matter.

Lord Justice Scrutton pointed out that Mr. Justice Sankey awarded the plaintiff his £275 on a *quantum meruit* basis.

Lord Justice Sargant said it appeared that the defendant adopted the preliminary plans and then told the plaintiff to proceed with the work and act as her architect.

Without calling upon Mr. Craig Henderson, K.C., for the respondent (plaintiff) their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Lord Justice Bankes in giving judgment said that in his opinion Mr. Justice Sankey took quite the right view, and indeed the only view on the evidence and the correspondence before him. All the contract between the parties provided for was for the performance of preliminary work for a preliminary fee, and that was the view taken by the plaintiff, who pointed out that he could only act in accordance with the provisions of the schedule of the Institute, which provided for payment on abandonment of the work. Plaintiff had made his position abundantly clear—payment for preliminary work and after that the Institute schedule. Plaintiff repudiated the suggestion that he was to have nothing if the scheme were abandoned. The judge found that further work was done, and plaintiff having established his case, was entitled to be paid.

The other members of the Court concurred.

Manchester Art Gallery.
Competition Result.

1st, E. B. Webber, London; 2nd, Maxwell Fry and Owen; 3rd, A. W. S. Cross; 4th, Warman and Sinning.

The Thorne Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Waddington & Son, of Sheffield, at £11,250, for the first section of their sewerage and sewage disposal scheme. The Council recently applied to Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £32,500 to carry out a scheme to deal with the town of Thorne and the new adjacent colliery village to be erected by Messrs. Pease & Partners. The Council's engineers are Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham and Chatham.

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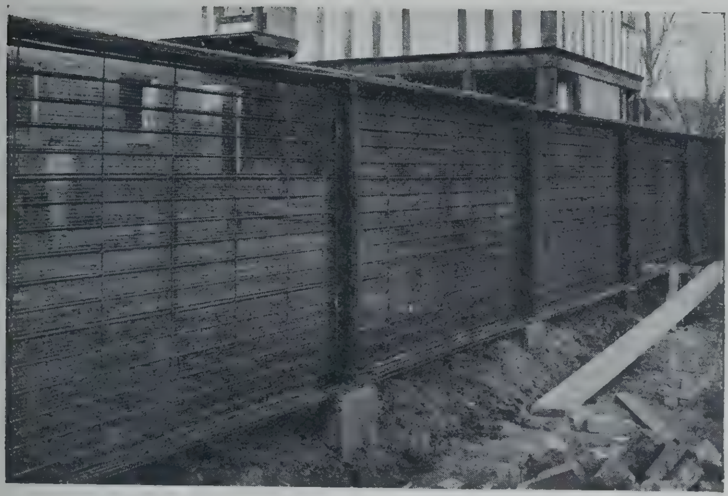

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The Literature of —
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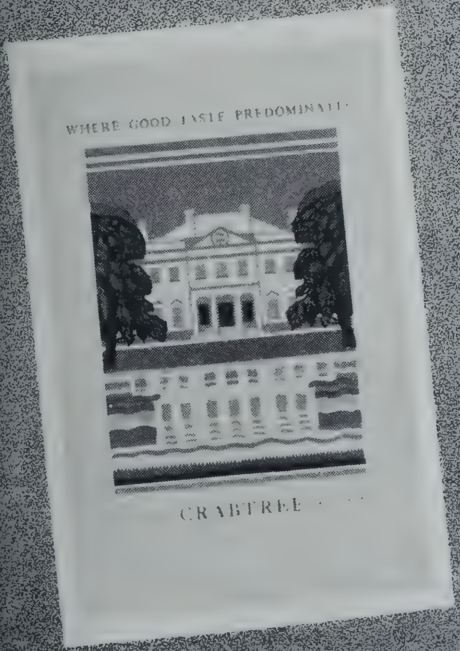

The title of the leaflet reproduced is significant, for it indicates that little extra attention to detail which is the predominating feature of a discriminating taste.

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General News.

Blackburn.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new R.C. Church of St. Annes at Blackburn. The plans were prepared by Messrs. Sandy Hill and Norris, architects, of Greengate, Stafford.

Colne.—Messrs. Hitchon & Pickup, architects, of Manchester Road, Burnley, have prepared plans for a new showroom on the Skipton Road for Messrs. Cocks & Watson, motor engineers.—Mr. R. S. Pilling, architect, of No. 9 Colne Road, Colne, has prepared plans for a storeroom at the Valley Mill, Laneshaw Bridge, for Messrs. A. Brunton & Sons.—Messrs. Holgate & Spiney, architects, of No. 4 Dockray Street, Colne, have a scheme in hand for the erection of new oil works in Byron Street for Messrs. H. Hartley & Co., oil merchants, Colne.

Hawarden.—The contracts have just been signed in respect of the Rural District Council's Housing scheme who propose to erect 48 houses at Abermorddu and 46 houses at Saltney, near Chester. Mr. Harry Pugh, Hawarden Road, Caergwrle, near Wrexham, has secured the Abermorddu contract and Mr. Thomas Boddy, Main Road, Broughton, near Chester, the Saltney contract. The contract in respect of the electricity has not yet been let.

Oldham.—Mr. H. Partington, builder, of Mufield Avenue, Oldham, is to erect 14 houses on Garthwaite Avenue, Oldham. Messrs. Heywood & Ogden, architects, of 1 St. Peters Square, Oldham, have prepared the plans which provide for houses of brick construction, slated roofs, to be erected in pairs, containing 6 rooms and bathroom, and electric light installed.—Mr. J. Partington, builder, of 183 Grange Avenue, Oldham, is to erect 12 houses on Eskdale Avenue, of brick construction, containing entrance hall, 6 bedrooms and bathroom.

Pontefract.—Messrs. Beverley Bros., Ltd., brewers, Wakefield, propose to erect a new hotel at Havercroft. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Masie & Holdsworth, architects, of Wakefield.

Retford.—The Worksop and Retford Brewery Co., Ltd., of 4 Victoria Square, Worksop, propose to rebuild the King William IV Hotel at Oldcotes. The plans are being prepared by Col. Knight, architect, of No. 48 Moorgate, Rotherham.

Sheffield.—Messrs. Bewlay & Peacock, architects, of 83 Colemore Row, Birmingham, have a scheme in hand for the erection of a new Church of St. Albans at Darnall.

Staveley.—Messrs. E. Kirby & Sons, architects, of No. 5 Cook Street, Liverpool, are preparing the plans for a new R.C. Church which is estimated to cost £3,000, of which about £1,800 has been collected.

Tunstall.—A commencement has been made on the foundations of a new R.C. Church for the Rev. P. J. Ryan, on a site near the railway station. The plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Sydney Brocklesby, F.R.I.B.A., of Merton, London, S.W.

Walton-le-Dale.—The congregation of the Parish Church propose alterations and additions to their Sunday Schools. The Rev. W. Askwith has appointed Mr. A. S. M. Lillie, architect, of Bamber Bridge, near Preston, to prepare the plans.

Whittey Bay.—A church to accommodate 700 persons is to be erected at the junction of Park Road and Coquet Avenue for the members of the congregation of St. Edwards. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, of 14 Saville Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and provide for an edifice in the Romanesque style and will have side chapels, a lantern tower, and domed ceiling. The scheme also includes a presbytery.

The Hampshire County Council Education Committee have received the Council's approval for the following expenditure: £7,750 for adapting the Beeches, Winchester, for a school for mentally defective children. The committee are also empowered to purchase sites at Droxford and Fareham for the erection of school buildings. Bishopstoke Council School is to be converted into a junior and senior school. £10,000 is to be spent on the erection of a new Council School at Christchurch, and a further sum equal to half this amount is to be devoted to enlarging the school at Crondall. The Council School at Funtley, is also to be extensively enlarged, as also is the school building at Lee-on-Solent. Portchester Council School enlargement scheme will cost £5,700.

The result of the tendering for the extension of the Trafalgar Institute, Mr. A. E. Tutte, architect, 38 Commercial Road; builders, Messrs. Tanner Bros., 15a Castle Road, Southsea, whose tender was accepted. £7,875.

Boyle's latest patent "Air-Pump" Ventilators have been applied to Messrs. Baker Perkins's, Ltd., factory, Willesden, London, under the direction of Mr. Alfred S. Grunspan, consulting engineer, Westminster, London.

Tenders.

MIDDLESEX.—For additional cloakrooms and further lavatory accommodation at the Tollington High School for Girls, Grand Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. Following tenders received:—Stevens & Sons, Highgate, N.6, £2,325 (Recommended for acceptance); Turner & Payne, North Finchley, N., £2,396 7s. 5d.; Knight, H., & Son, Tottenham, N., £2,544; Porter, A., Ltd., Tottenham, N., £2,574; Monk, A., Edmonton, N., £2,575; Bollom, G., & Sons, Ltd., Acton, W., £2,613; Lawrence, W., & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury Square, E.C., £2,673; Godson, G., & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn Lane, W., £2,686; Cottrell, F., Ltd., Crouch Hill, N., £2,700; Ferris Bros., Acton, W., £2,766.

MIDDLESEX.—For alterations and additional classrooms, cloakrooms, etc., at the Primary School, Northolt, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. Following tenders received:—Lovell, Y. J., & Son, Gerrards Cross, £8,657 (recommended for acceptance); Knight, H., & Son, Tottenham, N., £8,776; Bollom, G., & Sons, Ltd., Acton, W., £8,899; Ferris Bros., Acton, W.3, £8,998; Godson, G., & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn, Lane, £9,137; Try, W. S., Uxbridge, £9,467; Rackham, J. C., Harrow Weald, £9,730; Challis, G., Brentford, £10,017; Holland G., & Sons, West Ealing, W., £10,330.

Trade Notes.

Effective Electric Wiring.

The comfort and advantages of electric light and heat are now so well appreciated that there is a great demand for some means of enabling the general modern public to use electricity safely and economically in their own homes. It is natural that, with the conduit system, the use of electric current has hitherto been so restricted as to be practically out of the scope of the occupiers of small houses and cottages. Certainly the advent of the metal filament lamp practically halved the cost of current, but it remained to the modern wiring systems to bring the benefits of electricity within the reach of all. Metal sheathed wire has been in use for some twenty-five years, although the prevailing idea seems to be that it is still new or in an experimental state. The rapidly-growing list of inventions for improving this type of wiring system proved beyond all doubt that practical electricians, architects, consulting engineers, cable makers and contractors recognised that there was a considerable field for metal-sheathed wire, provided the system adopted fulfils the following definite conditions:—It must be sound electrically and mechanically, cheap to instal and unobtrusive when in position, designed so that the metal sheathing can be easily and securely bonded and efficiently earthed, comply with the I.E.E. wiring regulations.

For all ordinary purposes the "Kaleeco" wiring system meets these requirements. The wire has been specially designed to enable the wireman to fix it with great ease, either on the surface or between floors and ceilings. "Kaleeco" wire is sufficiently stiff in itself to prevent sagging when properly fixed horizontally, and yet it can be readily made to follow the contour of any moulding or cornice, and, being of small dimensions, has a particularly pleasing appearance. The wire is held in position by small metal clips which can easily be fixed to any of the usual surfaces—plaster, brick, wood, etc. Should it become necessary for any purpose to remove the wire it is merely a question of undoing the clips, which does not involve damage to walls or ceilings, with the consequent expense.

The simple arrangement whereby bonding of the sheathing can be carried out with the certain assurance of a perfect electrical continuity is a first class recommendation for the "Kaleeco" system, which is wholly British in origin and production. The wire is manufactured exclusively by Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., at their works at Leigh, Lancashire, and since it has been on the market it has been used with great success in all parts of the world.

We have received from Messrs. Rhodes Chains, Ltd., 178 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2, some very useful data in the form of an illustrated leaflet of their new patent pulleys with sleeve-bearing axle and rust-proof sash chains. So as to simplify any difficulty that might arise in the mind—having regard to the methods used when ordering cord sash lines, a table is incorporated in the data which gives the necessary dimensions at a glance to suit all ordinary circumstances. The illustrations are so explanatory in themselves that the working of the patent and its advantages are obvious.

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Waterloo Bridge.

We believe the question of the preservation or replacement of Waterloo Bridge would be more readily decided if we all recognised that it is more a question of the strength of sentiment than anything else.

There can be little question that for convenience of navigation on the river and for the promotion of traffic facilities between north and south a new and wider bridge would be an improvement. But there is little doubt in our minds if we wish to preserve Waterloo Bridge as it is, that it can be done. The process of securing it may be very costly, but, given the overwhelming desire of the majority, this need not stand in our way.

The provision of an entirely new bridge would unquestionably cost still more, but would naturally carry with it certain practical advantages to be obtained in no other way.

What are these practical advantages ? It cannot be argued that fewer goods would enter England from abroad because the navigation of the river is made difficult by the present bridge. If on the other hand, a similar bridge spanned the river below the Port of London we should be correct in urging that its removal would possibly prevent Antwerp, Rotterdam or Hamburg from being made ports of call instead of London. Ships needing repairs would be sent to other ports were any serious difficulty experienced in reaching the London Docks. We are told that larger coal barges might be used on the river were it not for the obstruction of Waterloo Bridge, but we have never heard it alleged that household coal would be made cheaper by the substitution of a new bridge.

Then again, in dealing with the question of traffic it would undoubtedly suit many were tram lines to traverse a wider bridge, but on the other hand there is little doubt that a new bridge is needed at Charing Cross and that such a bridge would be offered a more valuable purpose in preventing congestion than would the widening of Waterloo Bridge.

We very much doubt whether the County Council's valuer would commit himself to the assertion that the widening of the bridge would bring about a great increase in the rateable value of property on the south side of the river, and if so the practical or economical reasons for the removal of the bridge seem to rest on the not very secure foundation that a new bridge would be a little more convenient, while it would probably be a good deal more costly than the efficient safeguarding of the present structure.

If this be admitted we come down to the essential question in dispute—the value we put on the design of the present bridge.

We are agreed with those who assert that Waterloo Bridge is by far the most beautiful bridge we have, that is, of bridges crossing an important waterway.

At the same time, we should say we have many designers who, given Rennie's opportunity with only Rennie's limitations, could design an equally fine bridge. But they would never have the opportunity. They would be compelled by the pressure of present circumstances to design a bridge with wider and fewer arches, and such a bridge in the nature of things could never look as well as Waterloo Bridge does.

We therefore arrive at the conclusion that if Waterloo Bridge is replaced by an entirely new structure no architect could, under the limitations he would have to comply with, design a bridge which would give us equal æsthetic satisfaction.

What the difficulties are can be realised by studying Sir Reginald Blomfield's design for the new Lambeth Bridge, which will, we think, convince anyone that the difficulties created by modern conditions render it impossible to produce an equally good æsthetic result as that possible a hundred years ago. We may take it that the widths of the spans of the arches of Lambeth Bridge were determined not by Sir Reginald Blomfield but by the engineering advisers of the London County Council, and the same factors would govern the design of a new Waterloo Bridge.

Here we confess our sympathies and our views are entirely with those who wish to preserve Waterloo Bridge as it is, because the practical reasons of those who advocate its removal do not seem to be sufficiently strong. If it could be proved that the present bridge stood in the way of greater commercial development and that a newer bridge would be a great boon and convenience to a large bulk of the population, we should support the London County Council's proposals, but as it is we hope they will recognise what we believe is the wish of the majority, that the bridge should be retained.

It is interesting and important to note that at this juncture the Ministry of Transport urges that bridges should be judged not alone from a practical but also from an æsthetic standpoint, and that an endeavour should be made to retain the beauty which is so marked a feature in our historic bridges, which are among the great historical features of every country.

It is all to the good that the Ministry of Transport should adopt the attitude they do in urging the importance of the æsthetic standpoint. We disagree with the policy of the Office of Works as shown by their treatment of Clopton Bridge at Stratford-on-Avon. There we believe the right course—assuming that no other position could be secured for a bridge across the Avon, and that the old bridge was totally inadequate for modern requirements—would have been to replace it by a good stone bridge instead of supplementing it by a ferro-concrete one close to the original structure, and totally out of harmony with it. Such a course may have its appeal to the antiquarian, but hardly to the architect who believes in the historical continuity and development of architectural design.

Notes and Comments.

The R.I.B.A. Conference.

The R.I.B.A. Conference is to be held in the interesting centres of Newcastle and Durham on July 8 to 11 at the invitation of the Northern Architectural Association. The headquarters of the conference will be the Old Assembly Rooms, Westgate Street, Newcastle, and it will be under the auspices of the R.I.B.A. and the Northern Architectural Association. All correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary, R.I.B.A. The programme includes, July 8, a Smoking Concert, 9th, the Inaugural Meeting Conference Lunch, a Trip down the River, Local Visits, Lord Mayor's Reception. On the 10th, Durham will be visited, the Mayor holding a reception. A visit will be made to the Cathedral, a University lunch, a visit to the Castle, Tea and a Conference Banquet will complete the day's entertainment. On the 11th, visits will be arranged to Alnwich Castle and the Roman Wall. The cost of such of these functions as are not free will be under £3. Members are, as usual, asked to say where they wish to secure accommodation, the tariff for which varies from 9s. to 11s. a head for bed and breakfast. Both Newcastle and Durham are centres of exceptional interest which are not too well known in London and the South of England.

The Louis Berger Scholarship.

The Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce send us particulars of the Louis Berger Scholarship which is of the value of £60, tenable at the Royal College of Art, London, and meant to cover the cost of a three months' course for the purpose of studying Decoration and Decorative Painting. The holder of the Scholarship must be a bona fide apprentice, student or craftsman, either engaged in or intending to follow the craft of painting and decorating and must not be under 18 or over 23 years of age. Every candidate is required to submit the following evidences of study, six sheets of drawings of which two must be from nature, two architectural drawings and two sheets in colour illustrating the historical development of colour decoration. Besides these, a sheet of lettering and a panel of painted Polychromatic ornament is required.

Selected candidates from those who fulfil the above tests successfully may be required to undergo a further test under examination conditions, and the whole of the "studies" must have been completed within two years previous to May 1 in the year the examination takes place and must be so certified by a responsible person.

Entry forms can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts.

The tests proposed are thorough and those who can satisfy them sloud have attained a fairly high standard of proficiency.

Ironmongers' Hall.

We have had the opportunity of seeing the new Hall of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers and can unreservedly congratulate both the Company and Mr. Sydney Tatchell on the admirable manner in which the requirements of a City Company have been met. Like most of the older Halls the new building is situated on back land reached by a narrow courtyard leading from the street, which often seems to give a building more interest than when its bulk forms a street frontage. The new Hall forms an L-shaped block with a pleasant little fountain court at the intersection of the two arms which is overlooked by the Court Dining Room and Clerk's Office. The building, which is Tudor in type, is cleverly detailed and admirably built. Every room has its individual interest and charm, the staircase and Livery Hall are both excellent. It is a building which, though it is new, yet carries the imagination back to the past history of the Company, and we feel that year by year it will more endear itself to the affections of the members of the Company. The Ironmongers have undoubtedly been wise in selling their former home in Fenchurch Street and still more wise by replacing it with a new and beautiful building which we shall fully illustrate within the next few weeks.

Is "Go as You Please" a Good Policy?

The builders who comply with their organisations' regulations as to the payment and working conditions of labour are often placed at a serious disadvantage as compared both with those members who have broken away and with speculative builders. The possibility of getting an extra ½d. an hour from the "free builders" means that the jobs of those who are loyal to their own organisations are depleted at inconvenient times. It would frequently pay the individual to give the extra money, as his standing charges would be lessened by a shortening of the time of erection. Yet if everyone gave way all advantages would be ended, and in all probability a general rise of wages would result, putting a still greater burden of difficulty on the building industry. Those who "go as they please" are, in fact, enabled to do so by the action of the federated employers, who are in the difficult position of those who work together for the common interest and see the advantages falling to those who remain outside. We have heard much discussion about the fairness or otherwise of the federated boycott of those who will not comply with the employers' agreement. We do not like the principle of boycotting, but at the same time it seems to be one of the only possible means of restraining men from a break away which might prove disastrous to a whole industry.

A Query as to a Principle.

"Keystone," the Journal of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, protests against an advertisement of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees in which applications are invited for the post of architect to the Council, applicants to state what salary they require. "Keystone" asks whether there is any difference between asking this question and asking what fee an architect would charge for carrying out a definite commission. We see one difference, which is that experience has resulted in a general concensus of opinion as to the proper payment of an architect's services in respect to a definite job, but there hardly seems to us to be any concensus of opinion as to what it may pay any man to ask for his full time and continual services. We think that the Union is quite wrong in objecting to the practice of advertising for an assistant and asking applicants to say what salary they require, because many men are in the position of being able to pay a sum of, say, £5 a week who could not afford £7. Why then should an architect have the trouble of eliminating the men he cannot afford to engage? We do not think any definite rule can be laid down in such matters. Two people have to come to an agreement, one to give a salary and the other to receive it, and though it may be sordid and commonplace to consider money, many have to do so. Besides, we do not think it possible to say that any man has the same definite value to everyone. A and B may be very nicely graded by the Union and may, on its rules, be worth the same salaries, yet to Y, A may be worth twice what B is, or *vice versa*. Again, it by no means follows that an assistant taken on at a lower salary to begin with may not in a very little time prove himself so valuable that he can ask for better terms. The value of any two men to one another cannot, in fact, be judged until they have worked together.

To go back to the question of an architect's salary. It would certainly be more dignified if the authorities at Stockton-on-Tees had invited applications for their post, possibly without naming salary, and had then interviewed the best applicants and asked them what salary would content them. But we cannot say that there is an absolute or fixed sum which is the right of the architect to the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. Obviously some salaries would be too small and some unreasonably large, but between these limits salaries might be fixed, the lower of which would satisfy some good man, while the higher only would satisfy another. The value of either would only be ultimately recognised as the result of the experience of employer and employed, and the application of set rules, therefore, seems to us to be impossible.

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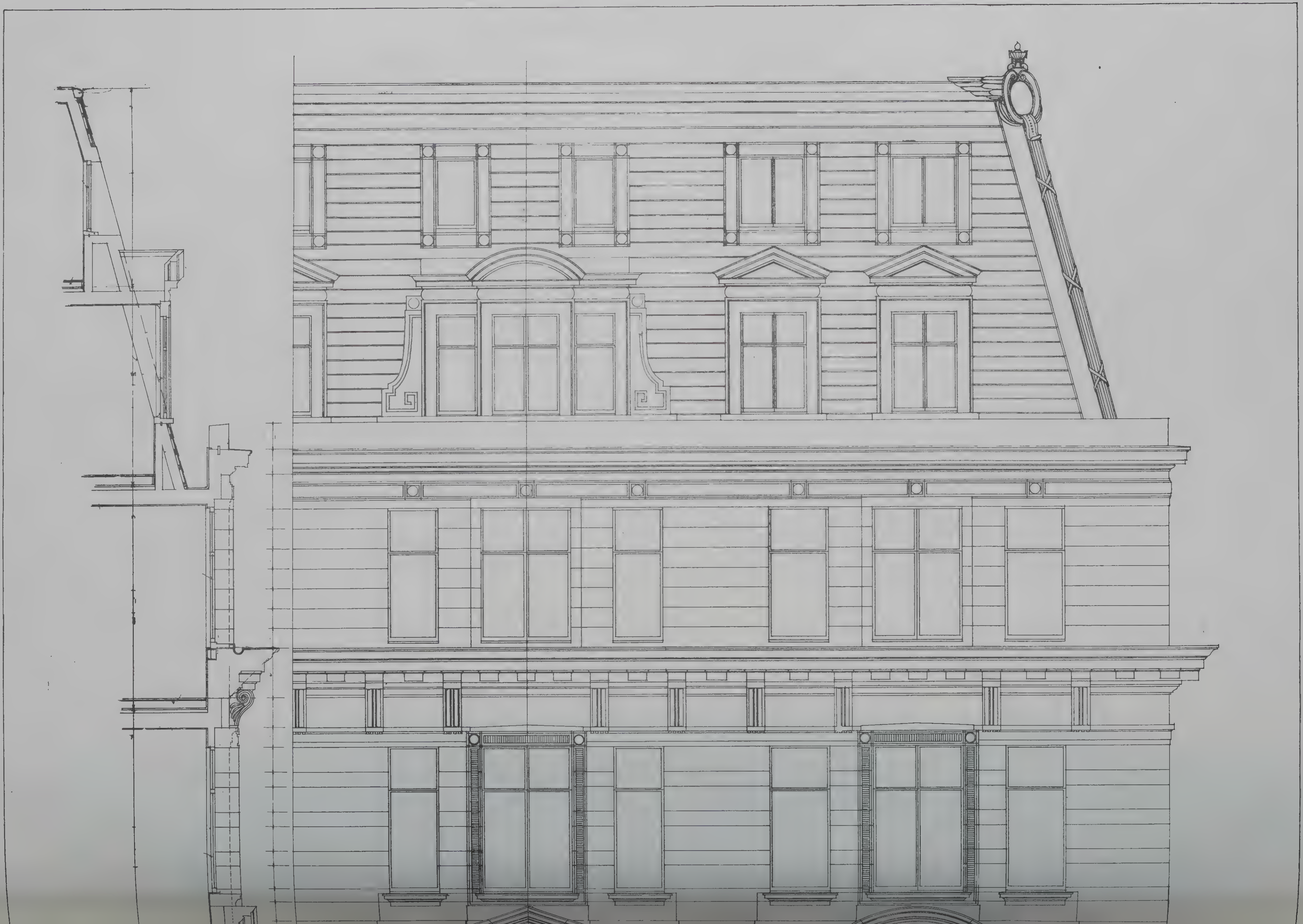

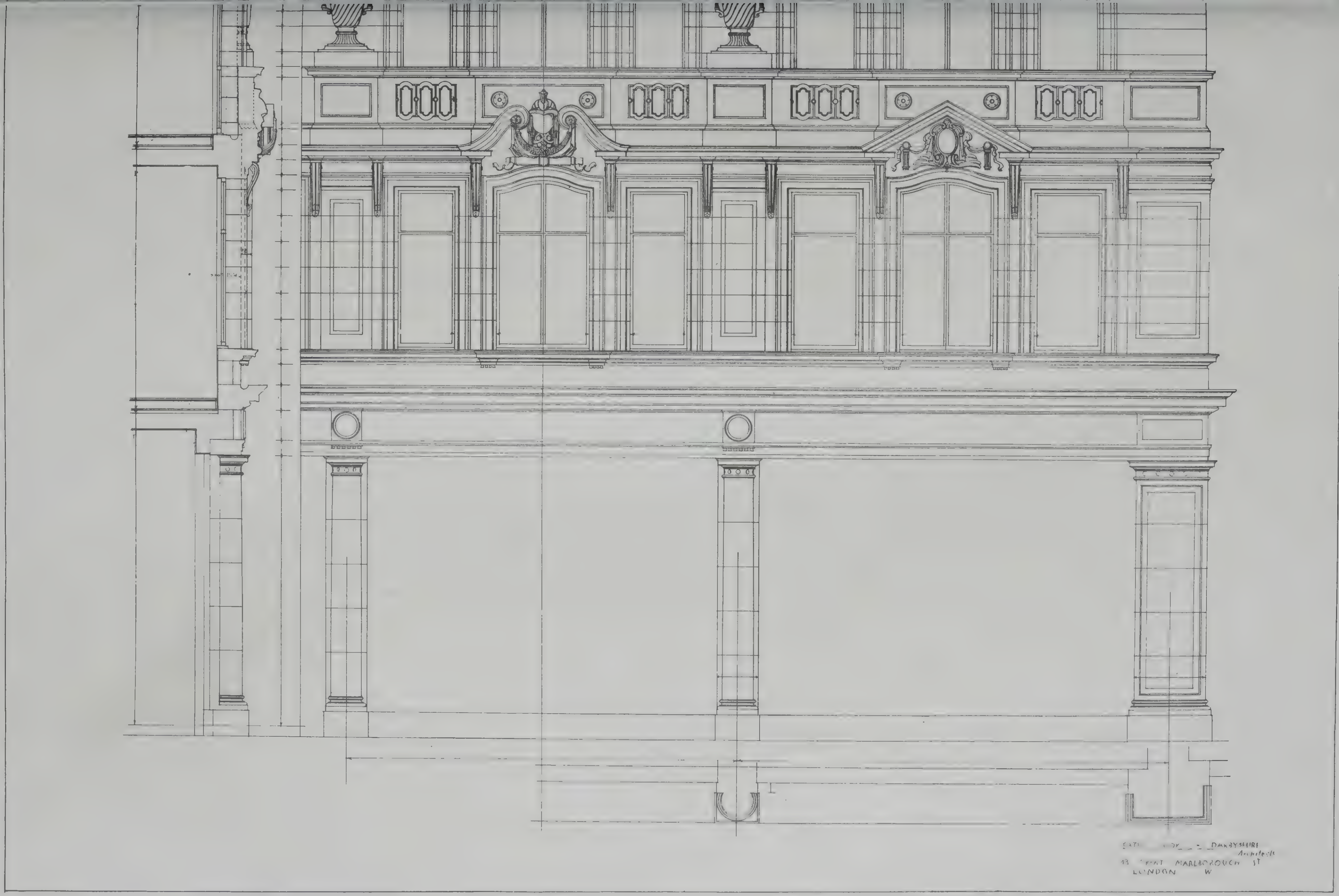

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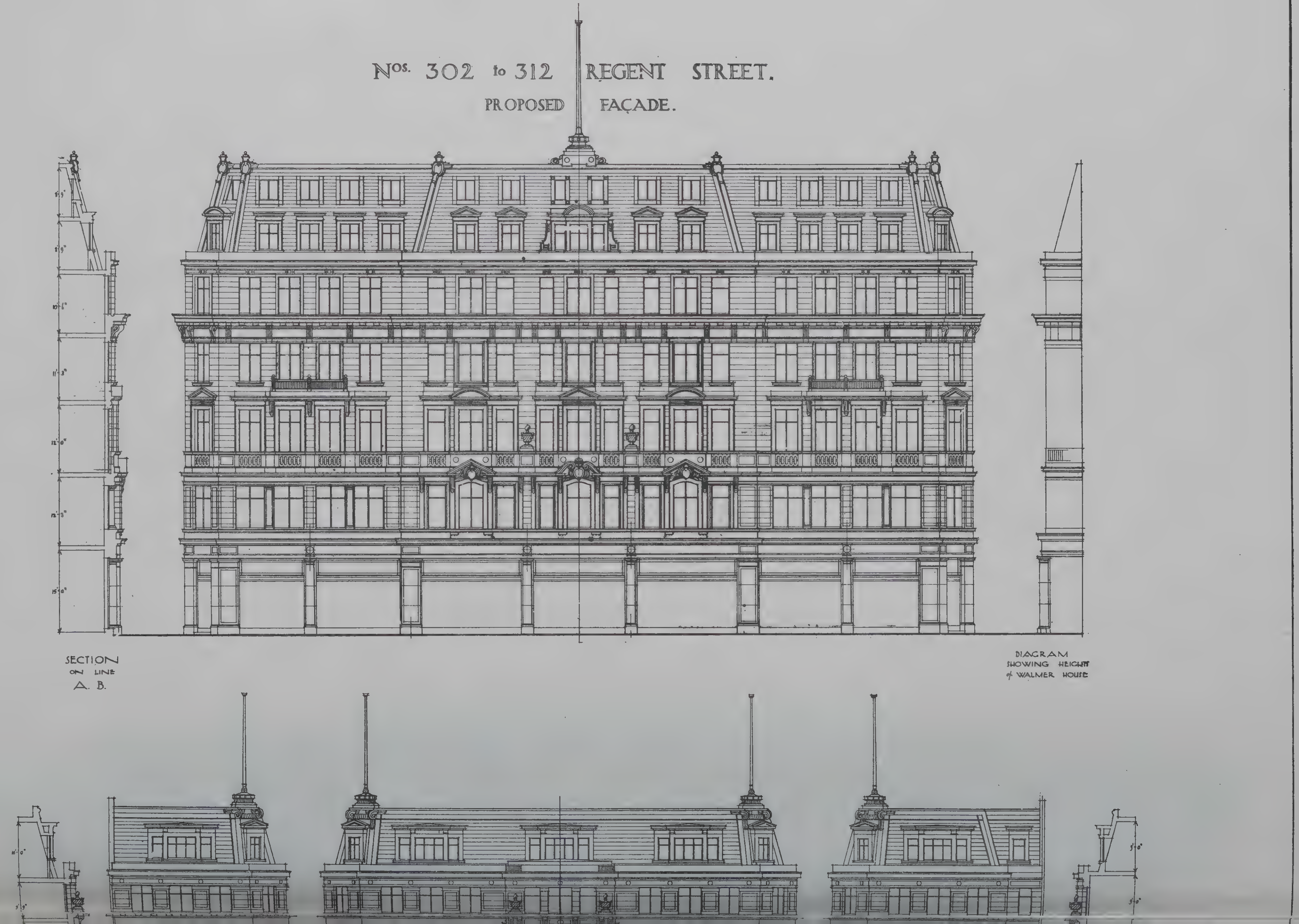

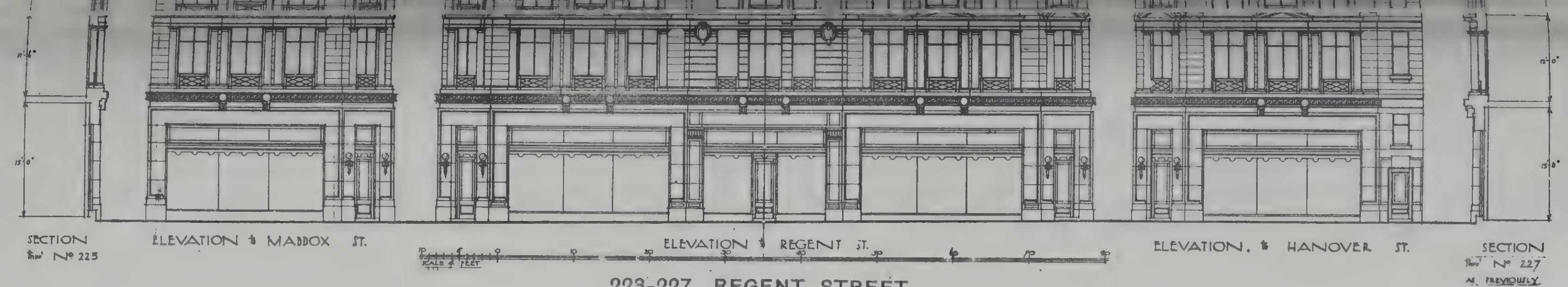

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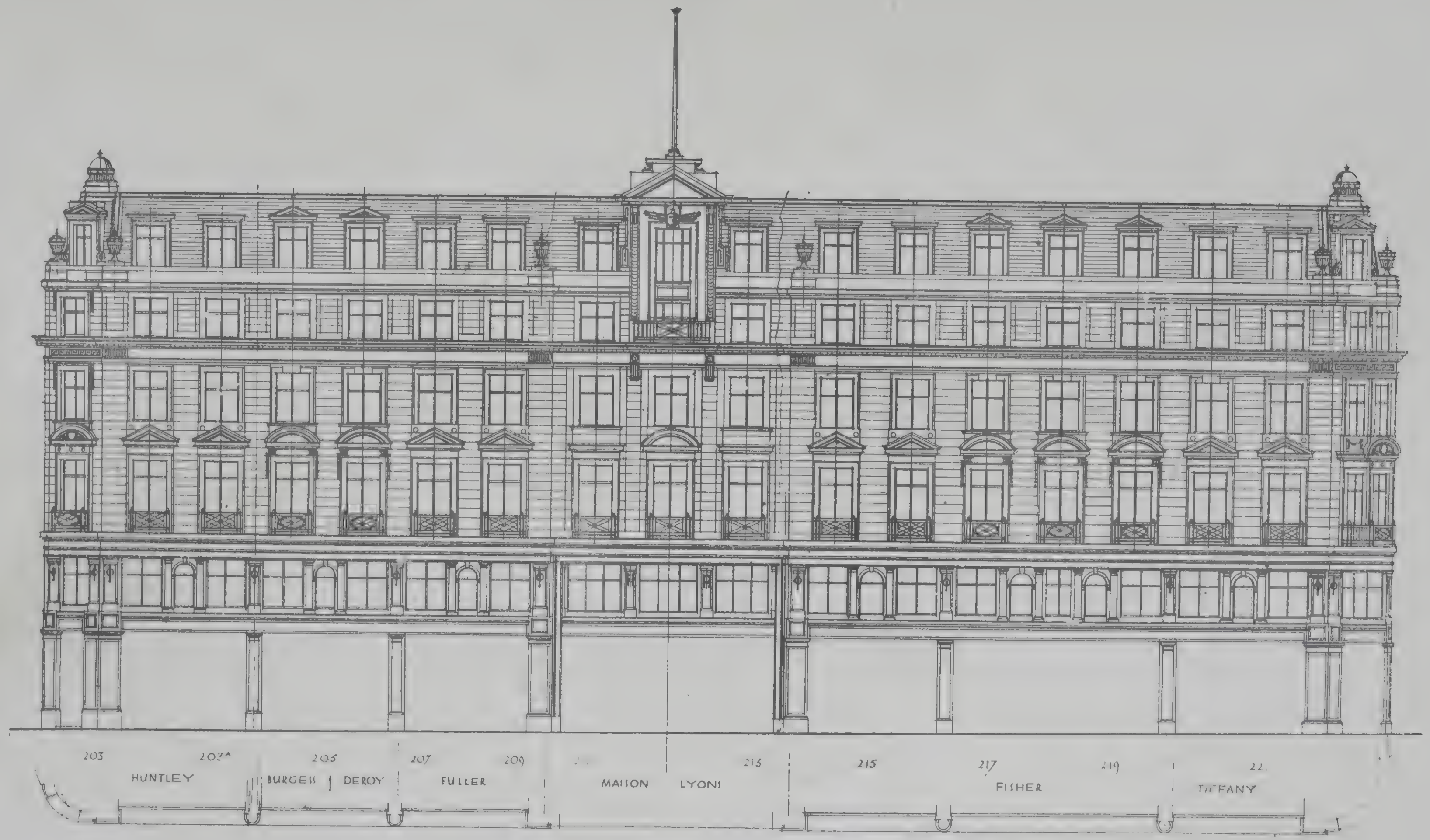

PLAN.

203-209 AND 215-221, REGENT STREET.

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NEW BUILDINGS, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

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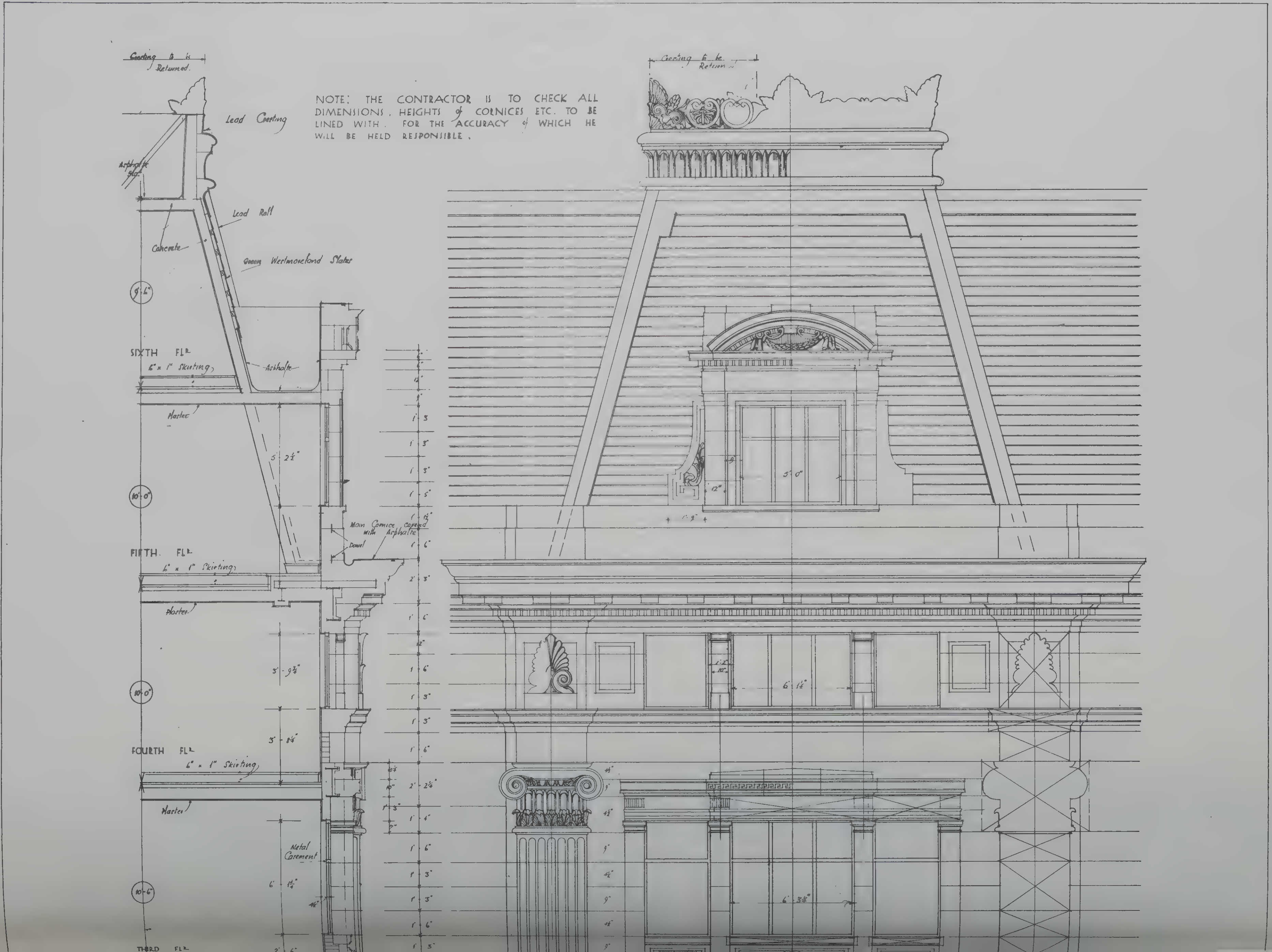
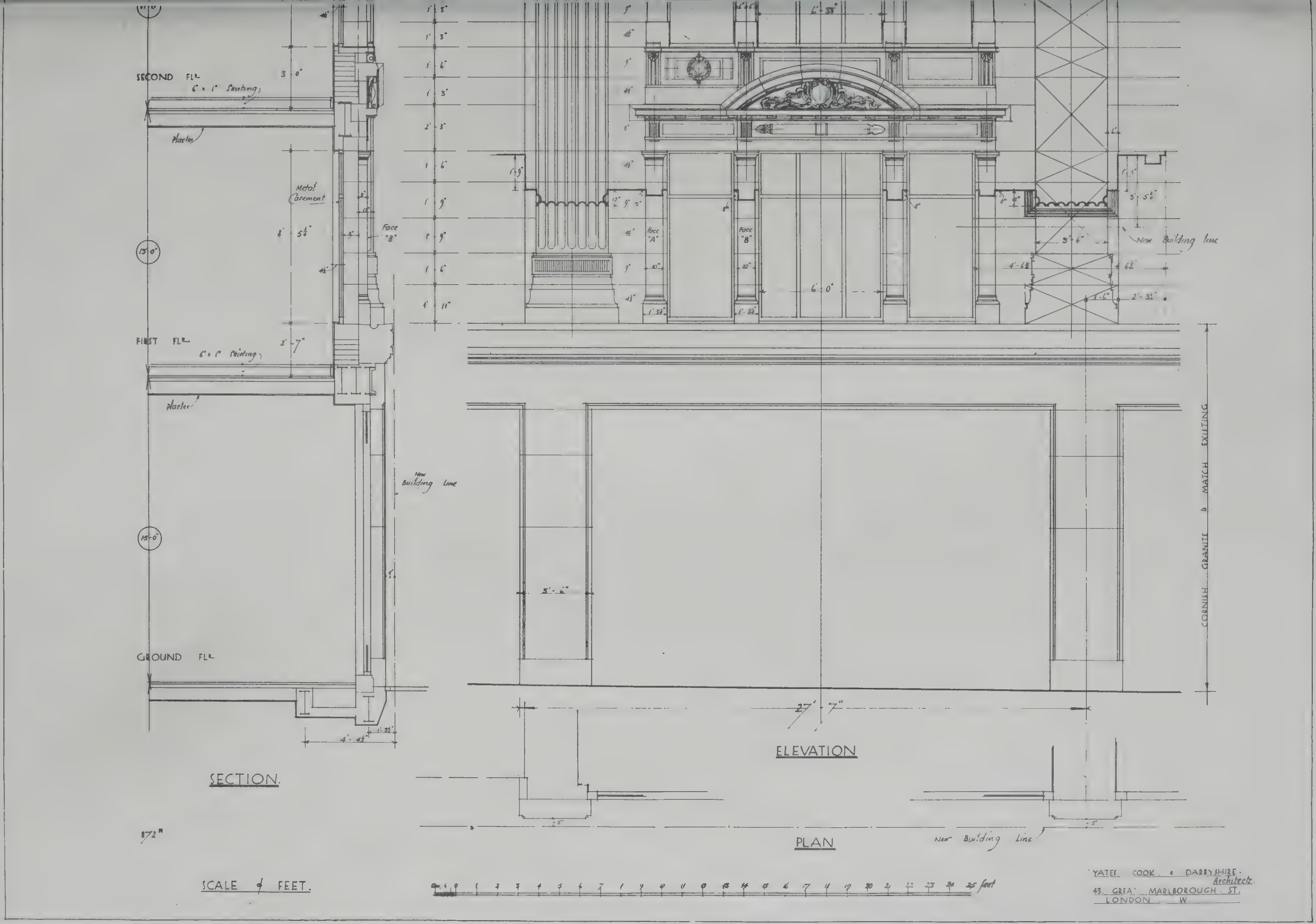

Casting to is Returned.
Lead Casting
NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS, HEIGHTS of CORNICES ETC. TO BE LINED WITH. FOR THE ACCURACY of WHICH HE WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.
Casting to be Return
Asphalte Flat
Lead Roll
Concrete
Green Westmoreland Slates
9'-6"
SIXTH FLR
6" x 1" Skirting
Asphalte
Plaster
5'-2½"
10'-0"
Main Cornice capped with Asphalte
Dowel
FIFTH FLR
6" x 1" Skirting
Plaster
3'-9¾"
10'-0"
3'-8¾"
FOURTH FLR
6" x 1" Skirting
Plaster
Metal Casement
6'-1½"
10'-6"
THIRD FLR
5'-0"
12"
1'-9"
6'-1½"
6'-3¾"



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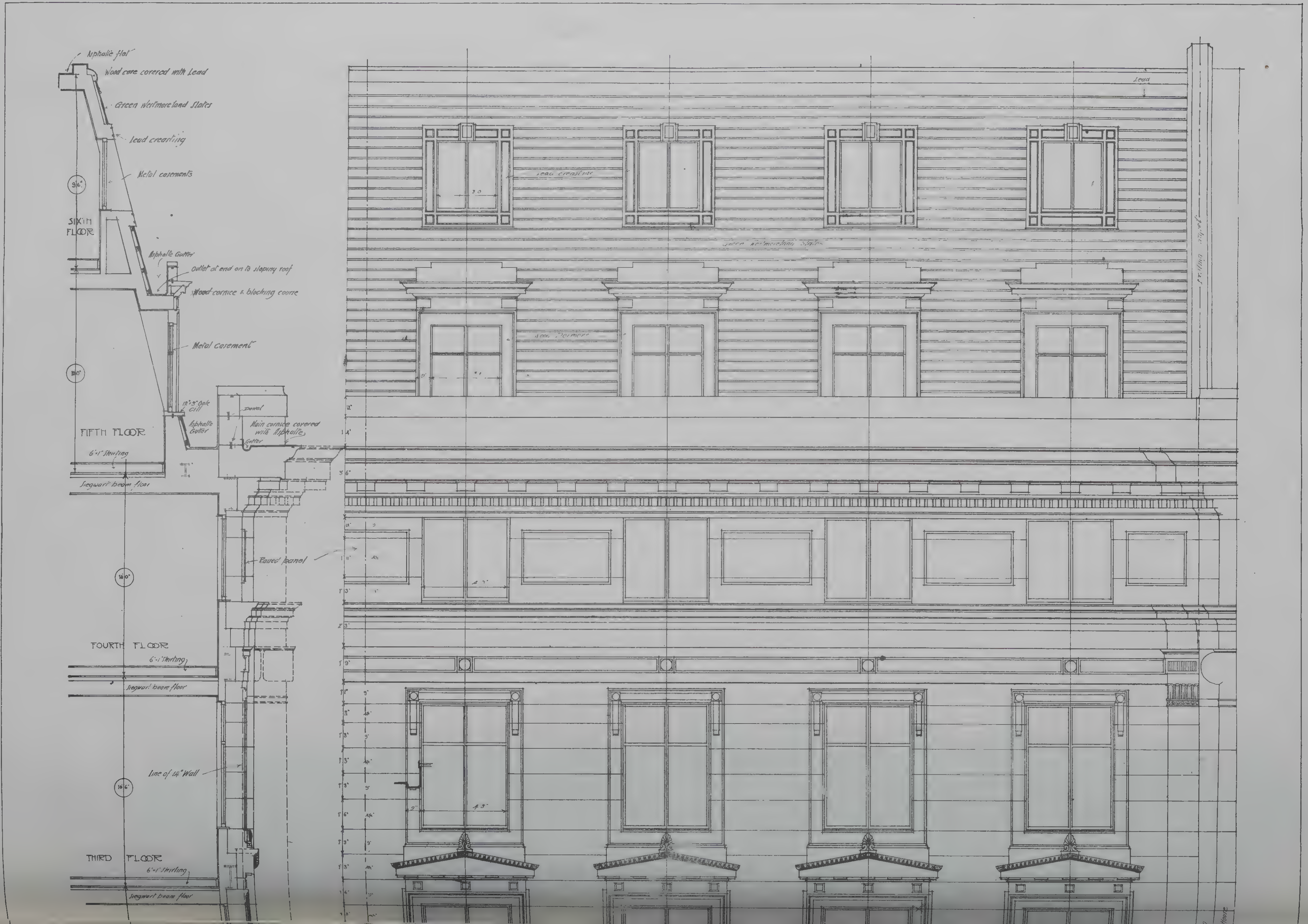
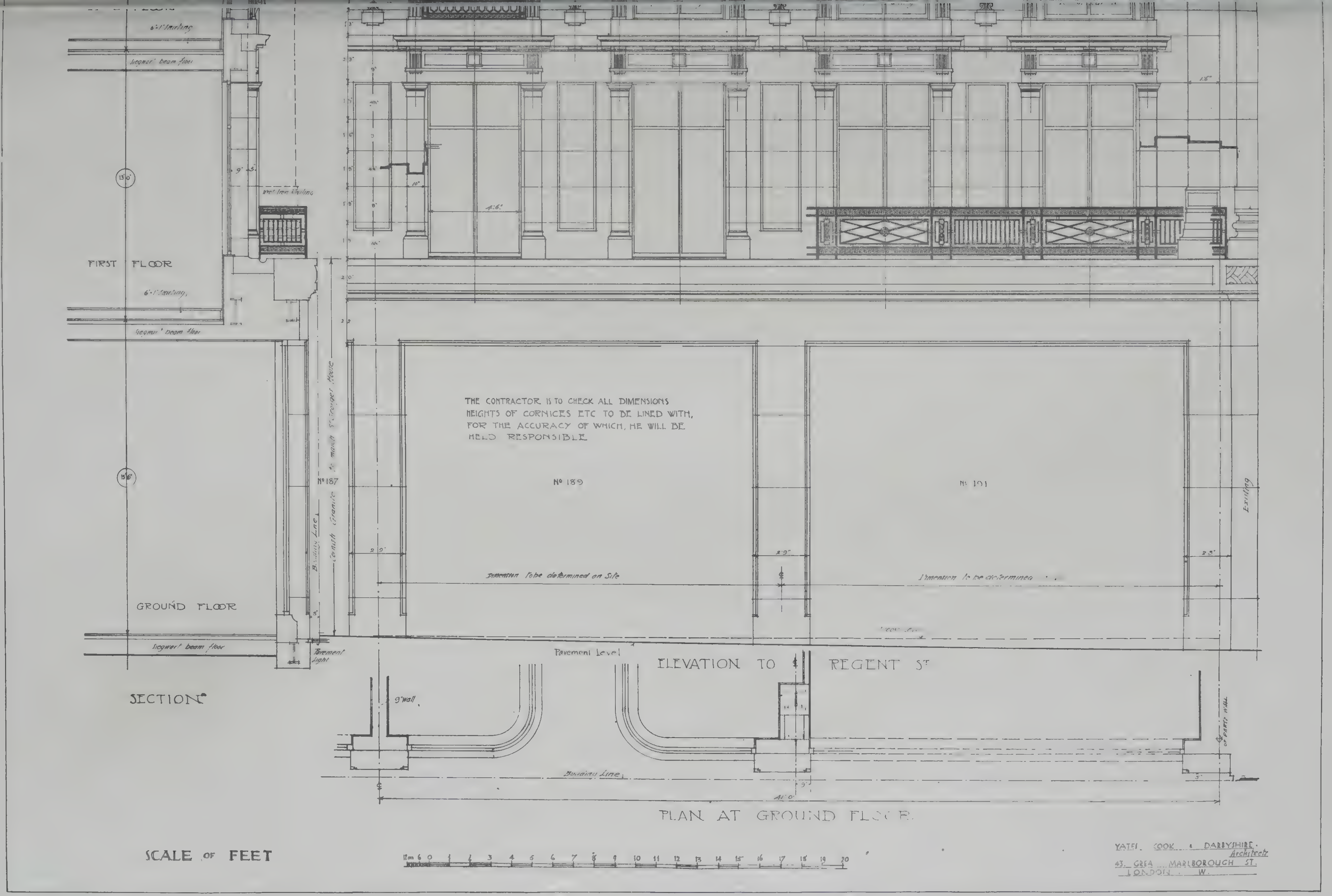

Asphalte flat
Wood core covered with Lead
Green Westmoreland Slates
lead creasting
Metal casements
9'6"
SIXTH FLOOR
Asphalte Gutter
Outlet at end on to sloping roof
Wood cornice & blocking course
Metal casement
10'0"
12"×5" Oak cill
Asphalte Gutter
Dowel
Main cornice covered with Asphalte
Gutter
FIFTH FLOOR
6'-1" Skirting
Siegwart beam floor
Raised panel
10'0"
FOURTH FLOOR
6'-1" Skirting
Siegwart beam floor
Line of 14" Wall
10'6"
THIRD FLOOR
6'-1" Skirting
Siegwart beam floor
Lead
Green Westmoreland Slates
Lead creasting
4'3"


6'-1" Ceiling
Siegwart beam floor
13'0"
9"
5"
Wrt Iron Railing
FIRST FLOOR
6'-1" Ceiling
Siegwart beam floor
15'6"
GROUND FLOOR
Siegwart beam floor
Pavement light
SECTION
Building Line
Cornish Granite to match St Georges House
Nº 187
4'6"
THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS HEIGHTS OF CORNICES ETC TO BE LINED WITH, FOR THE ACCURACY OF WHICH, HE WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE
Nº 189
Nº 191
Existing
2'9"
2'9"
2'3"
Dimension to be determined on Site
Dimension to be determined
Pavement Level
ELEVATION TO ℄ REGENT ST
9" wall
Building Line
41'0"
℄ of PARTY WALL
PLAN AT GROUND FLOOR
SCALE OF FEET
12 ins 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
YATES COOK & DARBYSHIRE. Architects
43. GREAT MARLBOROUGH ST.
LONDON. W.

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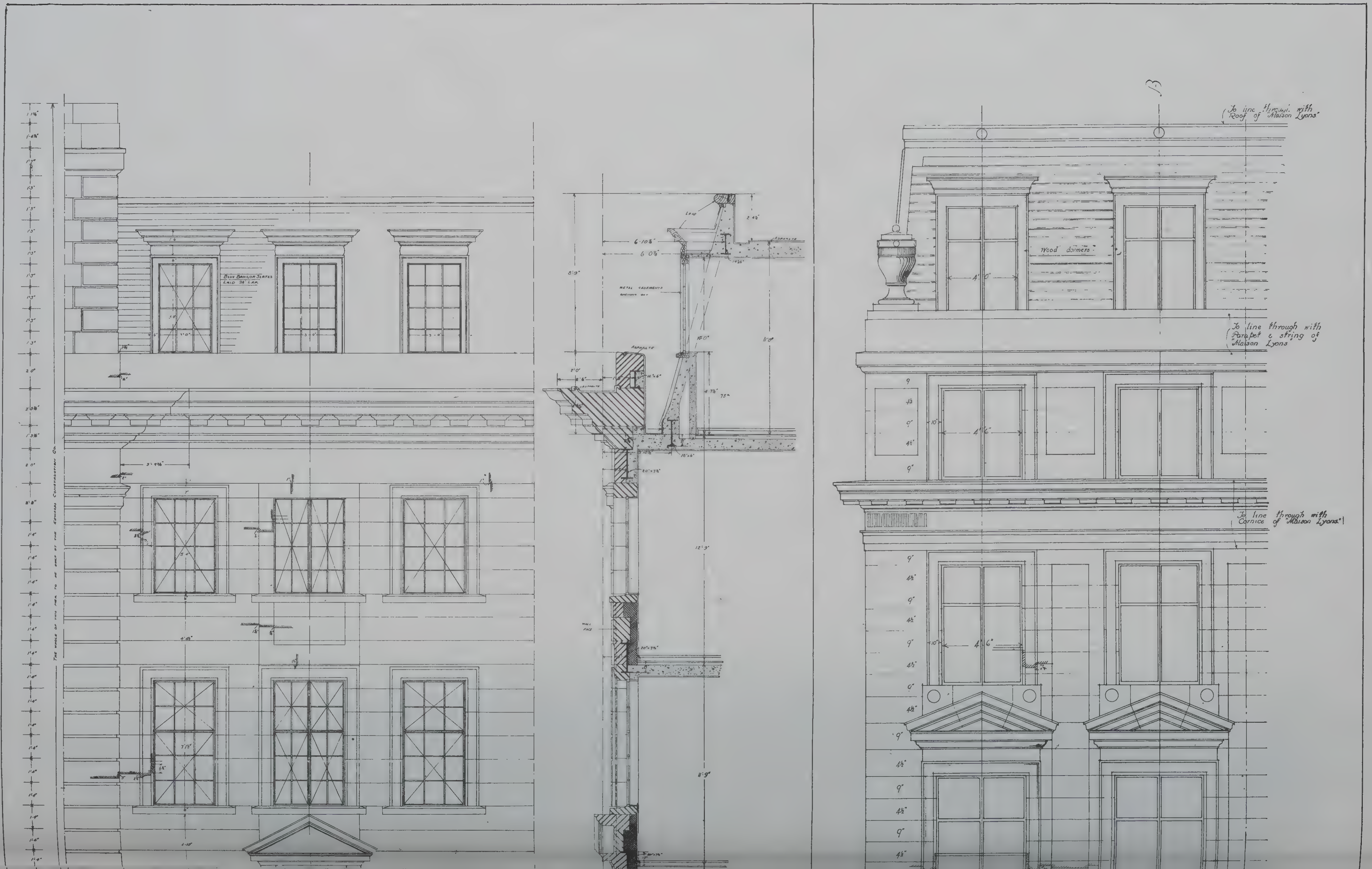
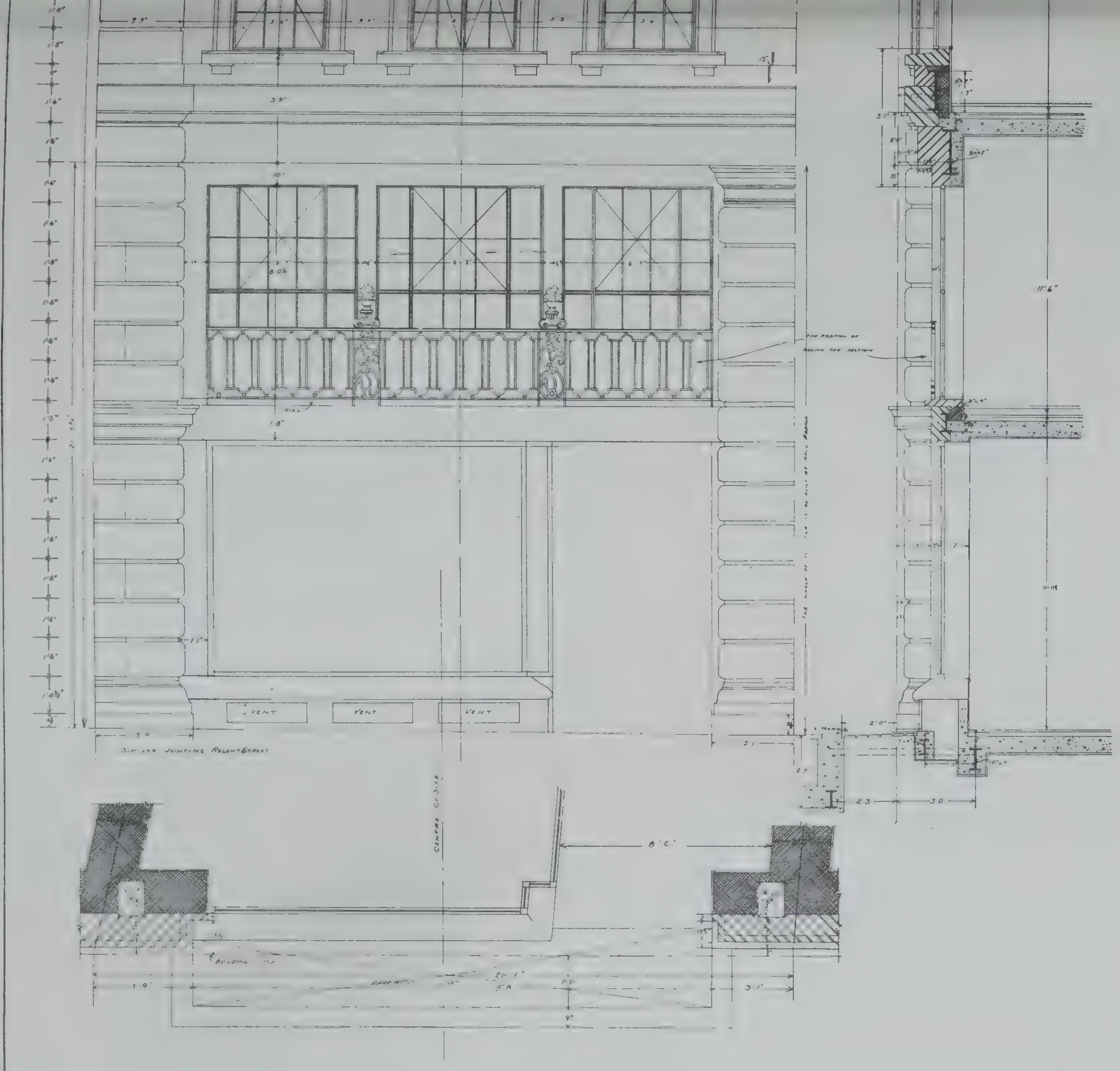
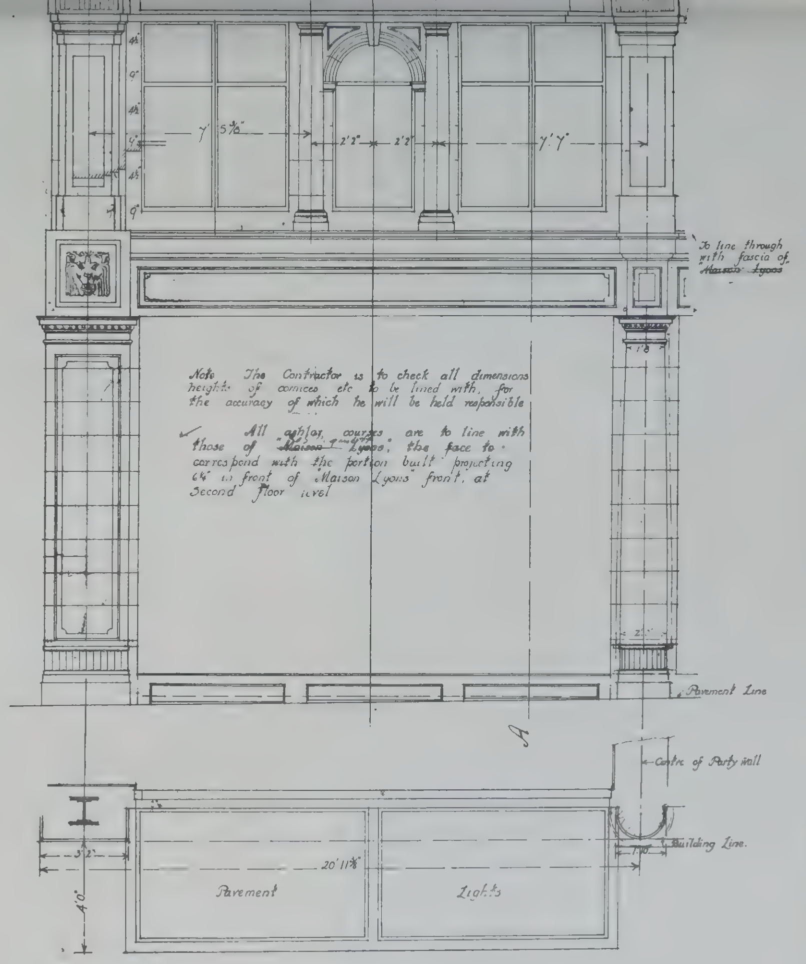

The whole of this pier to be built by the Edwards Construction Co.
Blue Bangor Slates Laid in Lap
Lead
Metal casements opening out
Asphalte
Asphalte
Asphalte
6·10⅜"
6 0⅝"
8'9"
2 4½"
10'0"
11'0"
12'9"
11'9"
2'0"
4'6"
4'0"
Wood dormers
To line through with Roof of "Maison Lyons"
To line through with Parapet & string of Maison Lyons
To line through with Cornice of "Maison Lyons"



92, REGENT STREET.

½" DETAIL OF ELEVATION FACING GLASSHOUSE STREET.


Note The Contractor is to check all dimensions heights of cornices etc to be lined with, for the accuracy of which he will be held responsible

✓ All ashlar courses are to line with those of ~~"Maison~~ Lyons", the face to correspond with the portion built projecting 6¼" in front of "Maison Lyons" front, at Second floor level

203, REGENT STREET.

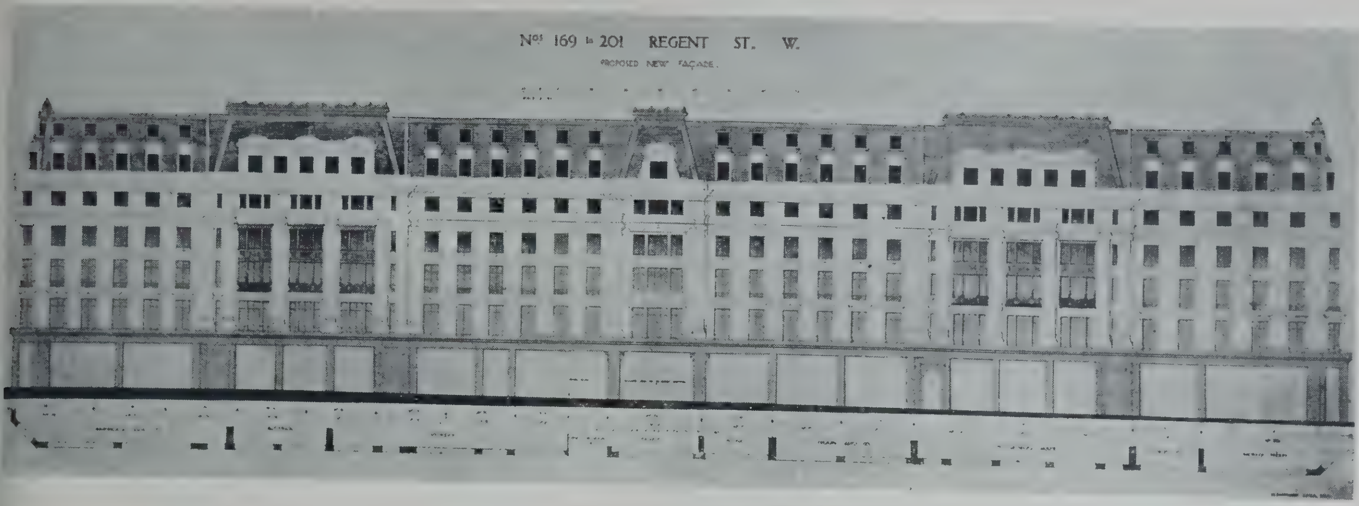
½" DETAIL OF ELEVATION.

"PHOTO-LITHO" Wm BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E.C.3

NEW BUILDINGS, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

YATES, COOK & DARBYSHIRE, ARCHITECTS.

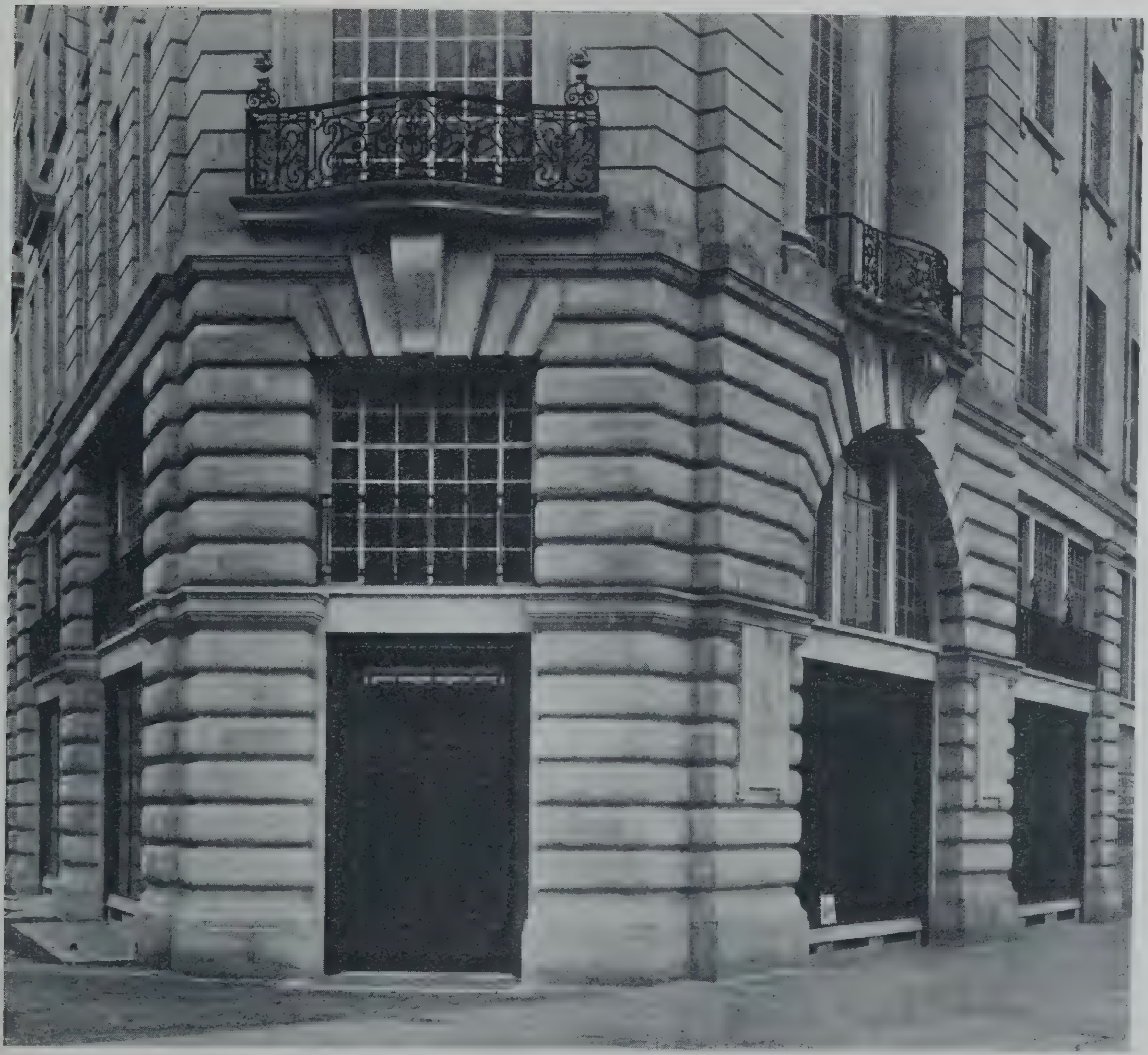
THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



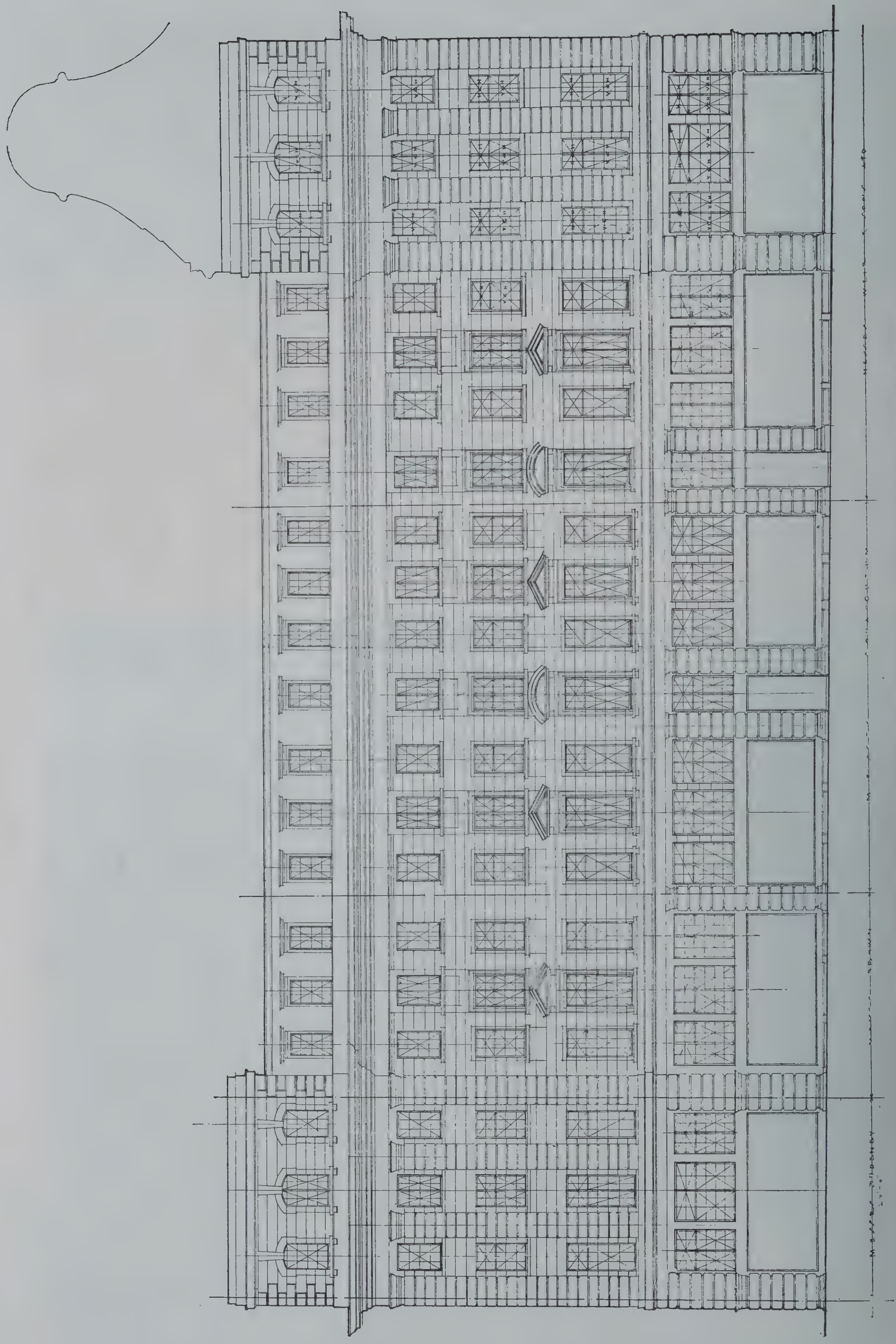
Nos. 169 to 201 REGENT STREET ELEVATIONS. Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, Architects.

Our Illustrations.

Nos. 302-312, 223-227, 203-209 and 215-221 REGENT STREET ELEVATIONS.
HALF-INCH DETAIL DRAWING OF CENTRE PAVILION, 302-312 REGENT STREET.
HALF-INCH DETAIL DRAWING, 185 REGENT STREET.
HALF-INCH DETAIL DRAWING, 189-191 REGENT STREET.
HALF-INCH DETAIL DRAWING, 203 REGENT STREET.
HALF-INCH DETAIL DRAWING, 92 REGENT STREET, FACING GLASSHOUSE STREET.
Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, Architects.



CORNER OF GLASSHOUSE—REGENT STREET.
Quadrant Elevation, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Architect.
Building and Glasshouse Street Elevation, Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, Architects.



GLASSHOUSE STREET—REGENT STREET ELEVATIONS. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, Architects.

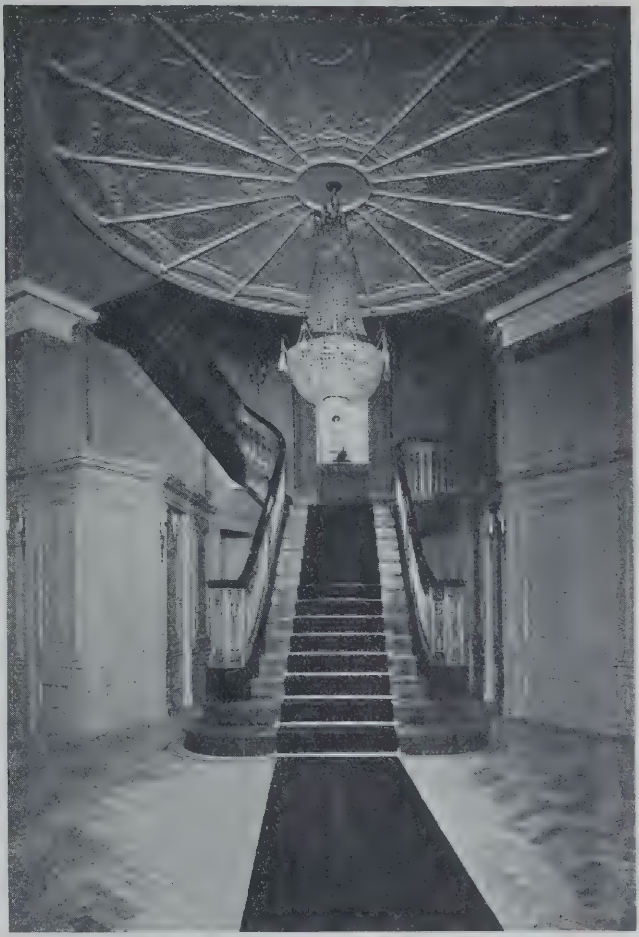
The Work of Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire in Regent Street.

We illustrate some of the work of Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, architects, in this issue. The review is onfined to their architectural activities of Regent Street.

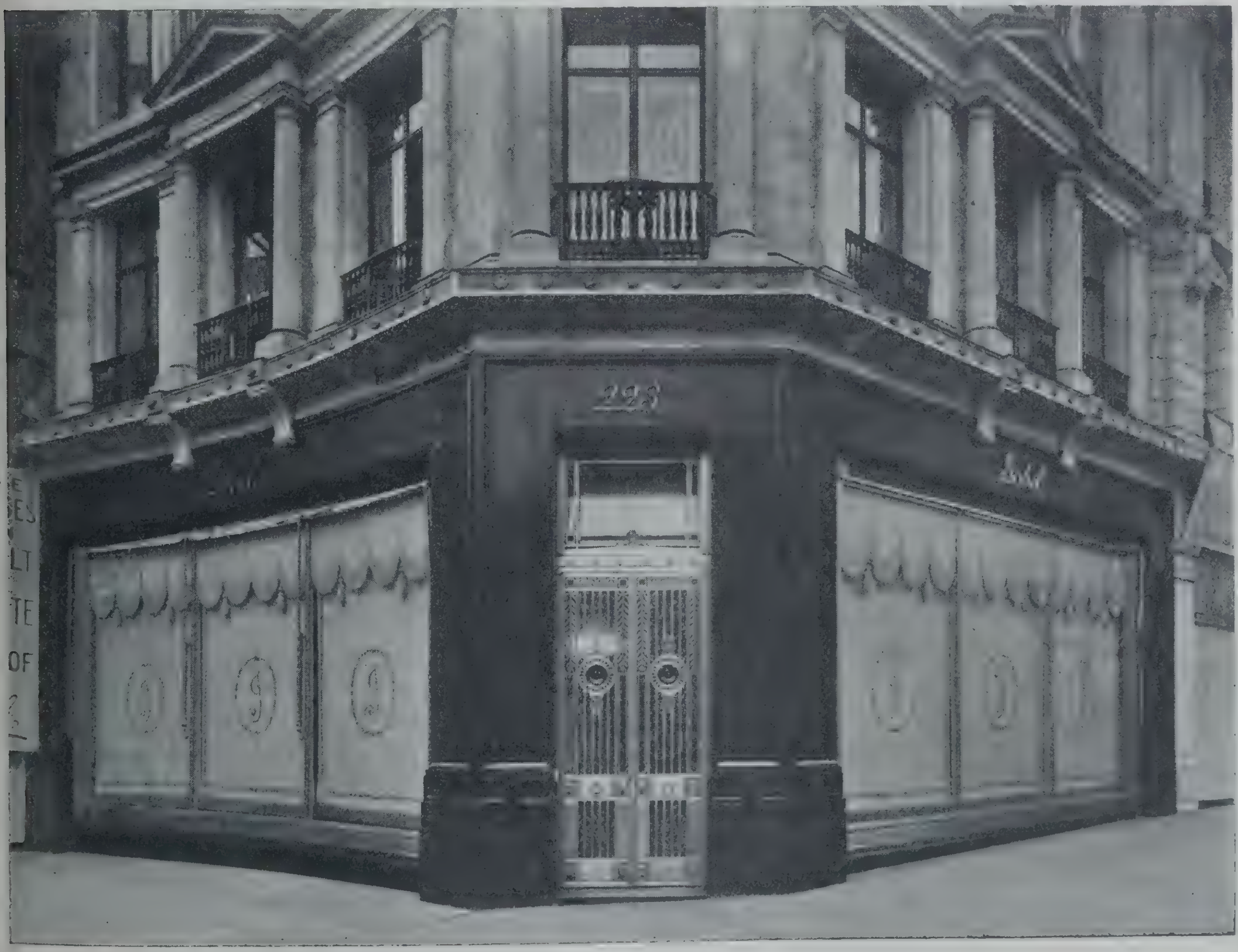
It was with the present rebuilding of this famous street hat these architects seemed to spring into prominence. By a happy combination of talent they have secured the onfidence of many clients. Messrs. Henry Tanner and Messrs. William Woodward & Sons have also carried out a arge amount of work in Regent Street.

All the architects who have secured architectural work either in Lower or Upper Regent Street have had to olve many complicated problems. Only very few have ad a free hand in which to exercise their abilities, and it will be found when the operations are completed that the buildings erected under the happier conditions of freedom will compare favourably with most buildings serving the ame purposes in any part of London.

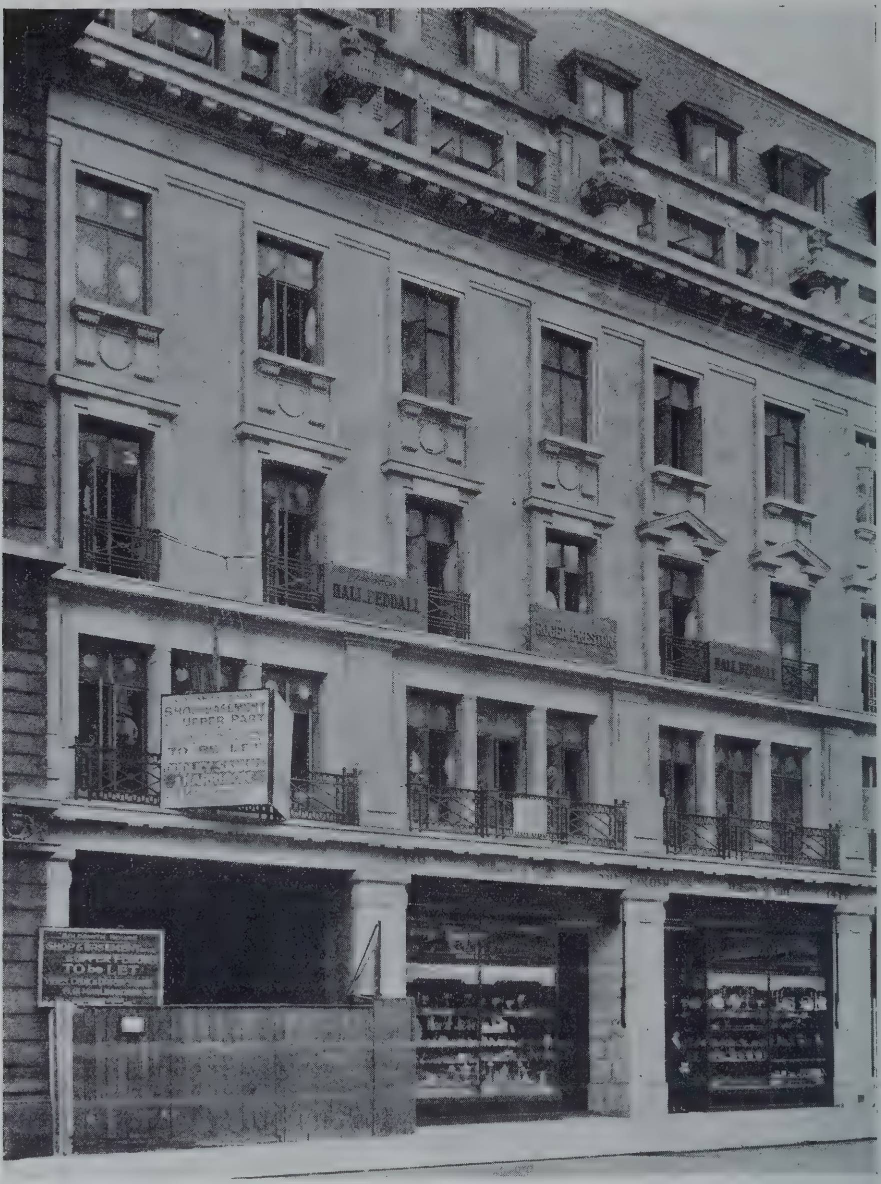
Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire have attacked their problems with enthusiasm backed by efficient organisation which has enabled them to meet their clients' requirements. They are now carrying out some of the new buildings in the Strand in addition to a considerable amount of domestic work carried out by Mr. Darbyshire individually. The ollowing are the principal sub-contractors who are employed in connection with many of the buildings :—Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., contractors, are to be dentified with Nos. 92 and 137-141 Regent Street, all of which are illustrated. Some other contractors employed nclude Messrs. O. P. Drever & Son, Ltd., Somerville & Co., Ltd., Thomas & Edge, Ltd., Bovis, Ltd., and Edwards Construction Co., Ltd. Messrs. Aston Construction Co., Ltd., with Messrs. Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. John Booth & Sons, have carried out a considerable amount of the constructional steel work. The patent floors have mostly been entrusted to Messrs. Diespeker & Co., who have also, with W. B. Simpson & Son, executed the tiling work. Messrs. Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., have been much



No. 223 REGENT STREET: INTERIOR VIEW.

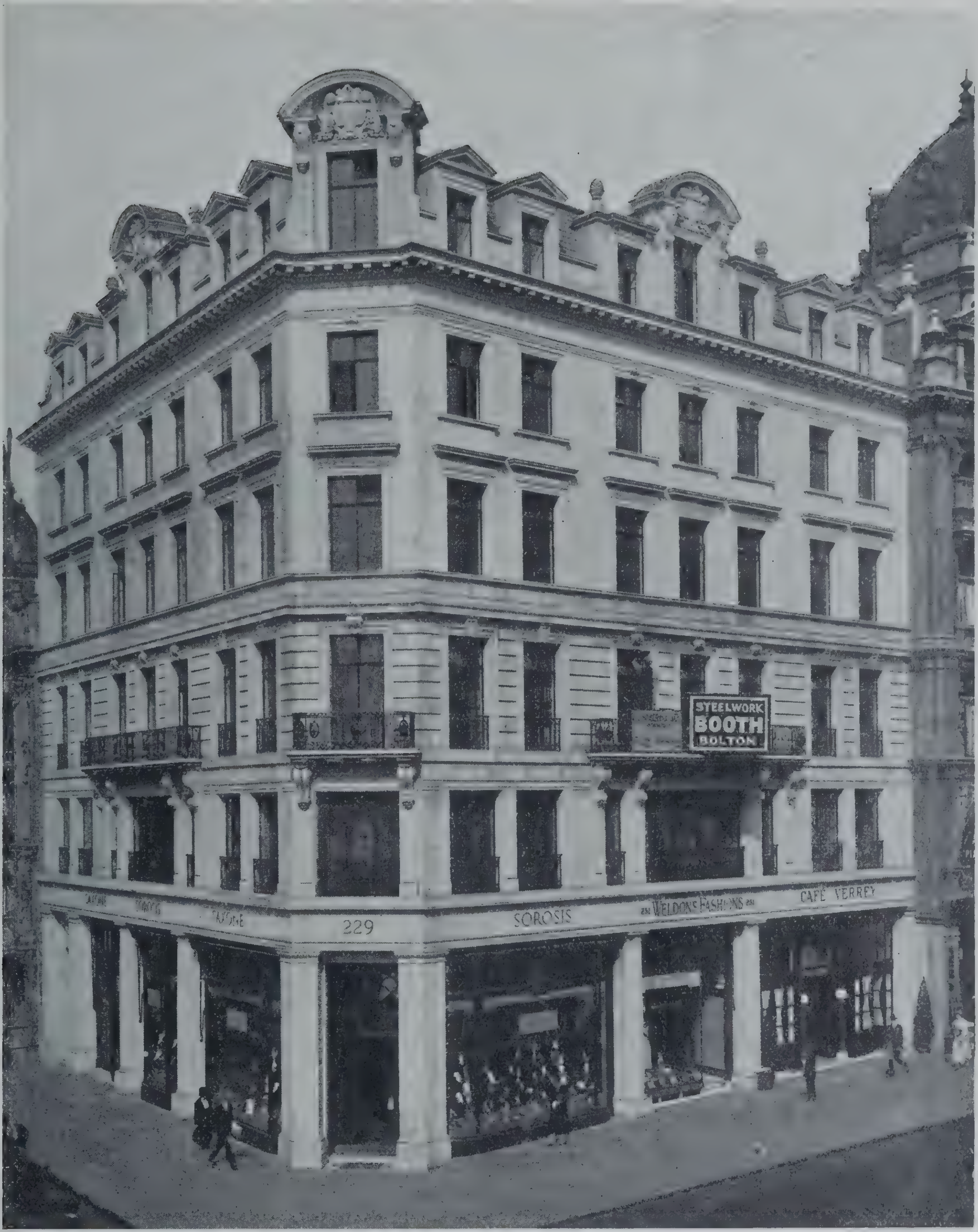


No. 223 REGENT STREET. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, Architects.



Nos. 137-141 REGENT STREET. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, Architects.

occupied in erecting many tasteful shop fronts and internal fittings. Messrs. Haskins & Bros., Ltd., have employed a well-known sculptor to prepare the casting models used in connection with Messrs. De Meisner. The whole of the bronze work of this shop front has been treated by a permanent green bronzing process. Messrs. E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., and The Bromsgrove Guild have carried out some of the other shop fronts. The stone work has been entrusted to Messrs. The United Stone Firms, Ltd., and Messrs. Frank Mortimer, Ltd., C. W. Courtney, Metropolitan Stone Co., Ltd., and others. Messrs. Mellowes & Co., Ltd., have supplied metal casements. Messrs. W. James & Co. and R. E. Pearce have also executed some orders in this connection. Messrs. Haywards, Ltd., with J. A. King & Co., Ltd., with Messrs. Geo. Wright, Ltd., have executed contracts for pavement lights in connection with the lantern lights. Messrs. William Morris & Co., Ltd., have done considerable work in the street as well as a considerable amount of art-bronze ornamentation. Messrs. Caston & Co., Ltd., have carried out wrought iron balconettes, cornice railings, staircases, balustrades, W.I. window grilles and bronze door grilles. J. L. Emms has had an opportunity to exhibit craftsmanship of a high quality in some of the cast lead work used. Messrs. Macfarlane Electrical Co., Ltd., have supplied and installed many electric lighting plants. Messrs. Cecil Cooper & Co., Ltd., Abercrombie & Sons Ohms, Ltd., and Tredegars, Ltd., have also carried out electrical contracts. Messrs. Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., have executed some characteristic art metal work of the quality associated with this long established business Messrs. Martyns were responsible for the decorative worl to ceilings and walls on the first floor and staircase and t the ceiling only on the ground floor of Madam Isobels, 22 Regent Street. The modelling is all in low relief and th finished colours are grey for the walls and cream for th ceilings. A feature on the staircase is a couple of figur panels. While not following closely any particular styl the work was designed as a background to Empire an Regency furniture and hangings. Messrs. Marryatt & Scott with the Express Lift Co. have executed man contracts in Regent Street in connection with the work o Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, architects. The sanitar work and fittings for these architects has been execute by Messrs. George Jennings and B. Finch & Co., wh carried out the ventilating and supplied the sanitary fitting for the Westminster Bank, Ltd., 239 Regent Street, an part of the sanitary fittings contract for Messrs. Jays an the Café Royal under Messrs. Henry Tanner, architects they also supplied sanitary fittings to No. 195 Regen Street. Messrs. John Blaikie & Sons, Ltd., of 24 Fitzro Square, London, W.1, have carried out a considerabl portion of the heating and sanitary work for the building of Regent Street. The heating systems have been lo pressure hot water, and in some cases fitted with thei own speciality the "Ideal" accelerator. Messrs. Joh Blaikie & Sons, Ltd., specialise also in the application of o fuel for central heating boilers. They are the sole Britis Concessionaires for the "Cuenod" system. Considerabl



No. 229 REGENT STREET. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, Architects.

business is being done in this system, and it is specially applicable to buildings in Regent Street where bunker space is of much value. The boiler house can be cut down to a minimum if oil fuel is adopted. It is interesting to note that this oil burner can be fixed to any existing plant, and does not require to have any special boiler. Messrs. J. H. Nicholson & Co., Ltd., and The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., with Messrs. Mumford, Bailey & Preston, Ltd., also are executing some heating installations. Messrs. Stuarts Granolithic Co. have supplied their artificial stone steps in No. 92 Regent Street. Messrs. The Marble Mosaic Co., Ltd., have laid their terrazzo paving in a number of buildings in the street. Asphalte work has been executed by Messrs. Thos. Faldo, Ltd, Engert & Rolfe and Messrs. The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co.

New Catalogues.

Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., of Abbey Works, Northampton, and Janus Works, Battersea Bridge Road, London, S.W.11, the well-known makers of door springs, casement fittings, etc., have just issued a new illustrated catalogue. Well printed on excellent paper with illustrations, dimensions and prices clearly printed in its 36 pages, it is interesting from cover to cover.¶ Two unique testimonials are printed—one giving particulars of a door spring which had been in use for one hundred years, and the other stating "we have four shop doors which have been swinging for about fifty years" and asking for new revolving pins and rollers: undoubtedly two very valuable testimonials of the work turned out; and the firm are rightly and naturally proud of the fact. On application to either address Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens will gladly post a copy.

Messrs. T. C. Jones & Co., Ltd., of Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12, send us a copy of their G.12/25 Hand and Machine Tool Catalogue. Consisting as it does of over 480 pages, one would almost imagine that nearly every available engineering tool was described and illustrated, to meet the needs of engineers and contractors, but Messrs. Jones write us "this list, though fairly representative of the requirements of small hand and machine tools, transmission appliances, etc., is constantly being added to, and delivery from stock can usually be had of all types." An index of 8 pages gives fullest possible details and every page is well illustrated, giving plainly dimensions and prices. A copy will be forwarded on receipt of trade or professional card.

Correspondence.

Old Delabole.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—Referring to your issue of June 5, and the editorial matter on pages 404 and 405, concerning the illustrations of "Bosmovah" and "Tregilly." We should like to point out a slight error which consists of the fact that in each case where Old Delabole slates are referred to, the word "Old" is spelt with a small "o." This, of course, gives one the impression that the slates used on these two houses are old slates, which, of course, is not at all correct; the word "old" where it occurs in the name "Old Delabole" should in each case be spelt with a capital "O," the slates being "Old Delabole" slates from the Old Delabole Quarries which have been in conditional working for the last 370 years.

It is the quarries that are old, not the slates.

We should be greatly obliged if you would kindly correct this by reference in the next issue.—Yours, etc.,

Setchell and Sons, Ltd.

[We regret this error.—Ed.]

"Delayed Reforms."

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—The writer of your article on "Delayed Reforms" seems uneasy about many things, but if he had applied himself to showing the admirable efficiency of the R.I.B.A. system of dealing with competitions, he would have been on surer ground than in pointing out possible reforms in it which, at the best, would need very delicate handling in order not to endanger the good results that have been secured. Possible reforms are obvious enough, but they are best secured by the gradual process of development. A Court of Appeal might easily destroy the confidence of the public in a system which has served them even better than it has served the architectural profession, which is saying a good deal. It is true that cases occur in which some competitor feels, whether rightly or wrongly, that he has cause for complaint, but such cases are relatively few, and in the vast majority of instances the assessors discharge a very difficult office with very sound results—results, indeed, that fully justify the confidence with which the competitors accept them as judges. Surely everyone who thinks about it must agree that the conduct of the average competition by the average assessor is extraordinarily sound and successful as compared with similar cases in the time before the Competitions Committee came into being. The whole thing was under review by that Committee lately, and the general body of members adopted its conclusions practically unaltered.

As regards the effective value of the library, and the safe keeping of its treasures, about which the writer of your article has so much doubt, I can only say that he might have found in his Journal indications that the matter has been under study for some time past. Complete sketch plans for rebuilding the main block of No. 9, in order to secure adequate accommodation for the library, were made more than a year ago by direction of the House Committee, supplemented by members of the Literature Committee, but they were held over in consequence of developments in another direction about which a statement will probably be made very soon. Further, the question of a possible club is no new one; a Committee of the R.I.B.A. has it under consideration at the present time, and plans are actually in course of preparation, but it is generally advisable to be very discreet when questions involving premises are dealt with! Even in the time of Sir John Simpson's Presidency, an extraordinarily interesting proposal was considered, and dropped as being too formidable, but nothing was said of it at the time.

There need be no fear that Registration will stand in the way of other activities of the R.I.B.A. The matter has been handed to an *ad hoc* Committee, which meets at Bedford Square, and it interferes not at all with the general work.

There is always room for suggestions and fair criticism, but certainly there has been no slackness in the matter of competitions, or in that of premises suitable for housing the Library. Housing and town planning, professional practice, ancient light, London Building Acts, exhibitions, relations with Allied and Provincial Societies, education, examinations and very many others are things in which a great deal of effective work has been done—to say nothing about Waterloo Bridge and the City churches—and I cannot feel that the R.I.B.A. has a bad record. Certainly, within my own memory, its prestige and influence have grown enormously.—Yours, etc.,

Arthur Keen,
Hon. Secretary, R.I.B.A.

[We disagree with the first paragraph of Mr. Keen's letter, but are glad to hear what he says on other points.—Ed.]

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

June 19, 1875.

Palestine Exploration.

According to the report read at the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, nearly the whole of the south country, including Philistia, is now completely triangulated. Since the last anniversary meeting, 1,500 square miles had been added to the map. The survey had not been confined, however, to map making. Among the more important identifications arrived at or confirmed by Lieutenant Conder are those of the hill of Hachilah, the rock of Maon, Zanoah, Aral, Maarath, Chozeba, Beth, Zetho, the Levitical city of Debir, the Cave of Adullam, the tower of Ader, the forest of Hareth, the wood of Ziph, the altar of Ed, the ford of Bethabara, &c. During the spring alone 1,000 square miles have been surveyed, and 1,067 local names—a very large number of them previously unknown—have been collected. In his last letter, Lieutenant Conder reports thirty new identifications, although it must be understood that this kind of investigation is over and above the real work of Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener, which is the great map of Palestine. Two of the most valuable discoveries of the year are due to M. Clement Ganneau. The first is that of the boundary of Gezer. He had found *in situ*, and absolutely for the first time, the actual inscriptions which marked the limits of a Levitical city. There are two of these carved on the rock, in Greek and square Hebrew, pointing, probably, to the time of the Maccabees. They contain the word Gezer precisely as written in the Bible. Casts of the inscriptions have been sent to England, and a full account of the discovery will be found in M. Ganneau's new book, which may be looked for this autumn. The fact that the place is still called Tell Jezer is a further illustration of the vitality of the Bible names. The second discovery is that of the city of Adullam. The name had been found and the place visited by M. Ganneau in 1871, and again in 1874. It was first mentioned in Captain Burton's "Unexplored Syria." Lieutenant Conder has now, acting on M. Ganneau's information, visited and examined the site of the course of the survey. The identification of Ed, mentioned but once in the Bible, but belonging to the earliest Hebrew history, was next adverted to. The total area already surveyed is 4,430 square miles, leaving 1,500 to be still filled in, to which must be added the reconnoissance of the Negeb, or south country, to complete the survey of Western Palestine. It is confidently reported that a map of the whole country this side of Jordan will be brought to England in the autumn of 1876 and given to the world a year later, on a scale of an inch to the mile. The total income of the Fund last year was 4,179*l.* 18s. 11d. The cost of the expeditions in Palestine has been 3,500*l.*, and the heavy debt with which the year commenced has been already cleared off.

Book Note.

"Hotel Guide Book, 1925." Published by the I.A.H.R
Price 6d.

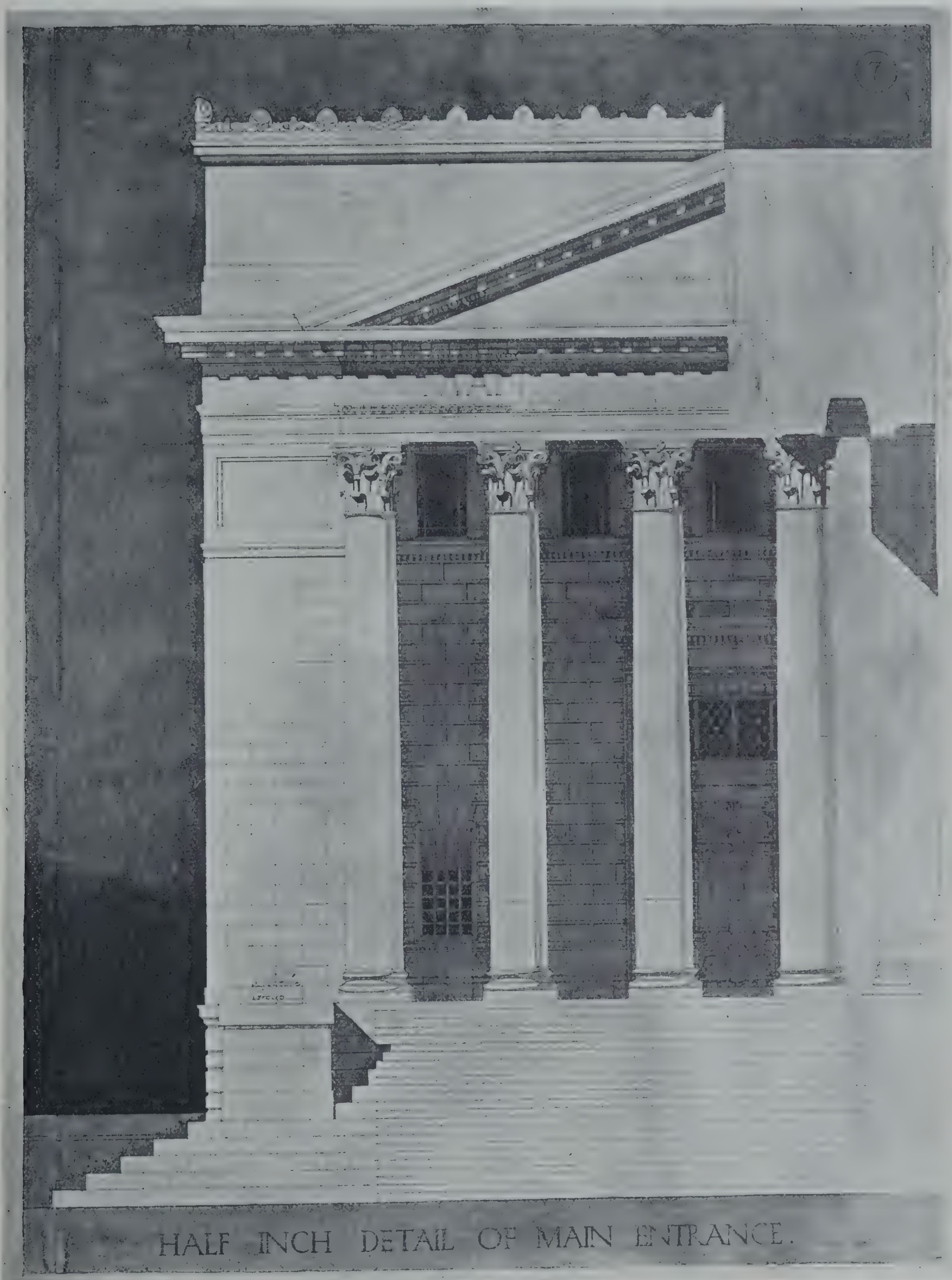
A small booklet has been sent us containing a comprehensive list of hotels and restaurants of Great Britain. Many lists are published in various forms and arrangements, but it would be difficult to find a more convenient form than the one adopted by the Incorporated Association of Hotels and Restaurants. The first section of the booklet is given up entirely to London. The list includes seventy-seven hotels and restaurants, in each case the accommodation prices, with the meal tariffs, are quoted, so that those who are obliged to estimate their expenses before travelling can accomplish a very fair calculation.

Bloomsbury Property Sale.

Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden are offering for sale by auction on Thursday, June 25, 1925, at the London Auction Mart, 155 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, at 2.30 o'clock, Room A, valuable freehold property in Bloomsbury, namely, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Hart Street, No. 1 Barter Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Silver Street, and No. 2 Bury Street. This property will either be sold as one block or in eight lots. Bloomsbury is being reconstructed and modernised, and with this spirit very much in evidence the above property should be an attractive investment.

Boyle's latest Patent "Air-Pump" ventilators have been applied to Linton Colliery baths, Ashington, Northumberland. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle and Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

Manchester Art Gallery Competition.



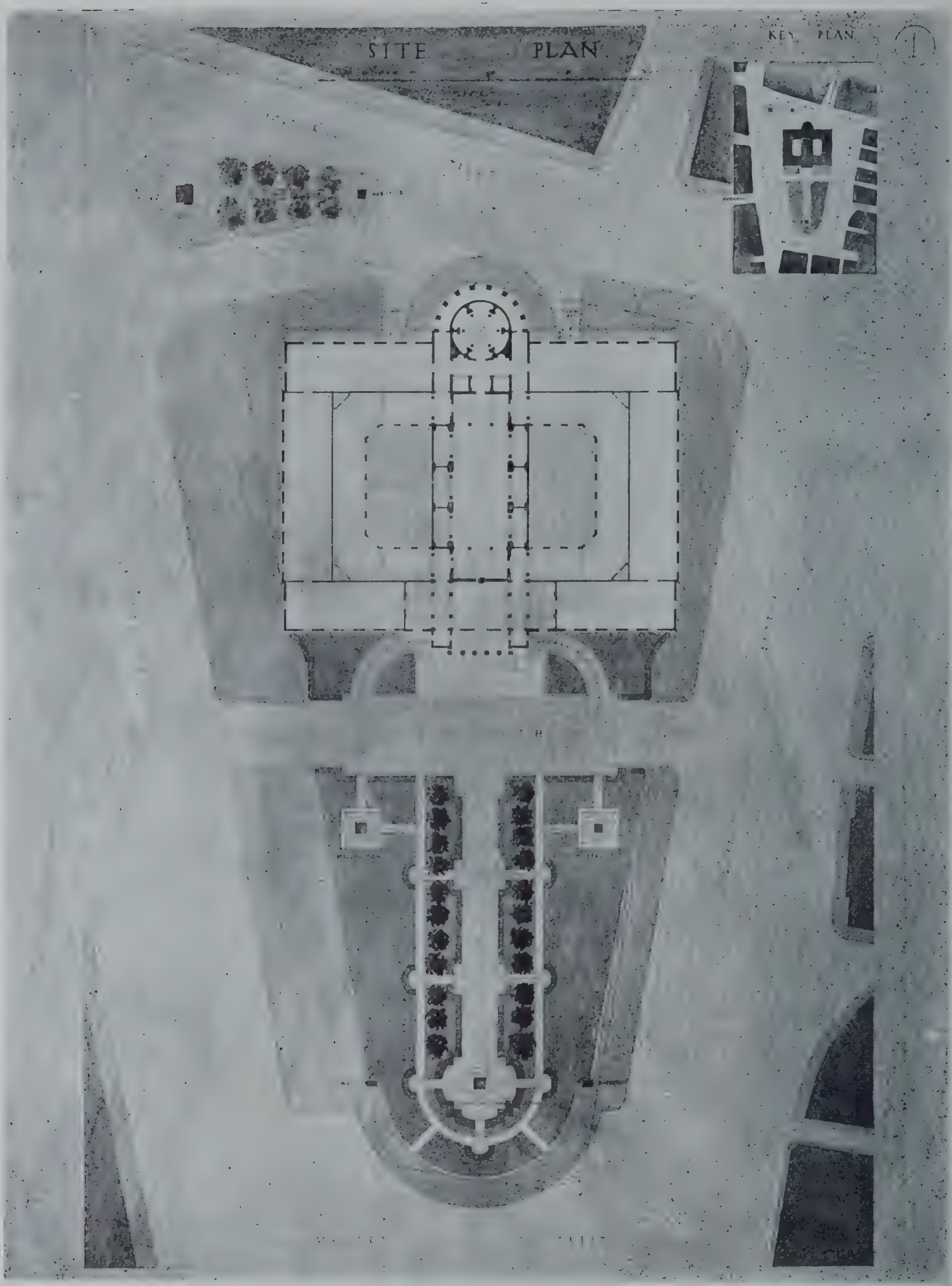
MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. Ernest B. Webber, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The result of the competition for the art gallery on the Piccadilly site, Manchester. The assessors originally appointed were Dr. Worthington, Professor C. H. Reilly, and the late Mr. Paul Waterhouse. Mr. Arthur J. Davis was appointed at Mr. Waterhouse's death. The award is as follows:—

First premium, £500, Mr. Ernest Berry Webber, 8 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London. Second premium, £300, Mr. E. Maxwell Fry, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, and Mr. G. Leyland Owen, East Sheen, Surrey. Third premium, £200, Mr. A. W. S. Cross and Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross, of 46 New Bond Street, London. Fourth premium, £100, Mr. William Warman and Mr. William G. Sinning, 5 Byne Road, Sydenham.

There were 107 designs submitted, and they are stated to be principally the work of young architects. Up to the present, the first premiated design only has been on view, but an exhibition of the whole of the designs will be held in the Town Hall from Monday, June 22, to Saturday, June 27. It is, therefore, not possible at present to make any comparison of the winning design with any of the others, but there is no doubt as to the real architectural quality of Mr. Webber's design. It is a consistent whole, very simple and direct in its elements, but full of imaginative treatment and dignity, and monumental in its scale, and, as the assessors themselves remark in their report, "unmistakably an art gallery."

The outstanding quality of the whole scheme is its as-

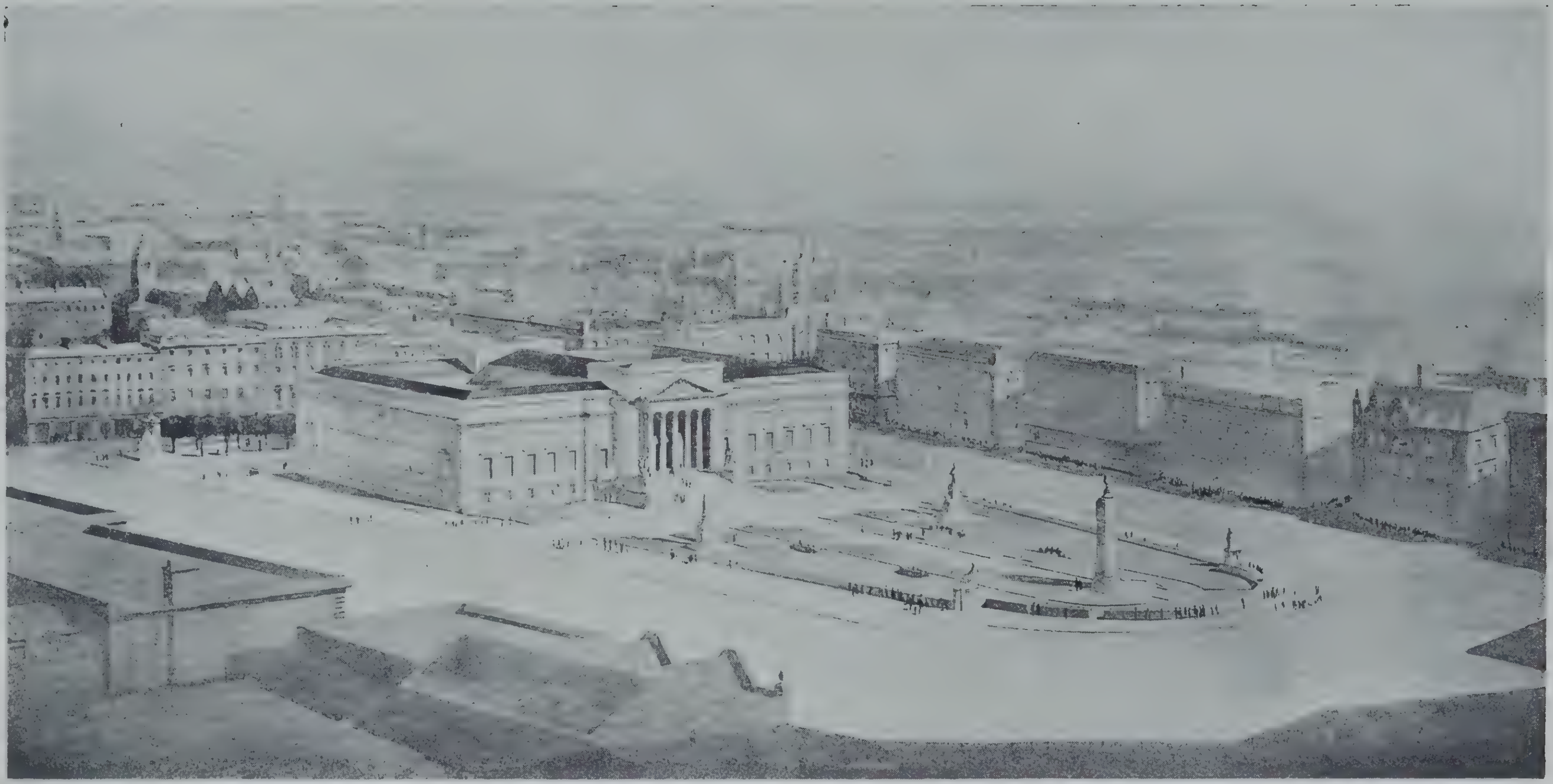


MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. PLAN OF LAY-OUT.
Ernest B. Webber, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

tounding simplicity. One reads through the conditions and the extensive pamphlet containing the replies to the questions asked by the competitors, and receives the impression that the building must be one of very complex character. The winning plan, however, is so direct and straightforward that it appears to be only the work of a few hours thought. One is never sure whether these apparently effortless plans are the result of a happy stroke of genius or of a long laborious pruning of loose ends and unravelling of knots.

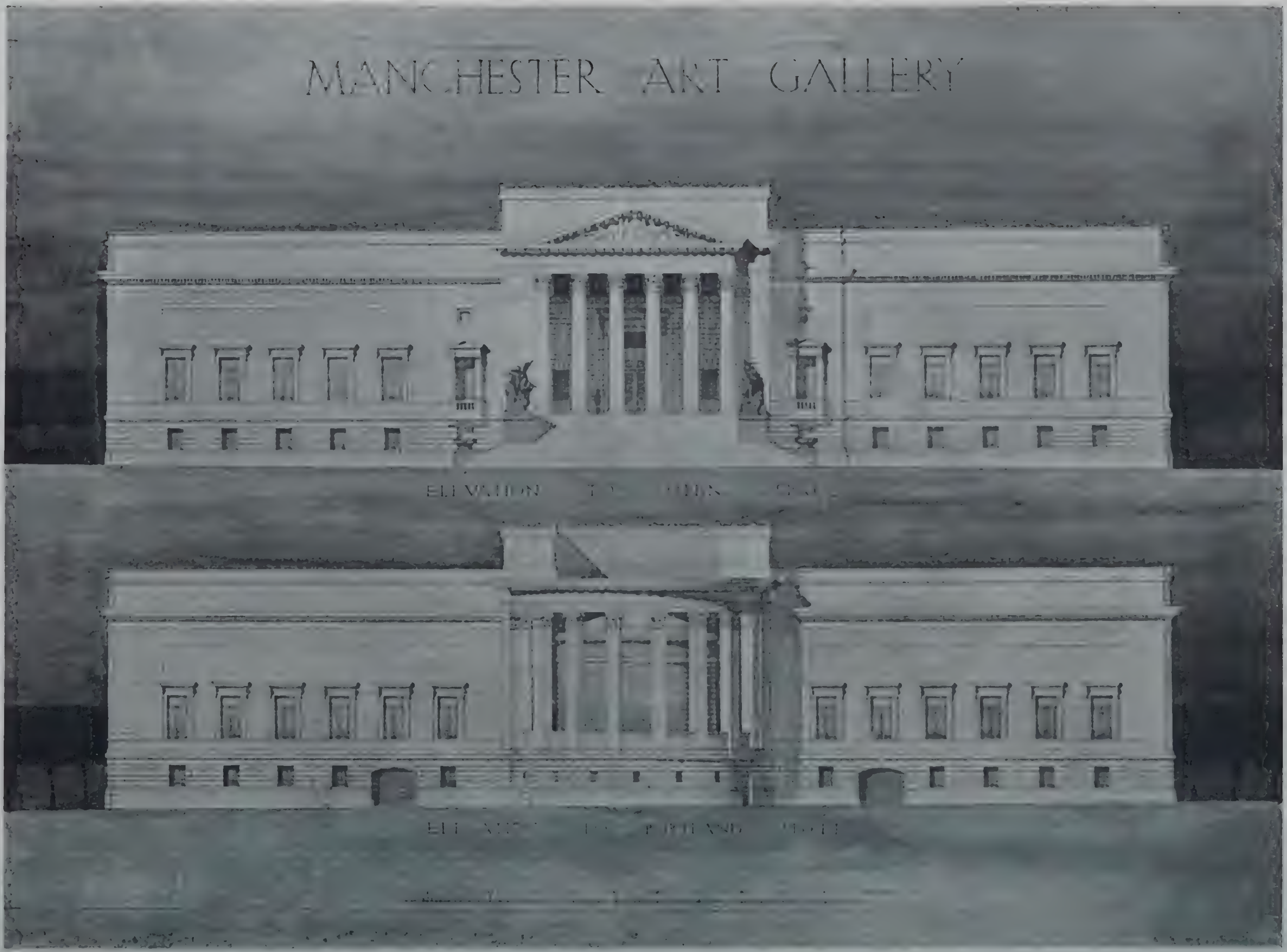
Take first the block plan. One might argue for weeks as to whether the building should be more strongly related to Piccadilly or Portland Street, in fact, this was at one time the most burning topic of conversation in architectural circles in Manchester. But Mr. Webber lays down a symmetrical building, places it astride an axial line from north to south of the site, makes his building strong enough to dominate the whole space, and lets the street lines look after themselves, as, after the event, it is perfectly obvious that they should. A clock tower was required by the conditions, and naturally resenting the intrusion of such a " feature " on the dignified skyline of his building, Mr. Webber detaches it altogether, and places it as a sort of outpost at the Market Street end of the site, from which position we trust it will ultimately be detached altogether. The treatment of the layout is natural and unpretentious.

But it is in the general conception of his building that the author is boldest. There is no basement beyond what is required for the boiler house, etc. All the miscellaneous rooms, everything, in fact, that is left over after the galleries themselves have been dealt with, is placed on the ground level. Here there are the refreshment rooms, receiving and packing rooms, offices and lavatories, with a separate en-

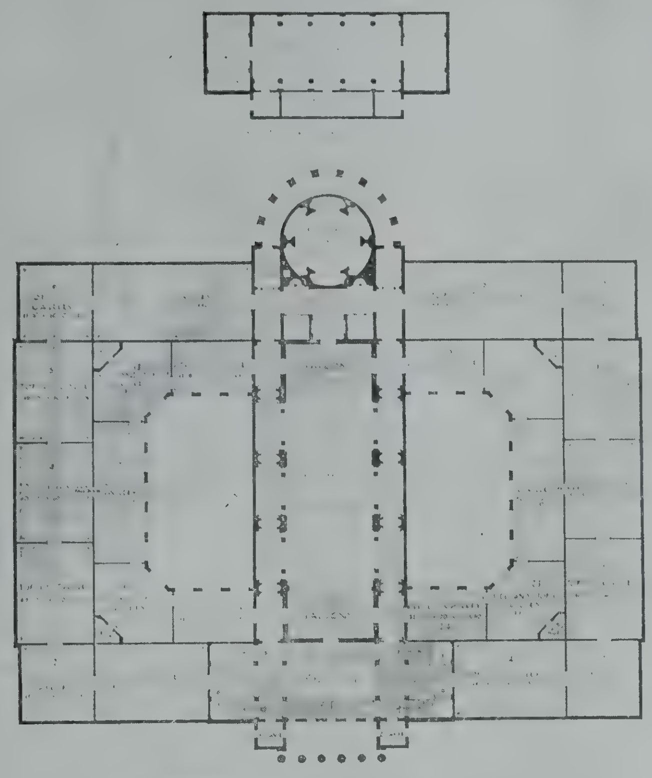


MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. Ernest B. Webber, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

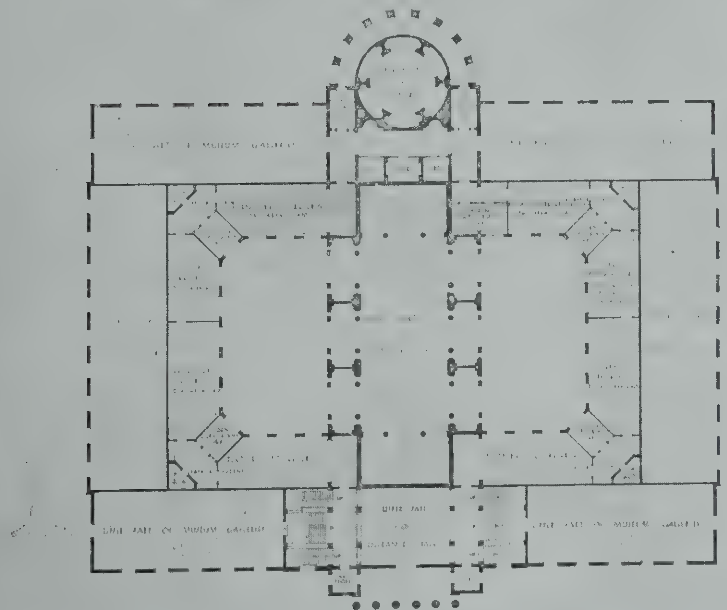
A Drawing showing the Art Gallery as it will appear on the Piccadilly site. In the left foreground are the roofs of the Market Street side of the Square, and the building has its back to Portland Street.



MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. THE FRONT AND BACK ELEVATIONS.
Ernest B. Webber, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



PICTURE GALLERY FLOOR PLAN

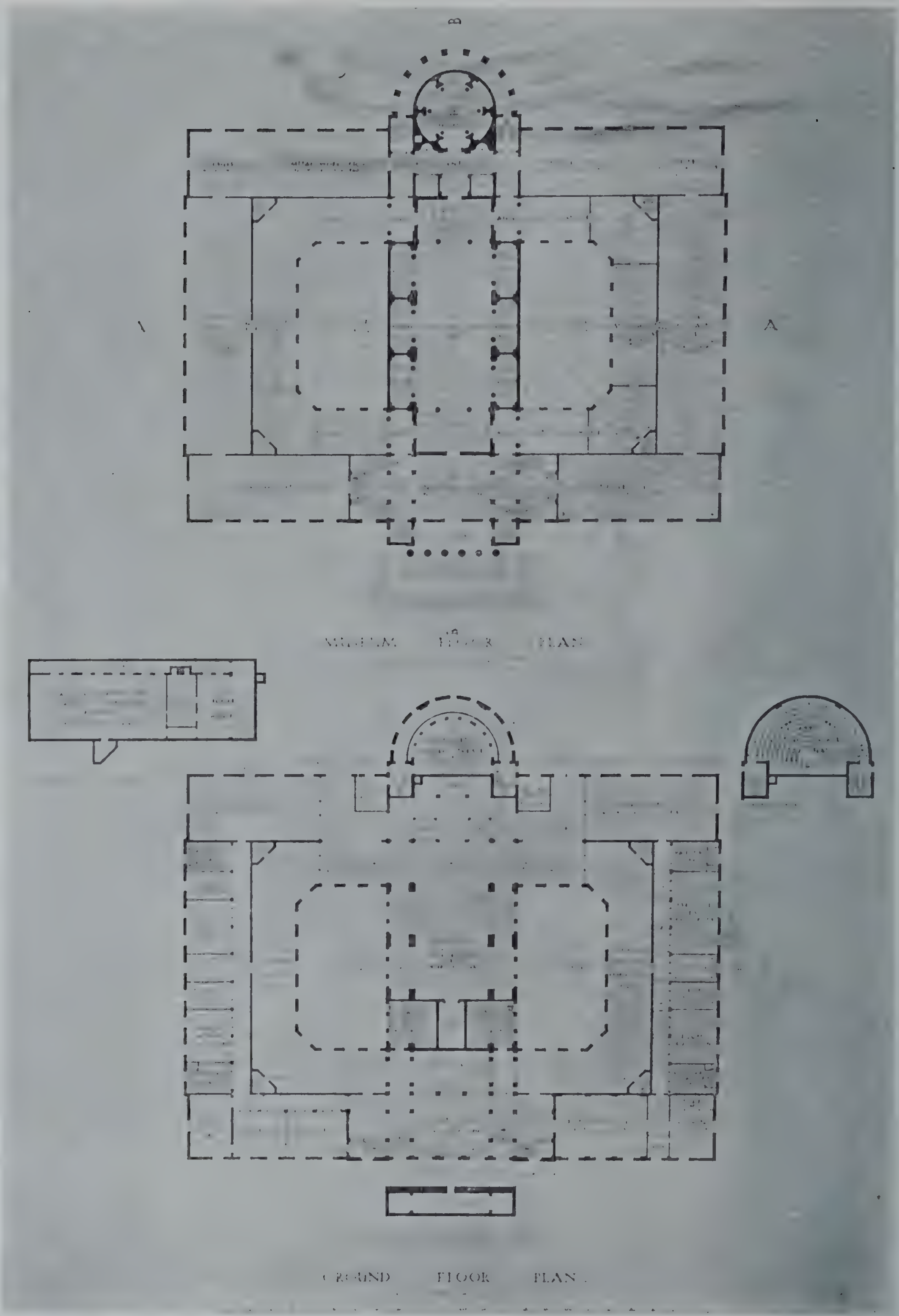


MEZZANINE PLAN OF RESERVE GALLERIES

MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. ERNEST B. WEBBER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

rance very ingeniously contrived under the main entrance. The latter reached by a fine flight of steps leading up to he first floor level, where there is a Corinthian portico of ine scale. The entrance, flanked by dual staircases, leads irect to a finely proportioned barrel vaulted sculpture all, beyond which is the Hall of Memory, a small circular omed shrine, projecting in a semicircle beyond the Portland Street frontage. There is, therefore, a splendid vista through he whole breadth of the building from the entrance ortal, across varying zones of light and shadow, culminaing in the Hall of Memory and its aisles, in a manner not nlike the version of the *Chevet* which was carried on in he French Renaissance churches. The Sculpture Hall s very well worked out, the alcoves at the sides giving a ine articulation to the walls, as well as forming recesses or exhibits. The lighting is very good, and there is a plendid dignity in the whole conception. As it is drawn at present, the small memorial hall has not the choice qualities that such a shrine demands. The arcading is too wide, and the circle divided into six sections would give an awkward twist to the arches. The planning of the aisles, however, both in this hall and the Sculpture Hall is very masterly, and takes away all feeling of crudity or obviousness into which a simple design often degenerates.

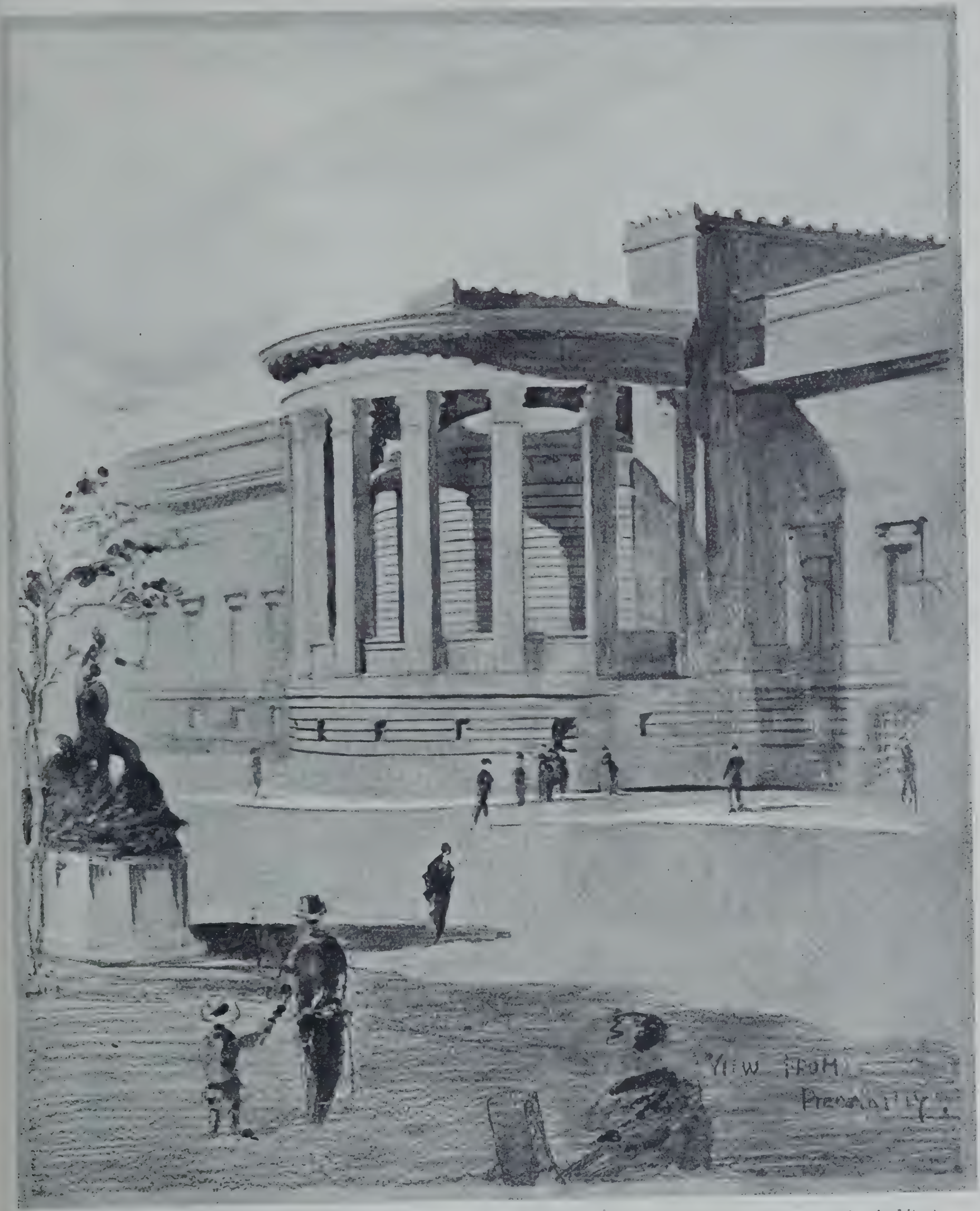
For the rest, there is a straightforward outer series of galleries, the lower lighted from the street and the upper from the roof, and an inner square, lighted from spacious internal courts, and containing in a mezzanine the reserve galleries which, since Cardiff, have been the most interesting part of the technique of the planning of galleries. There is just a hint of Cardiff here, but the reserve collections are not extensive enough for the thorough paced plan that was worked out there. It is this placing of the reserve collections in the mezzanine that is the key to the success of the



MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. Ernest B. Webber, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

plan. By relieving his principal floor areas to this extent Mr. Webber has obtained greater freedom and spaciousness than could possibly have been obtained otherwise. The staircases and lifts to these galleries are cleverly planned. The allocation of the main departments is well done. The first floor is used for the museum galleries, including the large pottery section and the textile section, which has such immense importance in Manchester, while the second floor is entirely occupied by the picture galleries. Mr. Webber gets his accommodation into this four square scheme by making nearly all the main galleries 40 feet wide. By very cleverly working into the scheme, the arrangement of aisles already noted on the ground floor, he obtains a continuous circulation, and most ingenious of all is the continuous circuit on the mezzanine floor, making the series of rooms a kind of self-contained art gallery within the greater one, for the use of students and for research work.

All this unpretentious planning has given Mr. Webber the key of his external design, which has boldness and dignity without crudity. The main front is a little short for its own height, and this is rather aggravated by the rather long side elevations which give the whole block a rather uncompromisingly square outline. The main portico rears itself up finely above the great flight of steps at the entrance, and is flanked by somewhat richly treated windows which break the transition from the sober fenestration of the wings. The sculpture and ornament is used with a careful hand, and is confined to points of real emphasis. On the Portland Street front occurs the semi-circular projection of the Memorial Hall, and the treatment here is not so certain, and must be regarded more as containing suggestions for future working out than as the author's last word. The colonnade of square Corinthian pillars, open to the sky, through which the dome of the Memorial Hall is seen, is reminiscent of St. George's Hall at Liverpool.

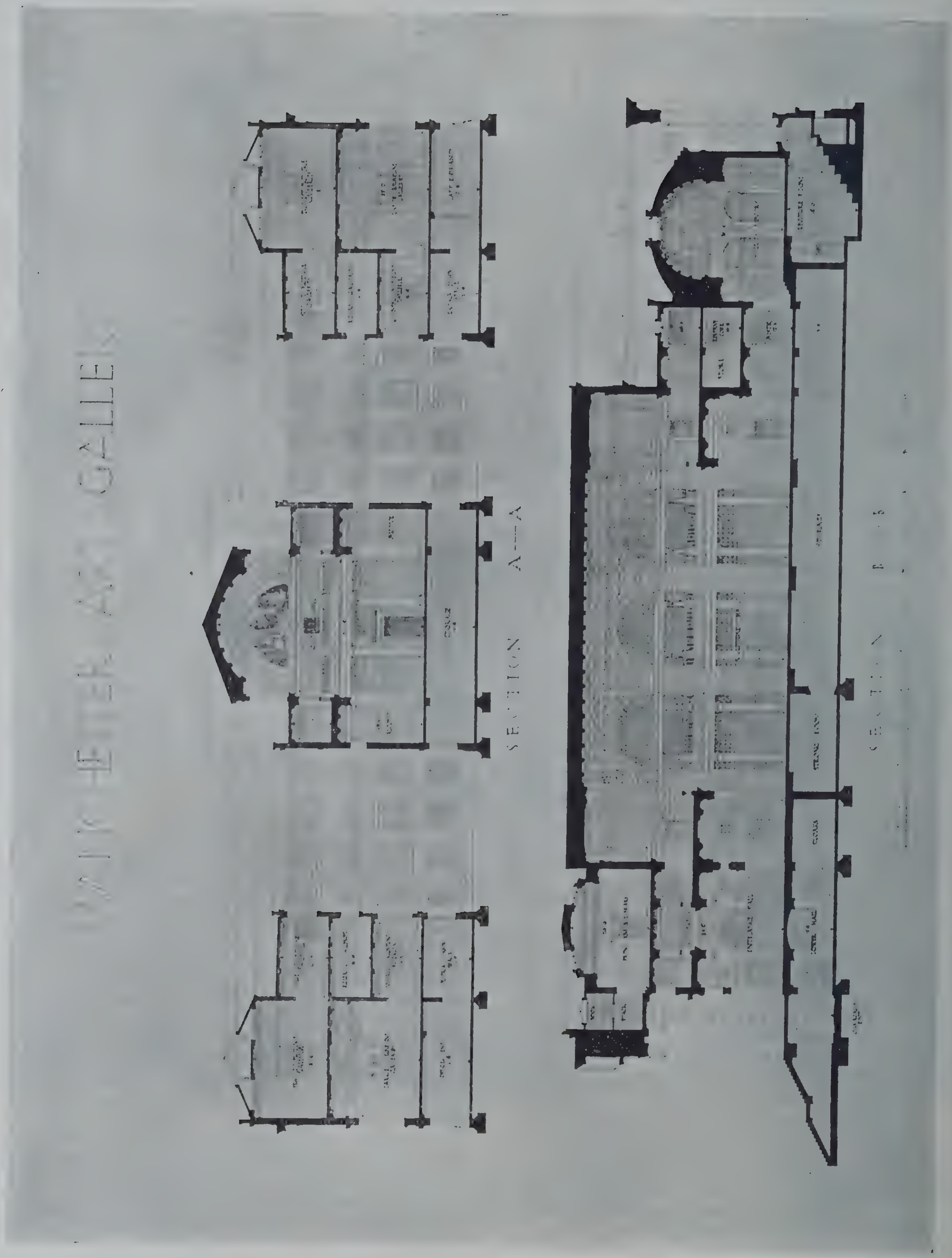


MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. Ernest B. Webber, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

but the dome seems to be a more incongruous element than anything that Elmes admitted. Moreover, this colonnade has not the scale nor the splendid horizontality which carries Elmes experiment to success.

Mr. Webber has handled the existing statuary most reverentially, and has disposed each piece of it, we believe, at various points in his layout. There will be no deprivation if most of it is lost in the process.

This is the third competition which has been held for important buildings on this site. The first was for a new infirmary, and everyone knew that it would be sheer stupidity to build a modern hospital on such a site. The second was for an art gallery and library combined, and such limitations were imposed as to the area available that the problem became a mathematical rather than a architectural one, and from the moment of the award, there was no enthusiam for the scheme, and no chance of its ever being carried out. This time the conditions were sound, the result is a fine monumental design which would give distinction to a great city. The doubtful element this time is the will of the City Council. Owing to the history of the site, Manchester architects have not taken the competition very seriously, regarding it as not much more than an academic exercise in the treatment of a much discussed site instituted by the Art Gallery Committee. If the Committee have held the competition in order to arm themselves with a fine design with which to win over the Council, they have got it. But their battle will, we fear, be a long and arduous one. We hope some of the imaginative quality in the design will infect the members of the City Council, so that they will avail themselves of an opportunity such as has not occurred to Manchester for generations to give their citizens an open space and a building which will give the whole town distinction.



MANCHESTER ART GALLERY COMPETITION. WINNING DESIGN. ERNEST B. WEBBER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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Building Prices a Century Ago.

By C. Edgar Thomas.

Prices are an invaluable aid in determining the well-being or otherwise of a trade. And prices *can* afford an interesting comparison. The relation between pre-war building figures and those obtaining to-day, constitutes an absorbing study. But what of building prices at the beginning of the last century? . . . But one is anticipating the prologue.

A chance ramble among the bookstalls of that haunt of all booklovers, the Farringdon Road, led the present writer to pick up for a few pence a quaint old book, "foxed" with time, and in a very sad state of disrepair. Its back was broken, and many of its leaves were loose, but its "innards," considering its age, were in a remarkable state of preservation. Those "innards" should interest the architect and builder, for the little find is entitled "The Builders' Price Book; containing a correct list of the prices allowed by the most eminent Surveyors in London; including the Journeyman's prices," and its date is 1802. Every page contains balm for the ruffled feelings of the house-hunter whose hand is against every present-day builder! Just consider. In 1802 digging and removal of ground was valued according to the value of the soil, and cost (exclusive of its removal) from 6d. to 1s. per cubic yard. Its "carrying away," including the loading, was priced according to the distance, and averaged from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per load or cubic yard. Old fronts of houses, etc., were pulled down, rebuilt, and faced with "new grey stocks" at 10d. per foot; but the clearing away of the rubbish was an extra item. Underpinning, including the labour and mortar, was undertaken for 4d. per foot. The cost of labour and mortar to brickwork was from £3 5s. to £3 15s. per rod. An 18 in. drain, with 9 in. sides, six course high, 4 in. arch, and paved bottom, could—in 1802—be provided for the sum of 3s., with an extra charge for digging; while "Brick-nogging," was undertaken at the following prices per yard:

	s.	d.
Done with place brick, and laid flat	2	2
Ditto, laid on edge	1	8
Done with grey stocks, and laid flat	2	8
Ditto, laid on edge	1	10
Labour to flat brick-nogging	0	6
Ditto, laid on edge	0	4

N.B.—The quarters to be measured in.

Then, again, pointing, at per foot superficial, worked out at:

Tuck and pat to new work	4d. to 6d.
Tuck and pat to old work, including scaffolding and mending	5d. to 6d.
Flat joint pointing, including ditto, according to the difficulty to get at it	2½d. to 3d.
N.B.—If coloured, add per foot superficial, raking and dubbing included	1d.
Colouring and drawing to old work including scaffolding and mending	3d.

Sand, per load, was 5s. 6d.; a bag or basket of clear lime, 9d.; and mortar 16s. per load or 7d. per hod. The price of the following, in each case a hundred, was: Paving bricks, 7s. 6d.; kiln bricks, 7s. 6d.; Windsor bricks or firebricks, 10s. 6d.; Dutch clinkers, 3s. 6d.; rubbers, red or grey, 8s. 6d.; plain tiles, 5s.; pan tiles, 12s.; and (under the hundred, each), ridge tiles, 2d.; glazed pan tiles, 3d.; common white galley tiles, 2d.; and blue and white ditto, common patterns, 4d. The average price for carting away rubbish was 2s. 6d. per single load, and a load and a half, with two horses, 4s. "Soil emptying and carrying away," was priced at 4s. 6d. per ton, it being added, "A ton of soil contains 18 cubic feet; and therefore if the number of cubic feet in any bog hole is divided by 18, the quotient will be the number of tons; but if there is ever so small a remainder, and that is taken away, it is always allowed as a ton."

Happy days of yesteryear! Shed roofing (labour and nails only) at per square was undertaken at 5s. 6d.; drain covering with rough whole deal at 5d. per foot; while a whole deal 5 in. water trunk, pitched and fixed cost 1s. per foot. A mahogany straight-moulded hand rail for stairs could, at the beginning of last century, be purchased at 3s. 6d. per foot, and if of deal for 10d. A square framed newel cost 4d. per foot, and a 1¼ in. deal column or pilaster 1s. 6d. ditto. For 7d. per foot one could become the owner of a sash frame—"deal cased for 1½ sashes, oak sunk cills, prepared to hang single with brass cased pulley"; and the modest expenditure of 6½d. per foot rendered one, in those faroff days, the possessor of a stout door of slit deal, planed both sides and ledged.

Spring cleaning—if such an abomination existed in 1802!—was not an inordinately expensive affair. Walls could be sized for papering at 1¼d. a yard; common colouring was applied for 3d. per yard, and orange, straw or French gray for 4d.; while chimneys were prepared and blacked at 9d. each, or rendered, set and blacked for 1s. Lathing was executed for 6d. per yard, and with the addition of one coat of plastering 9d.; and trowelled stucco was applied to brick at 1s. 10d. per yard. Portland stone, "measured neat," cost 3s. 4d. per foot cube, and plain work could be applied to it at 10d. per foot super. Parallel coping of this stone, 13 in. wide and 2 in. thick averaged 3s. per foot run; that of Yorkshire stone quarry coping, "13 in. wide, 3 in. thick in front, and 2 in. thick behind, and throated," 1s. 8d. The painter, whose work was "measured wherever the brush goes," was not by any means an exorbitant person. He would paint, "once in oil, common colour," for 3d. per yard, and four times for 9d., besides applying his art to ornamental ceilings, "five times in oil, and flated, ground variegated, and picked in with several, or any rich colours, as finished in two greens, etc., all of the best sort, and the ornaments dead white," at from 5d. to 7d. per foot super! The glazier, in 1802, offered to supply "best Ratcliffe crown-glass, in new sashes, putteyed inside and outside, brads included, and to measure neat glass only," at 2s. 4d. per foot, and the same thing, "bent circular for bow or shop windows," at 4s. 6d. per foot superficial. Similarly, the slater, whose work was measured by the square, was quite a reasonable person: he would undertake to supply Westmoreland slating on boards nailed with 4d. clout nails for from £2 15s. to £3 3s. the square. Finally, for we have perhaps tarried enough, the plumber, supplied sheet lead of two sorts, cast sheet lead and milled sheet lead. Solder he sold by the pound, and lead pipes by the yard or foot running. "It is customary," we read, "in weighing old lead to deduct 1 lb. weight in every cwt. for dirt." Solder cost 10d. per lb., and rain-water pipes, etc., £1 10s. per cwt.

The foregoing are but a few of many hundred interesting points, picked out at a cursory examination of the little book. But before laying it down, something should be said of the wages paid in 1802. For half the year the bricklayer's day prices were 4s., and for the remainder of the year 3s. 8d. (no doubt estimating according to the season) while his labourer waxed content on 2s. 8d. and 2s. 6d. for the same periods. The carpenter and joiner charged 4s. 6d. for each man per day, and 6d. for each single hour. A pair of sawyers earned jointly per day 7s. 6d. A mason received per day 4s. 6d.; a polisher, 3s. 6d.; and the labourer to either 3s. The slater averaged 3s. 10d. per day, and his mate 2s. 6d. Of course, allowance must be made for the value of money in any comparison made with present-day prices. But even then . . . ! One wonders if these worthy sons of toil were satisfied with the wages they earned; whether they were happier and more contented than are their princely (by comparison) descendants of to-day. Who knows?

That apart; this is an excellent little book for a quiet evening. In calm seclusion, and with a pipe for company, one may built himself a house at a trifling cost. But, needless to say, that house will be erected in the Fields of Elysium.

Middlesex Hospital and Dry Rot

The attention of Architects is drawn to the heavy loss resulting from the dry rot fungus having destroyed the beams and flooring of this famous building.

It is impossible to overestimate the danger of dry rot as so many buildings recently have succumbed to its insidious progress, bu consideration should be given to the infinitesimal cost of protecting buildings completely against dry rot attack if the woodwork is treated with Solignum during erection, when the hidden beams, under floor boards, roof timbers, &c., can be easily reached.

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General News.

Bell Green.—Warwick County Education Committee are acquiring a site at Bell Green, Foleshill, for the erection of a school for about 250 children.

Binley.—Owing to extensive building operations in Binley the Warwick County Education Committee propose to provide school accommodation for about 200 children.

Blyth.—Plans passed: Alterations Sun Inn, Cowpen Quay, for Newcastle Breweries, Ltd.; extensions, Hippodrome, Rick Street, for Mr. Tudor; alterations, Joiners Arms, for Turk's Head Brewery.

Bulkington.—Warwick County Education Committee have decided to provide a new infants' school for 250 children instead of for only 150 as originally proposed.

Burnage.—The Parochial Church Council of St. Margaret's Church, Burnage Lane, are intending to go forward with the scheme for the extension and completion of their edifice, estimated to cost £3,000. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Austin & Paley, the architects of Castle Hill, Lancaster, and the contract has been placed with Mr. C. O. Hallett, builder, Wellington Street, Stockport.

Earlestown.—The Parochial Church Council of Emmanuel Church, Wargrave, propose to erect a new chancel to the church as a war memorial. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Brierley, architect, and the contract has been placed with Mr. W. Webster, builder, of Wigan.

Hastings.—The Corporation are to lay sewers at a cost of £2,500 on the Grove estate, which is being developed by Mr. F. H. Richmond.—Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £3,720 for the erection of eight Braithwaite steel houses.—Plans passed: 3 houses, Elphinstone Road, for Mr. A. Dray, architect; 5 houses, Burry Road, for Mr. P. J. Fryer; additions to Priory café, Havelock Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffrey, architect; 6 houses, Bexhill Road, for Mr. Henry Ward, architect; bakery, house and shop, Baldslow, for Mr. H. Coussens, architect; new bank premises, Havelock Road, for Westminster Bank, Mr. Stanley Burmester, architect; alterations, "Prince of Wales," Western Road, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect.

Hillmorton.—A site at Hillmorton Paddox has been purchased by the Warwick County Education Committee for the erection of a school for 400 children.

Hull.—Plans for additional accommodation at the mental hospital are to be submitted to the Board of Control and tenders are to be invited when the plans are approved.—The water engineer has prepared a scheme for a water supply to the western area of the Sculcoates Rural District at a cost of £13,664.—Plans passed: 9 houses, Etherington Drive, for Mr. H. Sanderson; 40 houses, James Reckett Avenue, for Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Ltd.; 16 houses, Lee Street, for Mr. J. E. Wray; 6 houses, New Street, for Mr. W. Garbutt.

Kirbymoorside.—The Yorkshire Federation for Maternity and Child Welfare have raised £8,000 towards the £14,000 required for the adaptation of premises at Kirbymoorside as a hospital school for crippled children.

Manchester.—The Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., Downing Street, Manchester, have acquired a site on Stockport Road, near the Levenshulme L. &. N.E.R. Station, where they propose to erect new store and butcher's premises. The plans have been prepared by the Architects' Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester, and the contract has been placed with the Society's building department, Broughton Lane, Manchester.—Revised plans have been approved of details of steelwork additions to warehouse on the corner of Portland Street and Parker Street for Messrs. Barlow & Jones, Ltd.; architects, Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, of Bolton.—Plans have been approved for:—4 houses, Oswald Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for the Chorlton Land and Building Co., Longford Road; 2 houses, Brantingham Road, Withington, for Mr. J. Pamphilon, (architect, Mr. T. H. Patching, 161 Hill Road, Blackley); 2 houses, Manor Drive, West Didsbury, for the Wingfield Park Estate (architect, Mr. E. W. Taylor, 143 Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy); 10 houses and 6 shops and houses on Burnage Lane, for Messrs. S. & E. Clough (architects, Messrs. J. Maybury & Son, Chapel Walks, Manchester); 5 houses Galbraith Road and School Lane, Didsbury, for Mr. A. Mason (architects, Messrs. Leech & Ratcliffe, Pall Mall, Manchester); conversion of house into 2 houses, corner of Fog Lane and Essex Avenue, Didsbury (architect, Mr. F. Fenn, 1 North Parade, Manchester); X-ray room and alterations to maids' quarters, Babies' Hospital, Burnage Lane (architects, Messrs. Cruickshank & Seward, 18 Booth Street, Manchester); shop and house and lock-up shop and garage, Stockport Road, West Gorton, for Mr. J. Sharp (architect, Mr. H. A. V. Newsome, 2 Blue Boar Court, Manchester); details of steelwork of shops and offices, Oxford Road and Medlock Street, for Messrs. Cohen (architects, Mr. Charles Swain, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester), steelwork by Lambourne & Co., Ltd., Openshaw.

Salford.—Plans have been approved: For a new operating theatre at the Ladywell Sanatorium, Eccles New Road, Pendleton, for the Health Committee, Salford Borough Council; new premises, consisting of workshops and offices at Albert Place, Oldfield Road, for Mr. E. H. Butler (contract placed with Mr. George Greenway, builder, 89 Oldfield Road, Salford); conversion of houses into flats at 304 to 308 Bury New Road, Broughton (architect, Mr. George Westcott, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester, contractor, Mr. A. J. Smith, builder, Bennett Street, Ardwick); additions to premises at the "Hazeldean" Nursing Home, Bury New Road, Broughton (architect, Mr. H. Burke, 38 Deansgate, Manchester, contract not placed); alterations to Bakery, Cheltenham Street, Pendleton, for the Pendleton Industrial Co-operative Society (contracts not placed); layout of street and plans of 126 dwelling houses to be erected on the Littleton Road Housing Estate, Broughton, for the Salford Corporation (architect, Mr. Charles Swain, No. 12 Exchange Street, Manchester); the trustees of the Wesleyan Church, Leicester Road, Broughton, are proposing to make additions to the Sunday School of a one-storey brick building, containing 3 class rooms, primary department, etc. The plans have been prepared by Mr. E. Ogden, architect, 1 Ridgfield, Manchester, contract placed with Messrs. Tinker & Young, Ltd., builders, Monsall Street; the Corporation propose to erect a workshop and store on Albion Street (plans by the Borough Engineer); plans have been approved for the erection of a store and meter house at the Chemical Stores, Bradford Dyers' Association, 39 Mill Street, Bradford, Yorks; for the erection of 10 shops and houses on Leicester Road, Broughton, for Mr. J. Buckley (architect, Mr. A. V. Roberts, 113 Great Cheetham Street. Contract placed with Messrs. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., builders, Lower Broughton); club house, Moor Lane, Broughton (architect, Mr. S. Moss, 4 St. Anne's Square, Manchester).

Southampton.—The Convent High School is to be considerably enlarged. The building of the new portion from the designs of Messrs. Guttridge, architects, Southampton, has just been commenced.

Tenders.

Ossett Corporation have accepted the following tenders for the erection of 20 houses on the Leeds Road site:—A. Tolson & Son, Ossett, bricklayers, £4,817 5s.; J. H. Horsnell, Ossett, joiner, £2,399; J. W. Clarke, Horbury, plumber and glazier, £1,099; H. Sanderson, Ossett, plasterer, £944; H. Sanderson, painter, £128 16s.; W. R. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury, slater, £580.

Factory Fire.

What might have been a disastrous fire broke out at Messrs. Rippers, Ltd., Castle Hedingham Works, soon after midday on Monday last (June 15) in the main power house.

The factory is operated by five gas engines, developing a total of over 1,000 h.p. on the suction gas principle, the waste, sawdust and shavings from all departments being utilised for fuel. A Sturtevant exhausting plant collects this waste in a central storage chamber, situated over the power house, above which a wooden staging supports two cyclone settling chambers. Fortunately, the whole power plant is housed in one brick and ferro-concrete building, isolated from any other department, and it was thus possible to confine the outbreak to the one building, as otherwise, owing to the exceptionally dry weather which has prevailed, the whole factory would have been gutted in a very short time. Amongst other preventive measures against fire, recently installed, are two tanks—one of 100,000 gallons capacity, situated near the joiners' shop, and the other of 40,000 gallons, underground under the timber mill—so that an ample supply of water was at hand.

Within five hours of the first alarm the fire was well in hand; and immediate plans were put into operation for resuming work. A breakdown gang was organised in three shifts, and by working all night most of the debris was removed, and by daybreak the plant itself was put in sufficient repair for one engine to be put into commission. It is inevitable that the continuity of the works programme has suffered some interruption; but, while the damage sustained has been considerable, such arrangements have been made as will ensure that all orders in hand are being pushed forward with a minimum of delay. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that Messrs. Rippers Standard Joinery Service is unaffected, and all orders for standard doors and windows are being despatched as usual within forty-eight hours of receipt of order.

VOL. CXIII.—2949. THE ARCHITECT JUNE 26, 1925

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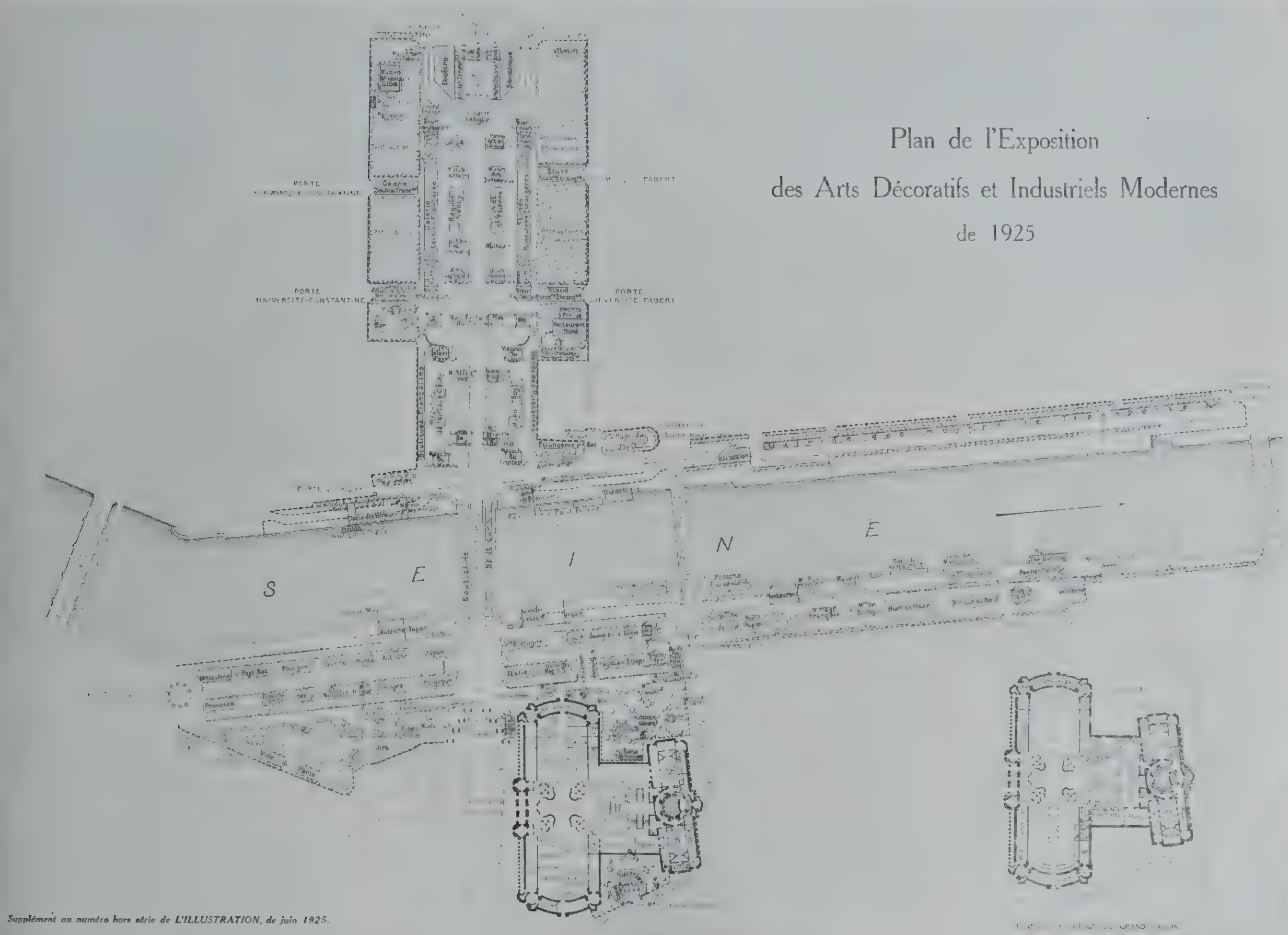
"Or Equal" 465

The French Exhibition of Decorative and Industrial Arts.*



Supplément au numéro hors série de L'ILLUSTRATION, de juin 1925.

PLAN OF THE EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, PARIS.

The Exhibition now being held in Paris is of special interest, synchronising as it does with Wembley. Naturally it is helped by certain initial advantages which render comparison difficult. It is in the centre of a great city, instead of on its outskirts; it is planned on each side of the Seine, giving it a delightful setting, and the whole arrangements fits in with the street planning of a city which is marked by its fine and consistent lay out. The Thames is so much wider than the Seine at Paris that no such arrangement would be possible here, even if the great traffic routes could for a time be allowed to form the main avenues of an exhibition. The main features of the plan—the broad avenue of which the Pont Alexandre III forms a section, and the Place des Invalides the apex—and the long avenue from the Porte de la Concorde extending along the river bank and flanked by a double row of the pavilions belonging to different countries, with the corresponding range of buildings arranged between the Porte d'Orsay and the Porte d'Alma, together with the two permanent exhibition buildings of the Grand and Petit Palais, constitute features which are at present unattainable here. But apart from this, the lay-out shows the influence of the cultivated taste which is so universal in France, as to appeal to us as French characteristics. The Grand Palais is included in the scheme of the Exhibition, the Petit Palais remaining outside its scope.

In the design of most of the buildings of which we have seen illustrations, an apparent determination to differentiate very sharply between the design of temporary and permanent buildings is clearly evident. Most of our exhibition buildings, when they deserve that title, indicate a desire to achieve the pictorial effect of more serious works in slight materials, a tendency which has been marked ever since the World's Fair at Chicago, in which this method of design culminated. The French, on the other hand, apparently think that an exhibition is the right occasion for design which is fanciful and experimental, with the result that much of it is, in our view, somewhat crude and bizarre, though it is never stamped by the vulgarity which is often too evident elsewhere. The interdependence of the arts of architecture, sculpture and painting is nowhere better understood than it is by our nieghbours who, unlike ourselves, perhaps find the highest expression and achievement in the art of sculpture. The Exhibition buildings

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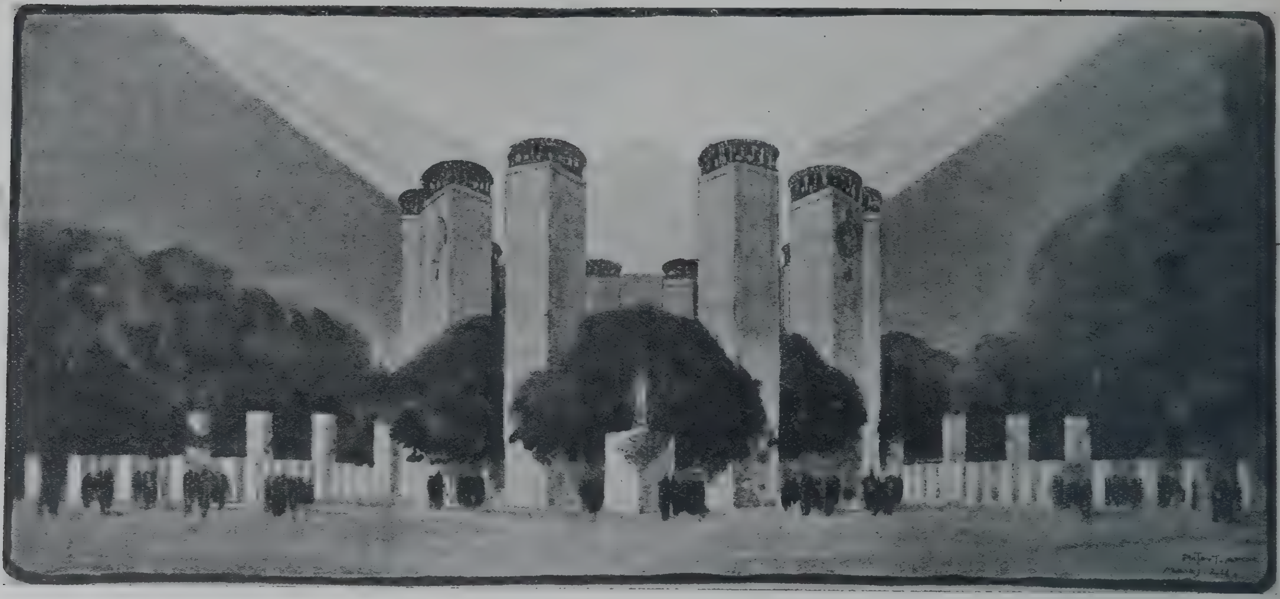
* From the Special Number of "L'Illustration." B. T. BATSFORD, LTD., 10 frs., entitled "L'Exposition des Arts Decoratifs."

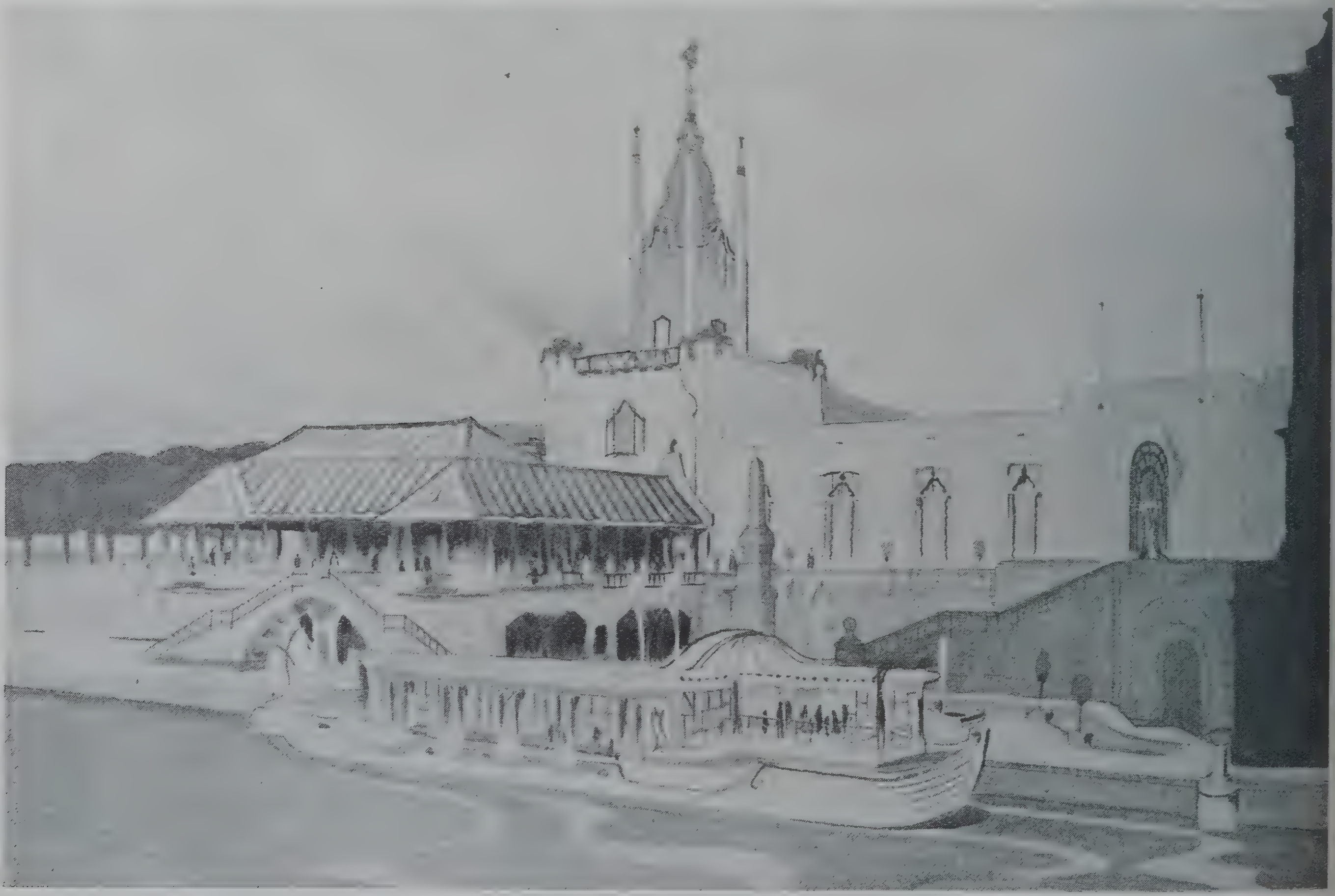


THE MONUMENTAL ENTRANCE, PLACE DE LA CONCORDE. M. PATOUT, Architect.

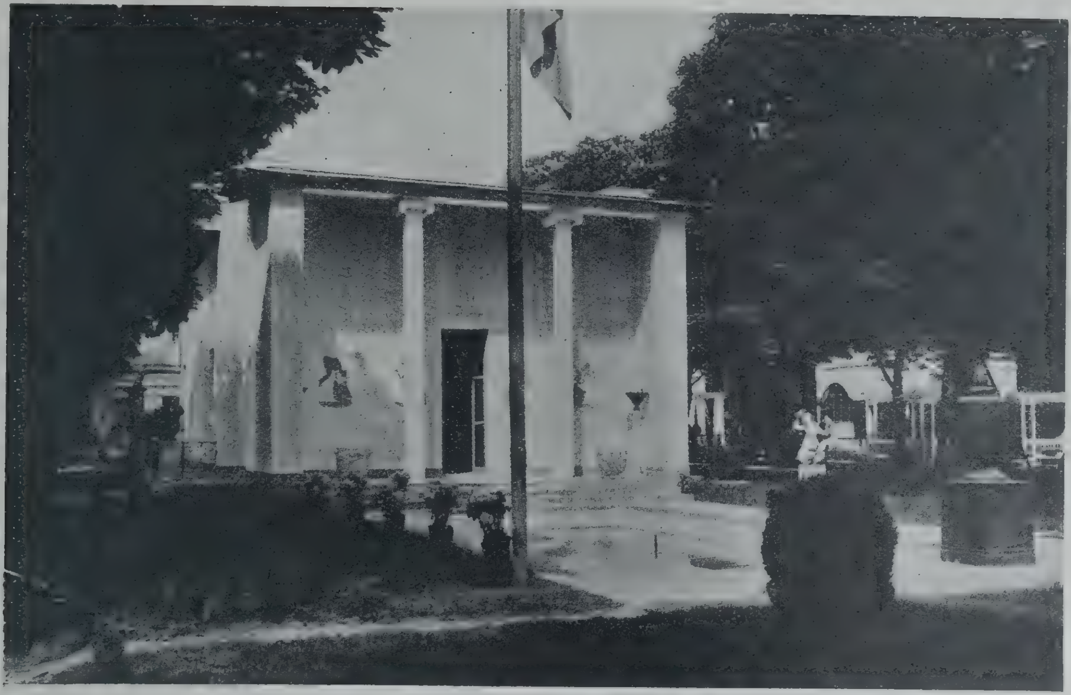
also suggest that modern France is making tentative, but logical, efforts to discover whether there is a new field for æsthetic expression in a breaking away from past traditions. Whether this will end by proving a temporary ripple in the stream of design or a new movement it is as yet impossible to say.

The most noteworthy buildings are the great circle of rectangular blocks which mark the entrance from the Place de la Concorde, carried out from the design of M. Patout. Both this and the Porte d'Honneur, with its receding planes gradually narrowing down to the roadway and pierced by a succession of square openings flanked by tall piers connected by decorative screens, are spectacular examples of design. The last is the work of MM. Ventre and Favier.

Among the most successful of the designs is that of M. Sauvage for the Souks Marocaine and diorama, of North Africa, with its great Eastern dome surrounded by a low building broken by smaller domes. The church in the French village, by M. Genuys, is a very interesting example of the new note in French design, one which stamps Continental architecture as something distinct and apart from our own tradition. The French are, as a rule, at their weakest when attempting anything small or picturesque, or anything which has to take its place in a country landscape. Theirs has been, even in past ages, for the greater part an art which aims at placing works of architecture in the country rather than building there what will effectively merge into the features of the land.



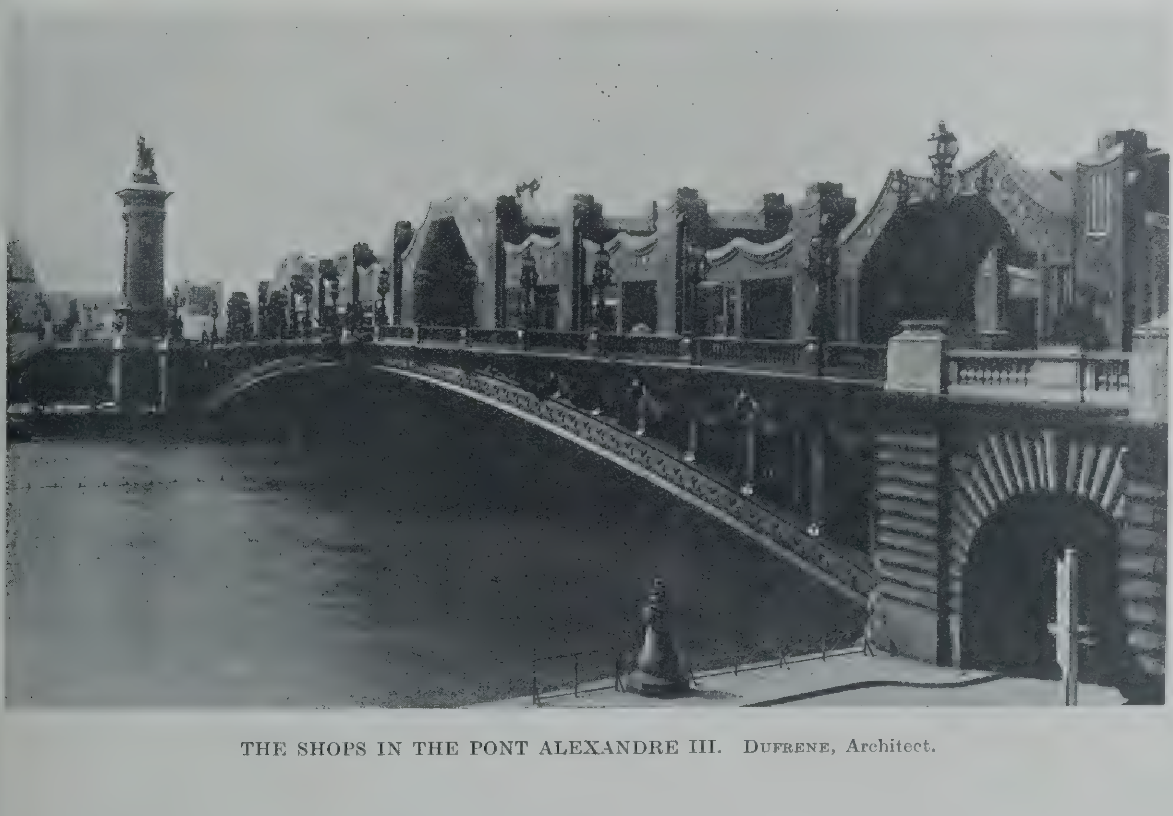
THE BRITISH PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION, WITH RESTAURANT BARGE. MESSRS. EASTON & ROBERTSON, Architects.



SWEDISH PAVILION. BERGSTEN, Architect. ARONSEN, Sculptor.

The decorative treatment of the Pont Alexandre III tself is an essay in phantasy rather than in architectural treatment, a thing possibly effective for ts purpose, but one which does not belong to the category of serious art, and suggests the inspiration of Siam. Of the settings for special purposes, perhaps that for the great national manufacturers of Sèvres, the decoration of which is by M. Joulmes, is among the most successful of the foreign pavilions; that of Sweden, by Mr. Bergsten, with its delicate and archaic columns and sparing ornament, is one of the best. Italy is characteristically represented by an ornate classical composition, interesting in itself, but, like he Victor Emanuel Monument at Rome, somewhat overdone. The British pavilion of Messrs. Easton & Robertson is rather an attempt to design on lines uggestive of modern France than on those more indigenous here. The Japanese pavilion, unfortunately, indicates the loss that Japan has suffered, rather than what she has gained by her contact with the civilisations of the West. Holland is represented by a pavilion which is very representative of the new forms which find favour there.

It is difficult to say whether the buildings at such an exhibition should be regarded as a holiday attempt of architects to find a relief from more serious studies or as indicating a serious trend of design. We hope the former, for though crudity and even a note of the bizarre may be in place in an exhibition building, they have no place in the historical development of style unless, indeed, the world's æsthetic sense is to be regarded as suffering from serious indisposition, in which case we must wait and hope for its early restoration to health!



THE SHOPS IN THE PONT ALEXANDRE III. DUFRENE, Architect.

Our Illustrations.

THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE. By FRED TAYLOR, R.I.

EXETER CATHEDRAL. By FRED TAYLOR, R.I.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL. By FRED TAYLOR, R.I.

ELY CATHEDRAL. By FRED TAYLOR, R.I.

YORK CATHEDRAL. By FRED TAYLOR, R.I.

SCHEME FOR RESIDENTIAL FLATS. By G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes and Comments.

Professor Beresford Pite on Indiarubber.

Professor Beresford Pite is reported to have made a good case for indiarubber at the Draughtsmen's luncheon held in connection with the American Convention of Architects. "This blessed little bit of indiarubber signifies not only the aspiration which refuses to be satisfied until perfection is accomplished with that continual sacrifice of effort which is the mark of every true artist. You don't get paid for what you rub out. Keep on rubbing out until you do something that is worth being paid for."

This is a tribute worth having from one whose words have a value. We have often speculated as to whether the pencil or the piece of indiarubber is the most valuable factor of an architect's equipment. Like the problem of the priority of the owl or the egg, the true solution is a difficult one, the nearest we have got to it is that what we have forgotten to bring with us seems to be the one thing necessary. But we have frequently wondered whether any design would ever be possible without indiarubber.

President Waid on Architecture.

Mr. D. Everett Waid in a recent address asked: "To what extent does American architecture truly express American civilisation?

"America is commercial, and yet it thinks it is seeking culture. America believes itself democratic and a land of freedom. As a matter of fact it often turns liberty into licence. Both individuals and organisations pitilessly exercise autocratic powers when they can.

"Proud people pay fabulous sums for pictures and high rents for a view of lovely scenery. At the same moment they may be acquiring fortunes with all indifference to the disfigurement of Nature's landscape with ugly and heterogeneous and homely cities. They make their cities and their towns intolerably hideous, and carelessly permit blots upon Nature's landscapes. Americans are keenly enterprising, and yet they are still blind to some of the biggest financial assets of a beautiful city.

"Architecture, in short, does express the life, the education, and the culture of the people as a whole. Buildings will be built substantially, durably and beautifully, if the people wish, and just to the degree they wish."

This is very true, and has its application here as in America. Unfortunately, many men's desires for beauty are limited to that beauty which they can possess, and to no other; we all need more communistic appreciation, not communistic finance or government. American architecture always strikes us not so much that of a people, but of a small and cultivated minority, to whom the public give freedom to exercise their talents.

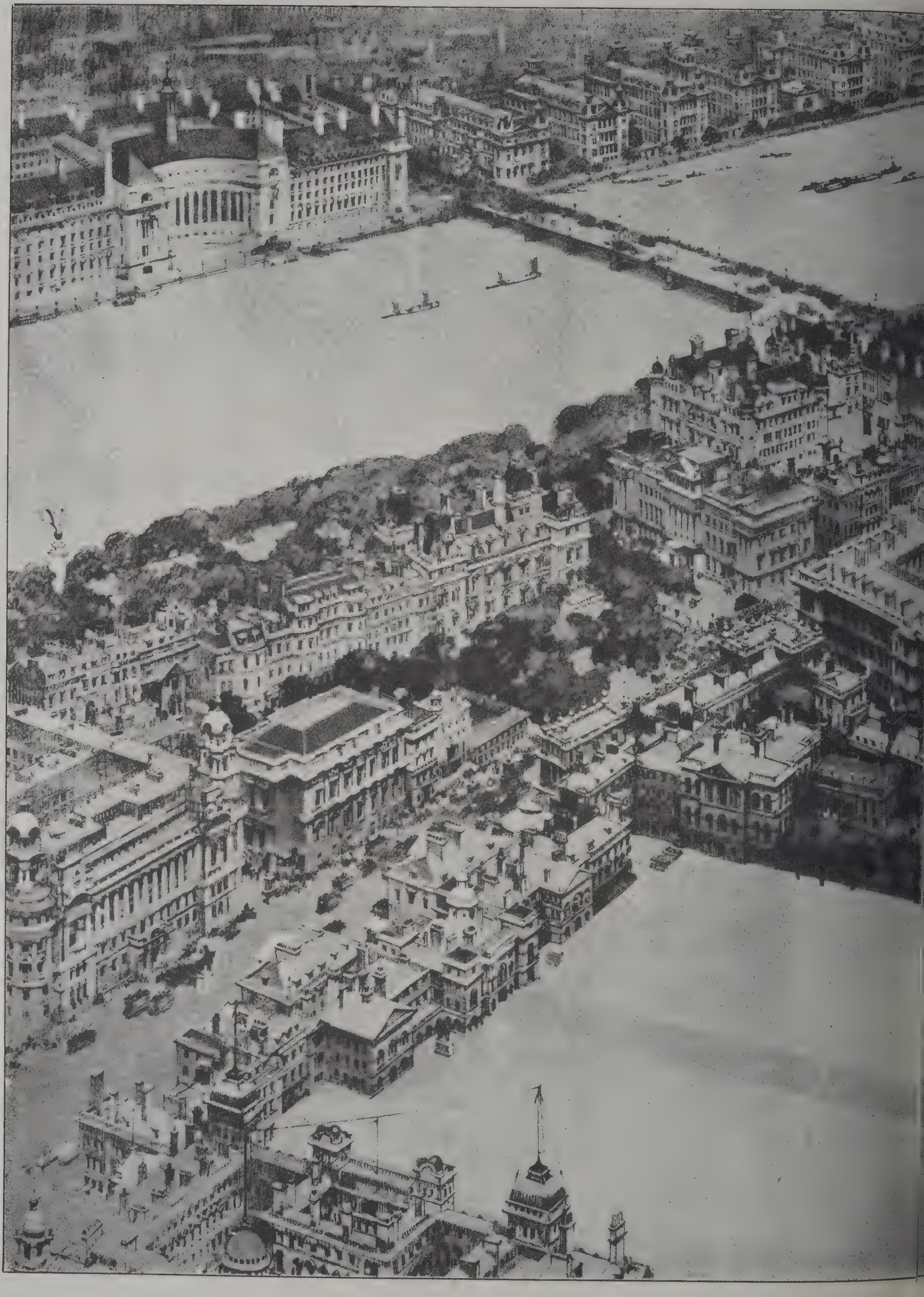
Public *v.* Private Enterprise.

"The Daily Telegraph" gives the following note on a most excellent address: "Mr. Robert Paton, City Chamberlain of Edinburgh, in a paper on the subject of the rules and principles governing public expenditure, said that it was in the direction of the over-development of municipal undertakings that local authorities were most liable to err. Great danger lay in the intensive development of every service as soon as it was inaugurated. It might have been quite legitimate and reasonable on the part of the State to restore the building industry after the war by undertaking a certain measure of action for the supply of houses, but, having recently examined conditions in Edinburgh, he was persuaded that the continued action of the State and municipalities combined had hindered the natural resuscitation of private enterprise, with resulting disadvantage to the community, which could not be measured in money. The effort of public bodies to build houses at a greater speed than the supply of labour and material would normally allow had brought about an excessive rise in capital costs, the incidence of which was going to be felt for the next half-century. Mr. Paton said he was not concerned with any political question connected with housing. He realised the urgent need for houses, but was anxious that unnecessary local burdens should not be created." Mr. Paton has evidently gone to the root of the housing question, and we are only sorry that the policy inaugurated by Sir Alfred Mond, who holds similar views, should have been departed from, for we believe that if he had been in continuous control of the Ministry of Health for the past few years the housing question would have been automatically solved by leaving it entirely subject to the laws of supply and demand, to the great advantage of national finance.

The R.I.B.A. Gold Medal.

The award of the Gold Medal of this year to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is one which is popular among architects, for by universal consent Sir Giles has produced in Liverpool Cathedral one of the world's greatest buildings, while his work at Clare College, Cambridge, entitles him to a very high rank in the profession he belongs to. The speeches made by Mr. Gotch and Mr. Cass Gilbert were appropriate, and with that of Mr. Waid, who flew from Paris to attend the presentation, formed a pleasant testimony to the universal admiration of architects for Sir Giles' great work.

It is interesting to speculate on what might have happened had the assessors appointed at Liverpool failed, as assessors sometimes do fail, to recognise the outstanding qualities of the work submitted to their judgment. The winner of the Liverpool Cathedral Competition was, *de facto*, a made man, and in saying this we in no way detract from a great achievement. But supposing the decision had gone wrong, how long would Sir Giles have had to wait for another and equal opportunity of showing his skill, and could we be certain that, given such an opportuity, he would have been so successful in utilising it as he was at Liverpool. The result of a mistake might well be that the architect, failing to achieve the great position to which a design of exceptional quality entitled him, would, like others, have been compelled to work upward by slow and more laborious steps. All of which goes, we think, to prove that no care can be too great to render miscarriages of justice impossible, and no interest greater than that of devising the best means of securing justice for one and all of us.



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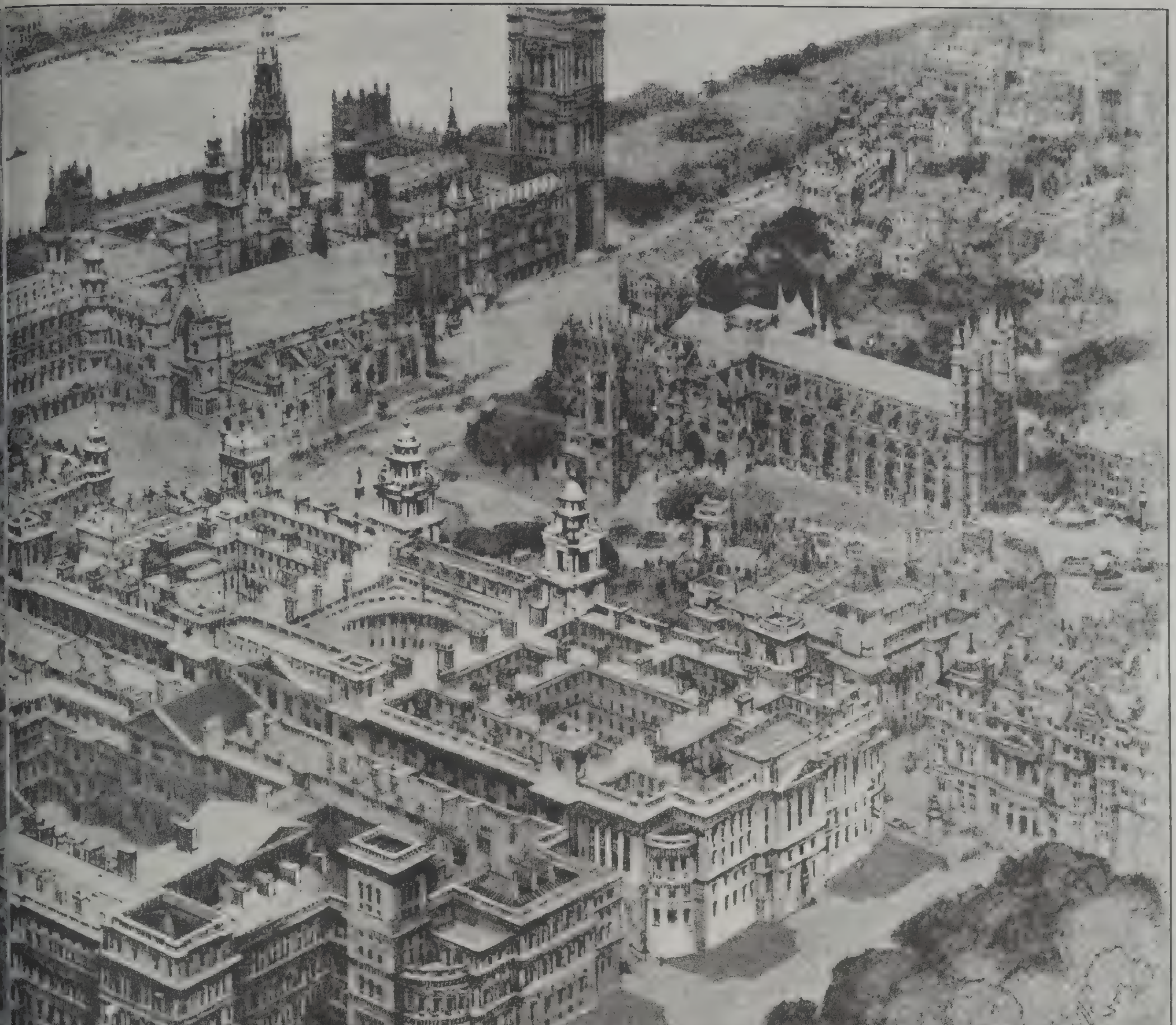
FRED TAYLOR.

"INK-PHOTO" Wm BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON, E.C.3

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OUD RAILWAY.

EXETER CATHEDRAL. FRED TAYLOR, R.I.

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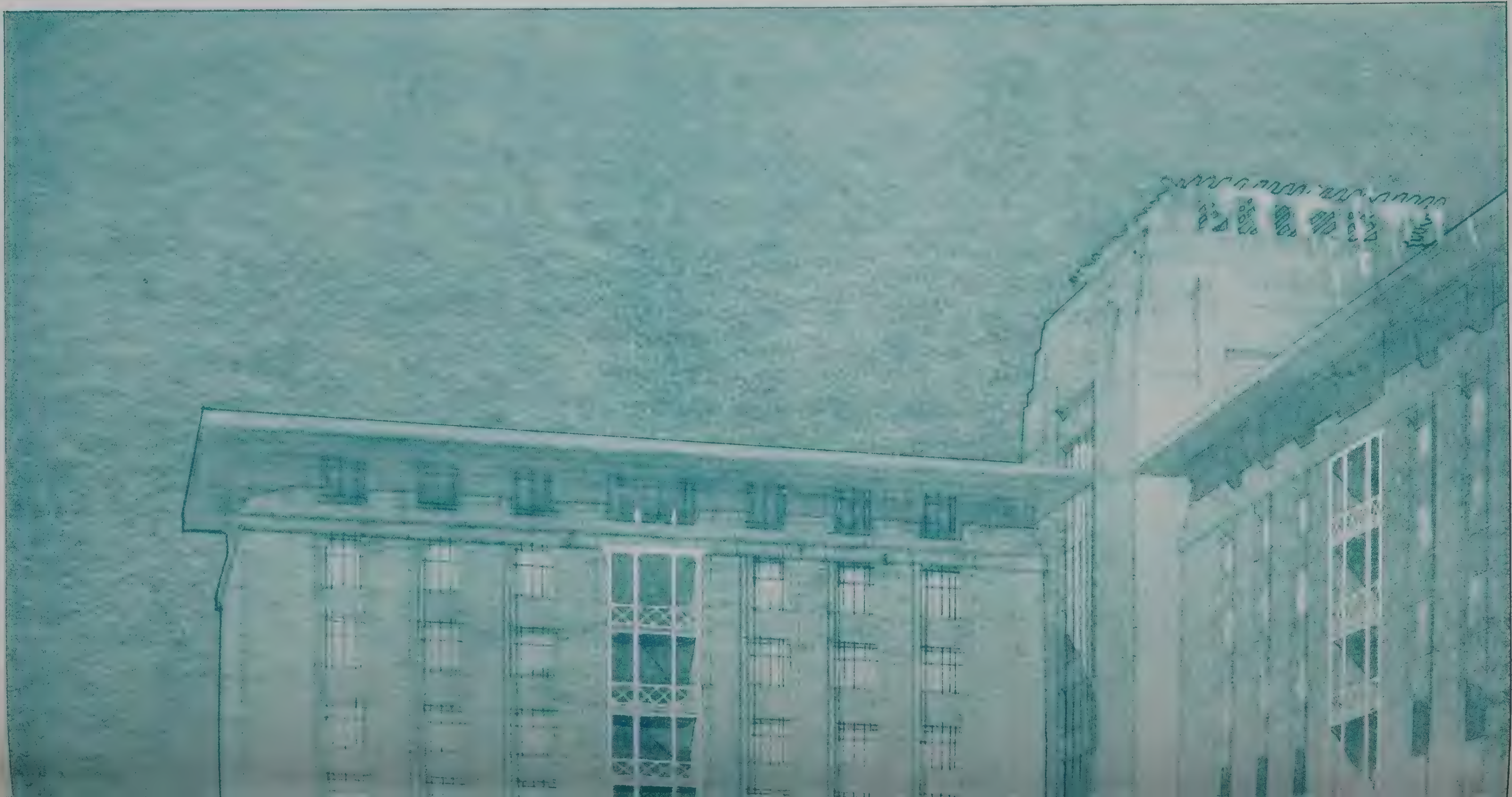

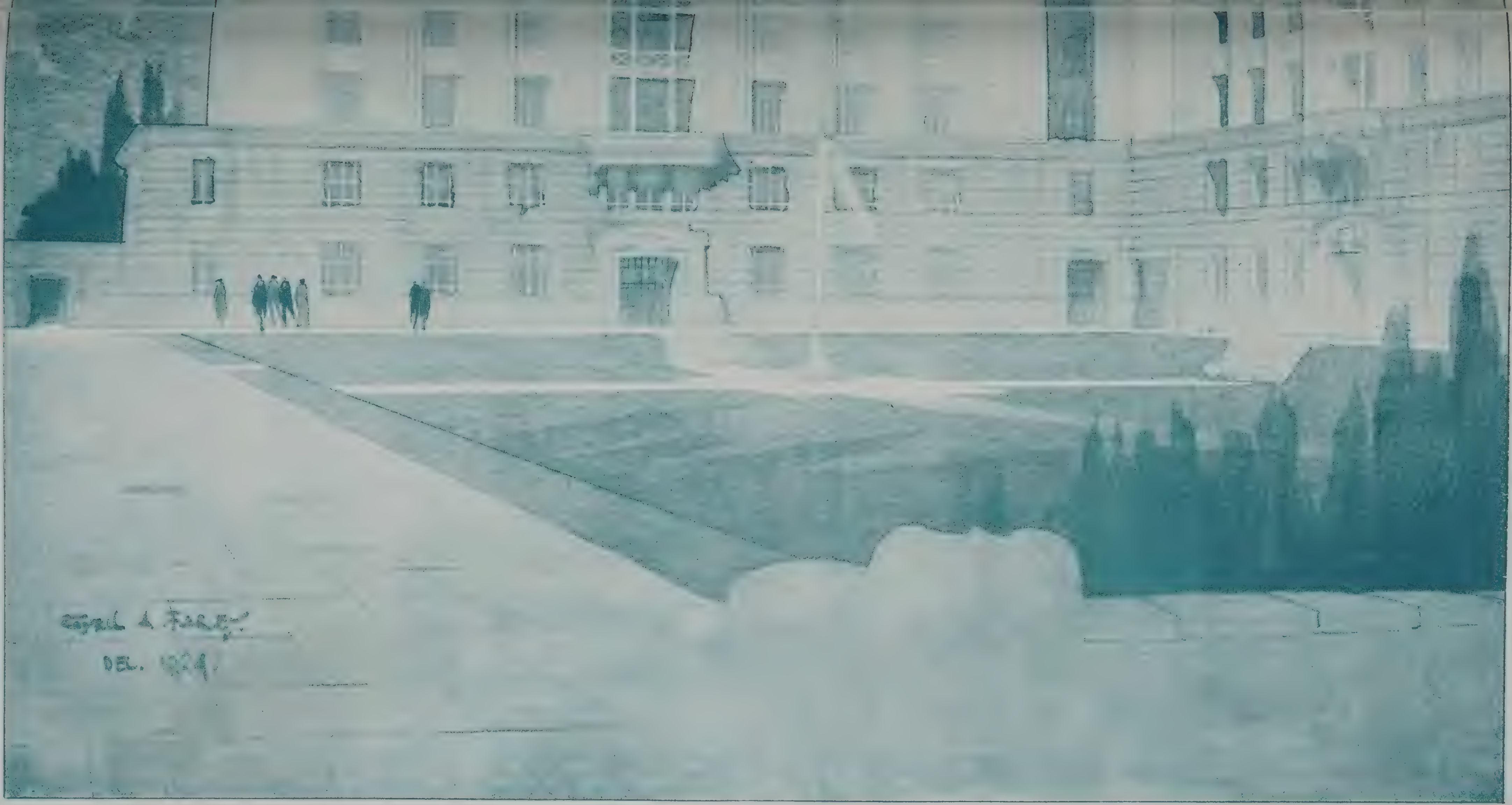

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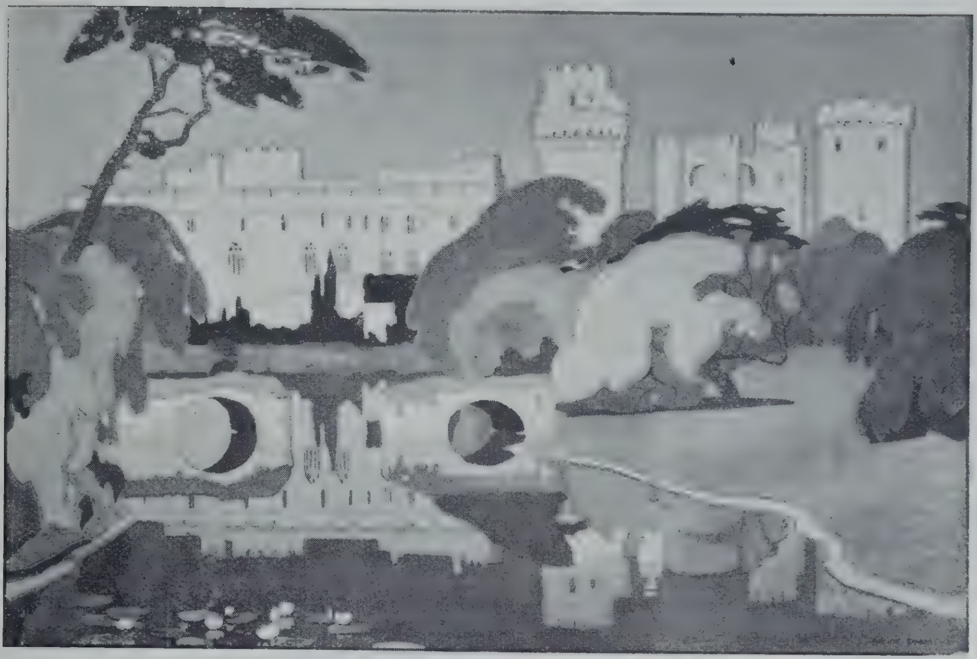
SCHEME FOR RESIDENTIAL FLATS.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect

Some Architectural Posters.

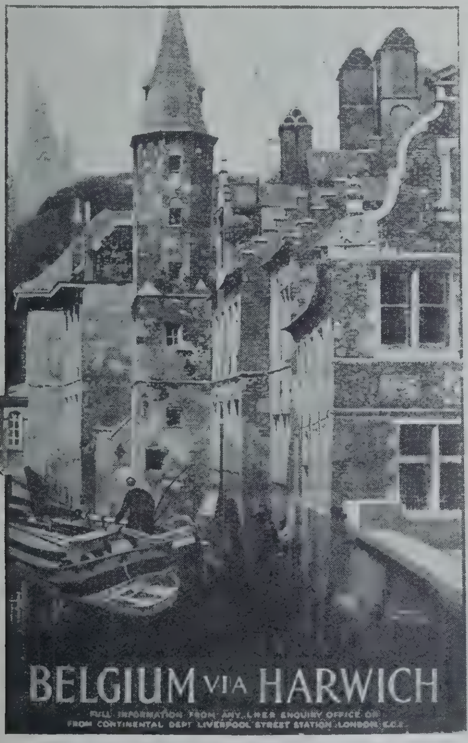
By E. Leslie Gunston, A.R.I.B.A.



WARWICK CASTLE. By Adrian Stokes, R.A.
Reproduced by permission of the L.M.S. Railway.

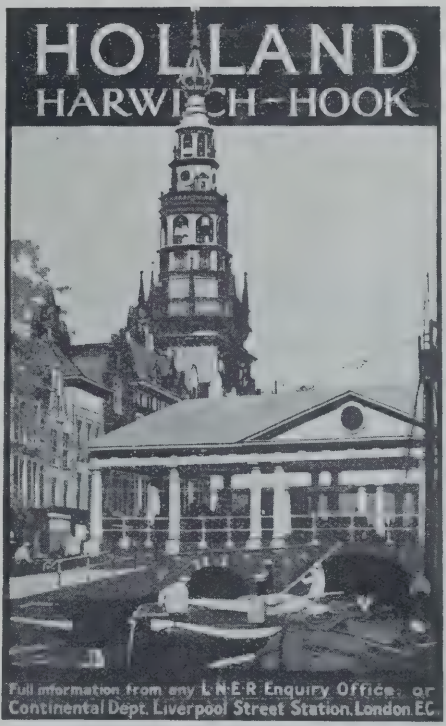
It is only of recent years that advertising has become such an important affair in the lives of men, and, judging by the appearance of any hoarding to-day, it would seem that it pays to advertise.

Posters in themselves are not new, for they were used in ancient Egypt, and only a short time ago, beneath the volcanic ashes which in A.D. 79 fell on Pompeii, an electioneering poster was discovered; but the appearance of our towns, with the bright colours on the hoardings doing their best to attract attention on all sides, this is of the present day.


BELGIUM VIA HARWICH
FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY L.N.E.R. ENQUIRY OFFICE OR
FROM CONTINENTAL DEPT LIVERPOOL STREET STATION LONDON E.C.

QUAI DE ROSAIRE, BRUGES. Fred Taylor, R.I.
By permission of the L.N.E. Railway.

It may be as well to point out here the difference in posters placed on hoardings in the streets, and which should be bold enough in design to compete with their surroundings, and the smaller, and therefore more detailed, posters one sees at the railway stations: the latter are more in the nature of simplified pictures, and it is with these that this article of necessity mainly deals.

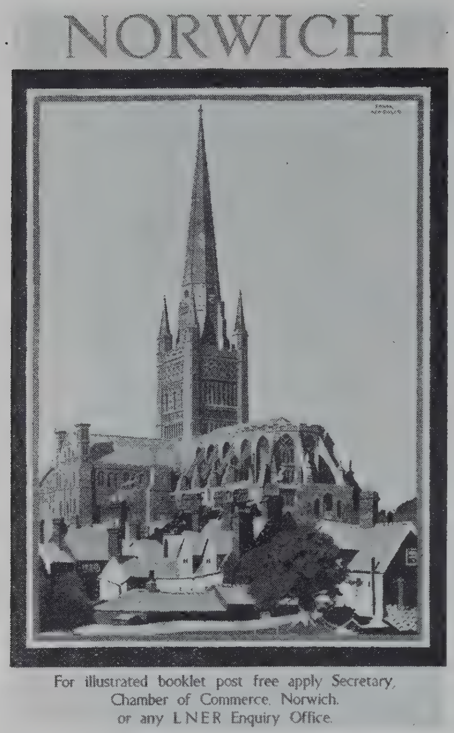

HOLLAND
HARWICH-HOOK
Full information from any L.N.E.R. Enquiry Office, or
Continental Dept. Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

BELFRY AND BUTTER MARKET, LEYDEN.
Fred Taylor, R.I.
By permission of the L.N.E. Railway.

To attract attention is the first duty of a poster, and the second is that it should leave a favourable impression on the beholder, otherwise the poster will have failed in its mission.

Many of the so-called advertisements one sees are so very bad, alike in drawing and in colouring, that one tries to avoid looking at them, and to forget them as soon as possible. To-day more than at any time in the history of the poster is architecture being represented to lure the passer-by into taking journeys into foreign lands, or even to explore further—by means of the railways, of course—his own country.

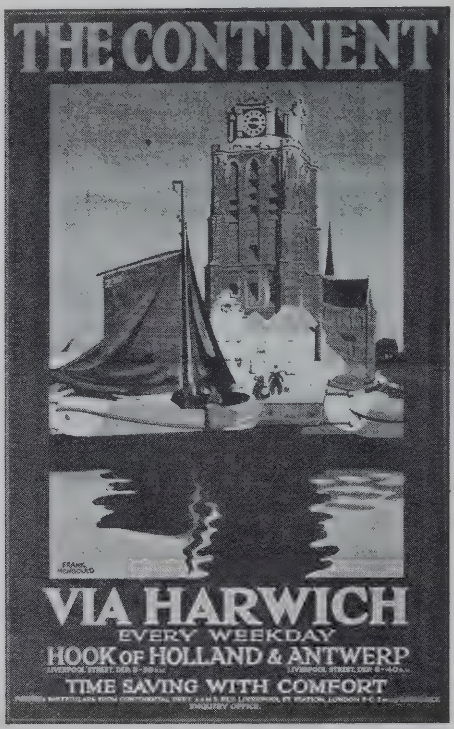
Noble cathedrals, majestic ruins of Roman times, charming corners of Belgium or Holland, or some sunny spot on


NORWICH
FRANK NEWBOULD
For illustrated booklet post free apply Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Norwich.
or any LNER Enquiry Office.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL. Frank Newbould.
By permission of the L.N.E. Railway.

the shores of " mare nostrum," all these are spread before our eyes to induce us to visit such places, and to distract the mind of the office worker, who knows that he cannot think of going near these glories of past ages except perhaps for two short weeks in fifty-two.

It is to the great and lasting credit of the railway companies that they should issue such excellent representations of architectural subjects that now adorn our hoardings. The L.N.E.R. especially has been the pioneer in the production of beautiful posters, and the public owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Teasdale, the advertising manager, for his share in the renaissance of poster design, which is so welcome a sign of to-day.

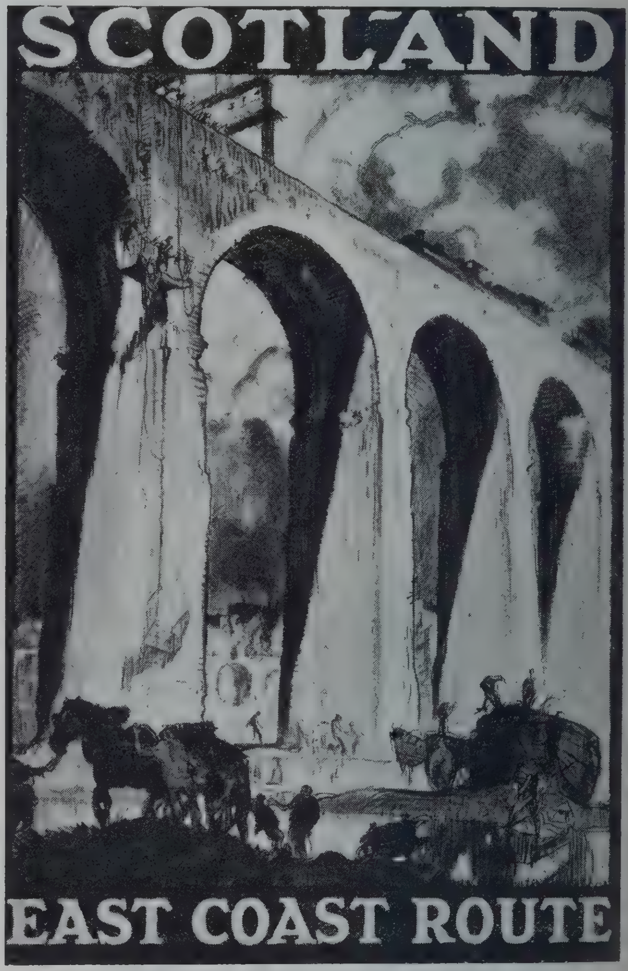


CATHEDRAL TOWER, DORDRECHT. Frank Newbould.
By permission of the L.N.E. Railway.

Pre-eminent in architectural poster work is an English artist, Mr. Fred Taylor, R.I. It is extremely refreshing to find in an artist who is not an architect the ability to draw architecture correctly, and in such work as the designing of posters, which are usually viewed from a little distance, even more skill is required to suggest the architectural forms and detail rightly than in an ordinary drawing or painting of the same subject.

A careful study of Mr. Taylor's posters will show that he knows his architecture intimately, and that he understands detail ; that is why he can design posters in so bold a manner, and yet represent the detail of the buildings in so unerring a style. Take, for example, his beautiful poster of Lincoln Cathedral. The old and stately pile is drawn in a vigorous way, yet most surely indicating the detail. The colouring of this poster is particularly successful, the subdued tone of the buildings in the foreground making an excellent foil to the sunset glow on the cathedral.

A similar treatment, but a very different colour scheme, is used in his Ely poster, and also his view of Exeter Cathedral, which last advertises the beautiful book, " Cathedrals," published by the Great Western Railway Company.



THE BORDER BRIDGE. Frank Brangwyn, R.A.
By permission of the L.N.E. Railway.

In a different category, but exhibiting the same sure touch, is the poster by the same artist of the old street in York, with the overhanging half-timbered houses of the sixteenth century. The drawing really consists of the shadows in black, and on these hang the plain colours of the buildings. In passing, it is interesting to note Mr. Taylor's colour scheme in this poster, which he follows fairly closely in most of his poster designs. Reds, buff, grey and black, with a touch somewhere of that beautiful blue-green that the artist knows so well where to place in his posters—in this particular instance on the eighteenth century shop fronts with the circular bay windows. Everything is drawn with astonishing vigour.

The fine poster of the " Five Sisters " at York Minster is another well-known one by Mr. Taylor. This is more like an ordinary painting and less like a poster design than most of his others, though it is almost as attractive, the wonderful interior being rendered with true architectural feeling.

Another poster is his "Antwerp." How well does he reproduce the busy market place full of colour, the background of houses of various periods, some with the typical crow-stepped gables of the Gothic period, others with the rich rococo gables so familiar to all who know the Netherlands, while beyond them rises the magnificent tower of the cathedral, drawn with no uncertain hand, but with a mastery of indicating detail that even an architect must surely envy.

The poster of the corner of the Quai du Rosaire, Bruges, is another done by Mr. Taylor for the L.N.E.R., and the quiet charm of the place is made to live again in one's memory. The same can be said of his poster of the Belfry and Butter Market at Leyden, in which the buildings are rendered in a most effective way. Returning to England, the "Harrogate" poster is excellent in the simplicity of the drawing and in the bold colour scheme. The Underground Railway Company had at their stations some time ago a beautiful drawing of the heart of the Empire—the Houses of Parliament, and the great buildings at Westminster. Full of the most delicate drawing, this poster is another example of Mr. Taylor's versatility and his consummate draughtsmanship.

Among others in this branch of poster design, Mr. Frank Newbould has done some delightful work, and his poster of Norwich Cathedral is excellent, though it is not on quite the same plane as the ones already mentioned. The drawing is good, but the colouring seems a little harsh, and the bright red roofs are perhaps too striking. His poster of the quayside at Hamburg is very effective, and his tower of the cathedral at Dordrecht is pleasing, and makes one want to go and visit the old Dutch town; and what more can be said in praise of these posters than that they attract people to the places they represent?

Among the much heralded posters for the London Midland & Scottish Railway by some Royal Academicians, only one or two have any architectural interest, the best being of Warwick Castle, by Mr. Adrian Stokes. Here the old castle is drawn in a fascinating way, and, with the simply rendered trees and meadows, makes a singularly attractive design. The poster of Edinburgh, by Mr. George Henry, is not very satisfactory, the buildings being suggested in a crude way, and in the actual prints the colour is not at all pleasing. Another not particularly happy poster is that of the ruins of Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk, for the L.N.E.R., by Mr. A. Van Anrooy. There is not much design in it, the whole work being far too photographic. A far more interesting poster is the same artist's drawing of the new church at Delft, which is the first representation of this interior; here are buried the ancestors of the present reigning house of Holland.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn's great poster of the Border Bridge is a very fine design and drawn with his usual boldness and magnificence. It recalls at once the splendour of Rome and her engineering works; feats of skill that, unlike so much of similar modern designs, are extremely beautiful because, shorn of all unnecessary trappings, they stand as perfect solutions of given problems, simplicity and utility being the keynote.

Among the exotic posters to be seen in London are those issued for the Paris, Lyon, Méditerranée, and some of these are fine architectural subjects. Venetian and Tunisian buildings, the Pont du Gard, and the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, are some of the scenes portrayed by the Continental artists. Very effective posters, in that they create a desire in the beholder to pack up and go at once to these sunny places. The poster of the new Town Hall at Stockholm is arresting, and a very decorative poster is that of the Belfry of Bruges, with the background of gold, published in Belgium, while the same subject is drawn by Mr. Ernest Coffin for the Southern Railway.

It is a pleasant thought that these representations of architecture scattered about on our hoardings may inspire a love of beautiful buildings in those who will notice a poster, but may not think to look at the architecture around them. It may, in time, be the cause of an awakening interest in the people for the glories of the Mistress Art.

The Memorial Chapel of the Leys School, Cambridge.*

This book contains a number of good photographs of every part and detail of the Moulton Memorial Chapel, being the permanent memorial to the late Rev. W. F. Moulton, D.D., who was the first Headmaster of the school, and spent the last 23 years of his life at Leys. Designs for the chapel were made by the late Robert Curwen, A.R.I.B.A., many years ago, but it was not until 1904 that the Governors were able to commence building operations. The foundation stone was laid by the late Duchess of Albany in 1905. The chapel is Perpendicular in style, and is designed to harmonise with the neighbouring buildings. There is accommodation for 360 boys and a west gallery containing space for 55 members of the household staff. It was built by Mr. Saint of Cambridge. The chapel contains 14 windows, the designs of which were carried out by the late Mr. H. J. Salisbury, of John Street, Bedford Row, and which are well illustrated in the volume. A chief feature in the building is the wood carving, nearly all of which is the work of amateurs, the designs being drawn by Mrs. Boives and the carving executed chiefly by her with the assistance of Sir George Chubb and his second daughter, Mrs. H. G. Morrish. A large number of the bench ends and other carvings are illustrated in the book, which will form a most interesting record for past and present scholars.

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* "The Memorial Chapel of the Leys School, Cambridge." Its structure, windows, carvings and memorials, compiled on the 50th anniversary (1925) of the foundation of the school (1875) by Sir George Hayter Chubb, Knight and Baronet, chairman of the Governing Body for 30 years (1892-1922). Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., 3 York Street, St. James, London, S.W.1. 5s. net.

"Fair Touraine."*

The right choice of a subject often makes a successful book, and in choosing the subject of Touraine Miss Margaret Aulton has a fruitful field, for the history of Touraine is that of the heart of mediæval France, and is closely interwoven with the fortunes of the Valois dynasty, just as Versailles is impregnated with the memories of the later Bourbon kings. The mention of Tours, Azay le Rideau, Chinon, Montsoreau, Langeois, Luynes, Loches, Beaulieu, Chinonceau, Amboise, Chaumont and Blois recall the history of the ambitions and intrigues of monarchs and nobles out of which the later centralised power of le roi soleil arose a despotism which was finally to sink in revolution, which in its turn gave place to the domination of Napoleon and the newer epoch of modern France. The book is pleasingly and lightly written, and in its pages will be found references to the astonishing wealth of incident which enable us to form a picture of a period in which intrigue, corruption and adventure were brilliantly illumined by the Italianate art introduced under the Valois sovereigns, who, like their successors, passed away leaving great chateaus and palaces behind them to recall their history to the modern world. The book is fully illustrated by 90 facsimile drawings reproduced from the author's sketches, together with some copper plate engravings. Though these drawings are not of the first order of excellence they serve to give a good idea of the most interesting district covered by the author's book.

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* "Fair Touraine." Stories and legends of the Loire. By Margaret Aulton. Illustrated with 90 facsimile reproductions of original drawings and copper plate engravings by the author. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head, Ltd.; New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 35s. net.

City of Wakefield—New School.

Mr. Percy Morris, the city architect, has received instructions to prepare the necessary plans and quantities for the erection of a new Central School for 250 scholars, a new Middle School for 300, and an Infants School for 300 scholars, for the Education Committee of the Wakefield Corporation.

Where are the Architectural Prodigies?

The architectural prodigy of tender years is a rare flower, so uncommon that it but seldom buds upon the architectural tree, and it would seem as if the cloaks of genius that the gods are supposed to bestow upon promising humanity had been expended upon the more popular, yet not unworthy, boy fiddlers, boy preachers, girl mayoresses and Jackie Coogans.

In pondering over this elusive problem, which bristles with difficulties, is there no possible manner in which we can discover whether we are likely to be encouraging a failure, or, on the other hand, discouraging and rejecting one who may be a genius, if given initial opportunities.

I thought over this very seriously on the day that a thin kind of woman, accompanied by a particularly fat specimen of boyhood, stepped into the office without knocking—a sure sign of self-depreciation and unblemished respect. A straw hat was perched on her head, and a black shawl, under which she had tucked one arm as if hiding some precious thing, decked her slender shoulders. The sleeve of her other arm was doubled up, exposing a muscular limb, raw but clean, as if she had but lately left that useful but non-ornamental article of domestic utility, the washing tub.

The boy was about fourteen years of age, and wore a jacket that had proved a faithful and close companion for several terms at school, and sported a pair of trousers, that, owing to the peculiar way in which they had been drawn up inside to form a pair of knickerbockers, might, on a golfer or an architectural surveyor, been called a fashionable pair of plus fours, but on this boy they were as though his father's nether garment had been temporarily requisitioned for the purpose. He stood and ogled the drawing office with eyes widely opened, and with his capacious mouth tried to swallow its contents.

"Is the arhitek in?" demanded the woman in a voice particular to people of this type, as she allowed her migratory eyes to fall alternately upon the chief assistant and junior.

Her appearance naturally aroused some curiosity in those whose sphere of employment was not often graced by the presence of a lady. The junior by the expression on his face, shewed that he was overcome by bashfulness, and evinced that dumbfounded attitude common to youth when their judgment is in jeopardy, and turned to the chief assistant to lay the responsibility upon him. He appeared equally embarrassed, and thoughtfully turning to his pencil, deliberately pared off some thin slices of wood and then vigorously rubbed the lead upon a strip of glass paper he had by him.

"Is it *very* particular?" he asked, narrowing his eyes so as to comprehend the better what he had done.

"Its partikler," replied the woman in a voice that left no doubt in her mind that it was.

The chief assistant, a man who knew the world, and had some respect for the business of his employer and the value of time, was almost upon the point of pronouncing the usual prescribed form when travellers are unlucky enough to call at inappropriate moments, when he refrained, for who knows in this age of topsyturvidom here might be a wealthy client?

"May I enquire what is your business?" he asked politely. "The architect is extremely busy this morning."

"My business is partikler in this way, Sir," the woman replied in roughly-hewn words, "it's about my boy, Sir."

The chief assistant turned to the boy who was admiring some drawings that decked the walls of the office, illustrating "also rans" in a competition for architectural work, and then to the woman again. "So you wish to see the architect about your boy?" he said.

"I does."

"May I ask what for?"

The woman leaning forward, and in a kind of confidential whisper said:

"I want to git him a job."

"But my good woman," he exclaimed with a smile, "this is not a builder's office."

"I knows it, Sir," pleaded the woman. "But he's above being a builder."

She said this so convincingly that the chief assistant glanced at the boy again. "Do you wish your boy to be an architect?" he asked with composed features.

"I want him to be apprenticed to a arhitek," replied the woman, "where's the drawin's is done."

"But we don't take apprentices here," he replied, trying to repress a smile. "It will not be of any use seeing the architect. Besides, I advise you not to."

A look of dismay overspread her features, and she hugged her shawl tighter still, guarding something of extreme importance under it. She glanced at her son with tender pride, as if she had not exhausted the list of architect's offices, and was not going to be daunted in her intention. She was about to turn away, when the architect impatiently glided into the office from his private room, and as he laid some papers upon the chief assistant's drawing board, glared at the woman over his *pince-nez* with eyes before which even builders have been known to tremble, and then looked enquiringly from her to his chief assistant as if demanding what the matter was about.

"A woman who would like her son to be an architect," explained the chief assistant in a low voice.

The architect was a specimen of the old school, irritable, haughty, with exalted notions of what was due to the profession, and with not the least sympathy for men who prognosticated the "days of levelment," the millennium, the woman architect or the suffragette, exclaimed irascibly, "A woman who would like her son to be an architect!"

He glared at the woman, that even she, who had caused her husband to tremble now began to quake.

"Please, Sir," she cried in a whimpering voice growing more and more nervous as she proceeded, and occasionally aspirating her words, "I took the liberty of callin' my husband's a bricklayer's labourer on Jobson's Warehouse wheres I takes his dinner every day you'll know him Sir hees a small man and like this ere boy whose been very clever at school Sir Mr. Pattison says hees a hand for hartistry Sir an'll make a arckitek Sir and I called to see you and brought this to shew you and Mr. Pattison says a most beautiful drawin' it is Sir."

As she concluded her rigmarole, she proudly planted a fretwork drawing in pencil in front of the astonished eyes of the architect. "It's a pianna front Sir and Mr. Pattison says is clever for a boy of his age Sir and he says he ought to be a harchitek Sir!"

The architect glanced at the drawing, and then at the woman with a look of frigidness, penetration, derision, scorn and offended dignity, mixed, and then walking back into his office, his bald head held higher than when he first came out, banged the door violently shut. The chief assistant reddened, and turning to the embarrassed woman, he explained in a nice kind of voice, that though not wishing to place any obstacles in front of her son's career, he said that sometimes architects through thinking too deeply about stone, occasionally grew like it, and it would probably break her heart if her son whom she loved devotedly, turned out cold and unwieldly like a lump of concrete, and therefore, he suggested that there were other spheres where her son's talents could be developed in a much better and more useful way. She seemed to see wisdom in this and left the office much comforted.

J. E. Reid.

Holbrook School Competition.

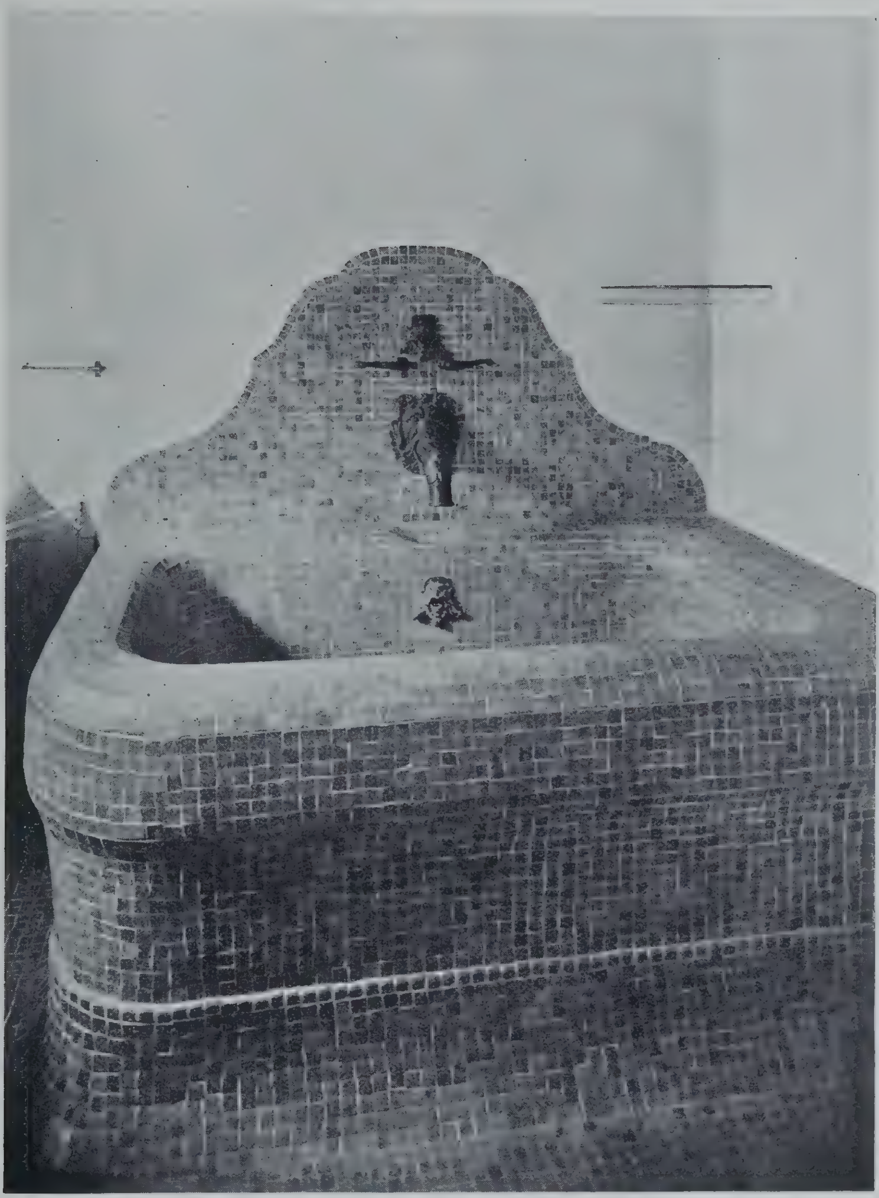
By the kind permission of the Board of Admiralty the designs submitted by the competitors in the competition for the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, near Ipswich, will be exhibited in the Galleries of the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1, from Tuesday, June 30, to Saturday, July 4, 1925, inclusive (hours, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday, 2 p.m.).

Designs submitted by the following competitors will be exhibited:—

Messrs. Adshead, Topham and Adshead, Messrs. Buckland and Haywood, Mr. E. Vincent Harris, Messrs. W. and T. R. Milburn, Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon Spain, Messrs. Marshall Mackenzie and Son.

Practical Influence in Architectural Evolution.

By A. Seymour Reeves.



JADE COLOURED MOSAIC BATH. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

During the last half century, all arts have suffered from a kind of literary invasion. This period has been distinguished by writers who dealt with artistic subjects and who formed definite theories and expounded dogmatic doctrines. Unfortunately, most of these authors had little, if any, experience in the practice of the subjects upon which they wrote with such abounding confidence. The effect of this handicap was to render much of their work injurious instead of helpful. The sum total of their activities largely amounted to a denial of practical conditions and an attempt to set up so-called " ideal " theories which had little material basis, and many of which were founded upon unsound conclusions. In consequence, both amateurs and professionals in the various fields of art have been embarrassed by confused thinking until this passion for abstract views has, in some cases, reached an extreme point. With pictorial art, this extreme is found in the work of the Cubists, and in music, with those who reproduce the noise of railway engines and other strange effects. The field of architecture does not offer any parallel to these extremes, and this fact is consoling. No architect has designed a building in which the staircases are to be constructed with the chief object of providing opportunities for committing suicide, or in which the corridors seem planned in order to offer some kind of entertainment similar to that which is provided by the maze at Hampton Court. Neither has anyone proposed that building operations should commence at the skyline instead of at the foundations.

Reflection upon these points leads to the idea that material demands provide a healthy stabilising influence on architectural matters, and that such a power should not be scorned. This aspect of the case will bear emphasis, for we have been taught to think that practical demands are necessarily in conflict with ideal claims, and that a high standard of execution can only be attained by an acceptance of ideal, in preference to practical, conditions. Yet the history of architectural evolution contains many examples of the results of practical influence. The temples on the Acropolis owed much of their character to the masonry which enforced a traveated method of construction ; the embattled walls of the early Norman castles had a purely defensive or material purpose ; while the flying buttress of the Middle Ages was an essentially constructive feature.

This view does not necessarily imply that influences which are other than material have never been seriously operative, or have always been overruled by practical demands. The facts would not support such an idea, for the great periods of the past show that artists obtained their best results by striking a happy balance between opposing influences, and their success in this direction is a common feature of great art. The masters of Classic or Renaissance did not pin their methods to one pet theory, nor did they make a religion of any one idea. But one result of this intensive theorising on the part of literary men is seen in the tendency to rely upon one particular theory to solve all our troubles. This is equivalent to the patent medicine idea which has become very much overworked. There can be little doubt but that this desire for a method which shall provide a complete remedy, has seriously retarded our progress in the realm of housing. Both politicians and writers have encouraged the public to look for some magician who would, as by the flourish of a wand, solve the housing problem at one stroke. But those of us who are within the building world have little use for conjuring methods. We know that there is no final solution for this, or any other building problem, and that success in meeting the demand for houses will depend not upon one, but upon many ideas, operating in various directions and wisely co-ordinated.

Perhaps future architectural historians will refer to the past century as the "Age of Topical Architecture." During this period our eagerness to employ a new idea was only equalled by the readiness with which we discarded another. At one time, the Ionic Pilaster, or the Blocked Column, were the hallmarks of distinction. Then Bentley gave us a fine cathedral at Westminster, and at once we saw many designs for Byzantine churches being prepared and executed. Architecture became almost as topical as a revue, and almost as transient in its characteristics. The makers of the wax models at Tussauds shewed much skill in the fulfilment of their various tasks, but we do not regard their results as possessing claims to artistic consideration, nor do we look upon such work as being in any way comparable to the creations of the sculptor. Nor do we look upon the makers of sham antiques as being art-workers in the true sense, although their dexterity is quite apparent. Many of the buildings produced by the revivalists are dangerously like sham antiques, and are no more than bad copies of the the work of the past. Their relation to genuine architecture does not greatly differ from the relationship between the realistic wax model and the sculptor's statue. Portions of London might almost be described as a kind of architectural version of Tussauds, for the mere reproduction of conventional forms is of no more artistic value than a sham antique or a wax model. If two architects are discussing a new building with which one of them is acquainted and the other is unfamiliar, the latter is almost sure to ask, "What is the style?" We may be sure that neither of them will see anything remarkable in such a question, yet we can hardly imagine that architects of earlier periods ever discussed styles in the definite terms which we constantly employ. Reflection upon this point will enable us to realise how much we are still dominated by stylistic influence. As architectural style (in the literal sense) became an objective, so the natural movement of architectural evolution became deflected, and at the same time the influence of tradition became weakened. The dethronement of tradition placed a serious handicap on architectural development, and we are still suffering from its effect. But there are signs that tradition may regain its lost position, and that architecture may progress on more evolutionary lines; such a condition is distinctly encouraging and we can look forward to a more stabilised future.

No. 28 AVENUE ROAD: DRAWING ROOM. Deane & Braddell, Architects.

A more stabilised architectural outlook does not necessarily mean strict uniformity of design with an absence of originality, but it does imply more agreement on main lines and fundamental principles. There will be ample opportunity for individual expression in the treatment of detail, and if the results are not so startling as those of recent years, that will not be a loss in the artistic sense. The new cathedral at Liverpool is an example of modern design which has accepted an older tradition and which contains marked individuality. The forms are not mere reproductions of old effects, but are infused with a vitality which is at once inspiring and convincing. It is probable that by such means, architecture of the future will find its natural expression.

The conglomerate effects of our city streets do not compare favourably with the work of earlier periods when tradition wielded a more powerful influence. But architects are not altogether to blame for this state of affairs, which is partly due to commercial ideas for advertisement having asserted a dominant influence. While the heights of our buildings are limited by law, we cannot indulge in extravagant skyscrapers, which really originated with advertising instincts. But we could improve our street façades by a more sympathetic alignment of the main horizontal features of the composition. There would still be every opportunity for individuality in the remainder of the design, and contrasts could always be in harmony with their surroundings.

The builders of Classic or of Renaissance days, did not determine the proportions of their piers or columns by calculating the load and then providing the minimum size which the material would allow. They considered the æsthetic claims as well as the purely material demands and shaped their designs accordingly. The advent of steel-frame and reinforced concrete construction provided a new and arbitrary authority in the form of the text-book formula, and thereupon architectural expression became confounded with empirical mathematics. Such an extreme domination of material ideas is certainly opposed to tradition and inevitably defeats architectural evolution.

This point raises the question of human qualities in our designs, and the remarks of the President of the Royal Academy (at the recent banquet) may be noted by architects as well as all other artists. Many recent buildings are so lacking in human characteristics that the spectator may wonder if the designers had deliberately aimed at something grim and inhuman. Such qualities are foreign to our general outlook, although they may reflect some fleeting idea.

Great art is the imaginative reflection of deep humanity, and those of us who cannot attain greatness can at least attempt some modest fulfilment of this idea.

FOUNTAIN IN ROSE GARDEN. By James L. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

June 26, 1875.

The Philadelphia Exhibition.

The following official communication has been sent from the Privy Council Office:—"Private letters from Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., and Colonel Sandford, the executive officers of the British Commission, have been received from Philadelphia, with official despatches for the Lord President. They show that the Exhibition is likely to have a brilliant success. The buildings are six months in advance as compared with those of previous Exhibitions. Every block of marble and granite for the Picture Gallery, which will be permanent, is on the ground, and it is rising as rapidly as the temporary structures. The American demand for space is enormous, but the Executive, in recognition of the friendly co-operation of the Government of this country, and to meet the large demands which have been made by British exhibitors, have rearranged the space in the Industrial Hall, so as to give to England a commanding central position corresponding to their own. The forethought displayed in every particular, however minute, has excited the admiration of the experienced officers who represent this country. They state that the arrangements are most sensible, and that there will be no petty charges to the exhibitors. Exhibitors will be allowed to attach to their goods the prices at which they can be produced in England, and as special provision is being made to enable visitors from all parts of America and England to reach Philadelphia at reduced rates, a vast number of Americans will be enabled to realise the effect which their tariff has in enhancing the price of European products."

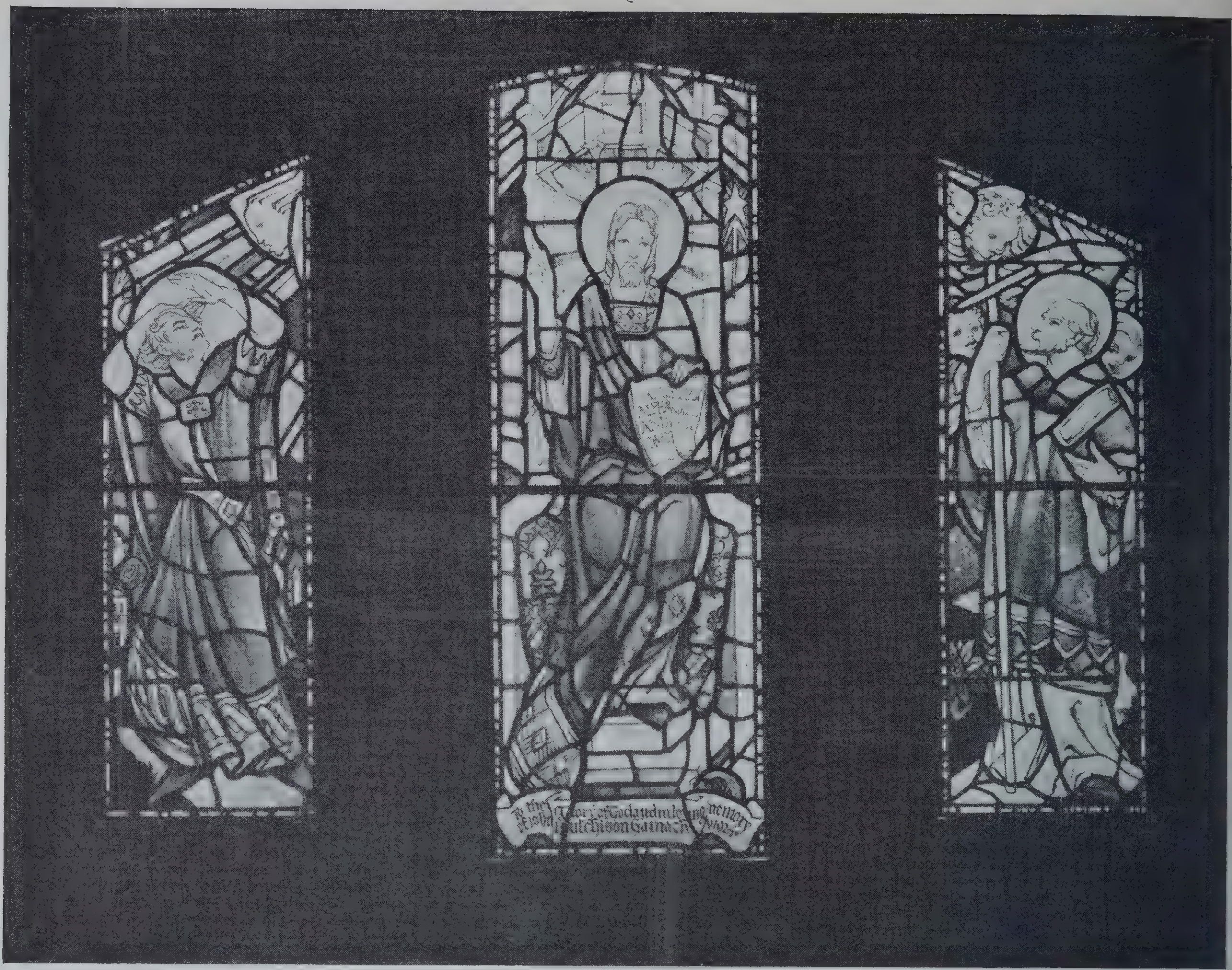
Correspondence.

Change of Address.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly note that we have now moved our offices from 20 and 22 Maddox Street, to 3 and 5 Maddox Street, W.1.—Yours faithfully,

E. Keynes Purchase and Roland Welch.



ST. ALBANS. LINDFIELD. SYDNEY. By S. I. HITCHENS.

St. Albans Window.

This window, the first to be erected in the Church of St. Alban, at Lindfield, near Sydney, New South Wales, was designed by Mr. S. I. Hitchens, of 169 Adelaide Road, N.W.3, being executed under his supervision by Messrs. Lowndes and Drury. The general colour scheme is of silver whites just touched with yellow stain, on a deep purple ultramarine sky; with figures in violets and rubies; purple, ruby and pale pink. The subject, the Life of St. Paul, chosen by the donor, Mrs. Hutchison Gamack, seems peculiarly suitable for the first window of a church in the New World, in view of this Apostle being the first great missioner to the Gentiles. In the left hand light, St. Paul is represented at the moment of his conversion, dazzled by the Light that heralded The Voice. His back is turned to the Figure in the central light symbolising his refusal to recognise the Master. He is richly robed to suggest his subjection at this time to the things of the world. Behind him the road winds to the distant city gate of Damascus.

In the right hand light he is shown older in years, simply robed in a garment with patchwork border. Carrying the pilgrim's staff, his steps are now directed towards the source of his inspiration; while cherub heads, representing the Divine blessings, surround him. In the Centre Light there is an interesting revival in the introduction of the Apple as a symbol of The Passion. This symbolism was commonly understood in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and is constantly seen in the art of that period.

At Exhibitions.

Sir, pardon my asking you what might seem to be an impertinent question: Do you visit exhibitions for a living? Yes, madam. Indeed. Indeed. I wondered, because I noticed you last week at two shows and to-day I have seen you again in three different places. Why did we hand over that beautiful church to the Welsh? Excuse me, Sir, was that gentleman you just spoke to Mr. Rather Sharp. This interjection came from a slight nervous man. Yes, was the reply, and immediately came a feeling that perhaps I had done Mr. Rather Sharp an ill-favour, because the nervous man darted in the correct direction, just like those surface flies one may observe on stagnant water. They make a swift movement, hesitate, and then have another dart. What if this little man belonged to the representative class? Do you know, I very much desired to see the interior of that church, so I actually listened to an entire service. Sir, you seem to be very interested in these churches; can you tell me whether these photographs represent the buildings which are to be demolished or converted into Banks? The speaker had a merry twinkle in his eye. His satisfaction was complete on observing the look of horror depicted on the faces of visitors within hearing. One, a lady whose appreciation for architecture had extended to millinery. She balanced a design which seemed to resemble a mass of houses clumped together in a slum area. Not infrequently the artist holds a levee on private view day, and unhappy is the journalist who is taken unawares on such occasions. If the artist does not seek to assist your impression of the work, some kind friends are always present who are not shy. Many of the gentlemen who actually hang the pictures in the different galleries are not above imparting a friendly hint to the critic as to which are the real pictures of note.

Being constantly within earshot of the great they acquire the opinions they hear and re-issue them with little additions. This habit is not confined to these well-meaning helpers. Commissionaires may offer their views and should by chance the gallery be filled with representations of the futuristic movement such assistance is not without its real value. To have the opinion of one who obviously is untrammelled by an education gained before these enlightened painters exhibited their interpretations of art is, to say the very least, helpful. The effect is only rather spoilt if he wishes you a happy New Year in June, as a slight reminder of the fact that you have not rewarded his assistance in a suitable manner.

"Or Equal." By F. R. Still.

[*From the "American Architect."*]

Many architects and engineers specify one or more brands of material or equipment by the "trade mark" name, or by the name of the maker, and then follow this with "or equal." There is no such thing as absolute equality in materials or apparatus of two different makes. The use of the words "or equal" only raises a question of doubt and invites subsequent controversy, in which the architect or engineer must exercise his judgment under adverse conditions, the result of which frequently leads to embarrassment and regret. When these words appear most contractors invite bids from everybody. Naturally, the prices vary widely according to the respective values. It then becomes necessary to investigate the merits of each article carefully, to avoid being victimised if some of the other and cheaper makes are approved. This places quite a responsibility on the architect or engineer, and, as a result, the client seldom gets what he thinks he is paying for. It also places the maker of the high grade material at a disadvantage, because he is forced into competition with a cheaper grade, which he would not voluntarily attempt to compete with under other circumstances.

The best that can be said for specifying "or equal" is, as one architect said: "It is a poor attempt on the part of the specification writer to protect a client against monopoly, or else it shows that the architect himself is not sure of exactly what he wants." Often it is used as a means to smooth the ruffled feelings of some of the manufacturers who were not mentioned; again, it is done with the idea that those specified will not be tempted to "boost the price," or leave the impression that the specification writer is "sold out" to one or more of the concerns specified.

The architect or engineer is a specialist who is supposed to have all the technical knowledge required to build and equip a building to meet the requirements for which it is to be built. If the client had the technical knowledge, experience, and organisation to carry on the project, then he would not call in specialists to perform the operation.

Most clients tell such professional specialists how much money they can afford to put into the building at the very beginning; they know how big it is to be, what they want to do with it, and finally decide whether or not to go ahead with it, depending on the advice they receive from the specialists as to the possibility of the thing being done for the money available. The architect or engineer then and there must make up his mind as to the quality of material and the standard of price values to be used throughout the construction. It is unfair to the contractor, manufacturer, and to the client to specify high grade, high priced material for a job when it has already been settled that medium grade or the cheapest grade of material must be used.

It is unfair to the contractor because it wastes his time getting a lot of useless figures together.

It is unfair to the manufacturer because he has to waste his time making up figures under the deception that his bid will receive favourable consideration.

It is unfair to the client, who gains the impression from reading the specifications that he will obtain the high grade material he is familiar with under the well-known trade names appearing in the specifications. It is only when it is too late to do any good that he fully understands how far the quality and service he anticipated may depart from the standards named in the specifications when those two little words "or equal" are added.

The architect or engineer, while he may be justified in trying to cover himself from an attempt to "boost prices," because certain materials are specified, need seldom fear that such an attempt will be made by the makers of high grade materials. It is only when he has to use the cheaper grades that he has to "watch his step." High grade materials of all kinds have an established market value, and such prices are usually so well known that they are used by everybody as a comparison when cheaper grades are contemplated.

Every competent and experienced architect and engineer has well defined ideas of the respective values of the various makes of similar materials and apparatus. In addition, he knows the respective business methods and the kind of service rendered by the makers. Because he knows these things is one of the most important reasons why he is commissioned to do the work. Hence, knowing as he does which one will give his client the best value for his money, why not specify that particular make and eliminate doubt? Should it be deemed advisable to permit bids to be received on other makes, a clause like the following will cover the situation much better than to add "or equal," and will also give a more distinct analysis of the respective values of the various units than could be determined when hidden away in a lump bid on the entire equipment, thus:

"The material (or apparatus) herein specified denotes the standard of quality and capacity desired. Other makes may be quoted on, but bidders must state what will be the difference in price if another make than the one specified is used."

Usually the difference in price is so small that it represents a mere fraction of one per cent. on the whole contract, and when covered in this manner makes it much easier for the architect or engineer to induce his client to put in the grade or make of material he desires, even at some additional cost.

As the quality of the material, the size, the amount required, the capacity, the finish or the efficiency of every piece or part of everything going into a building must be determined some time, either before the contract is let or during the progress of the work, it is much better to decide all such details beforehand than afterward. One may feel he is greatly pressed for time to complete the plans and specifications and has not the time to look up the respective merits of two or more articles, but the pressure at that time is nothing like the pressure that will be brought to bear if the decision is deferred until the time arrives when the material or equipment is to be installed. There is no escape from the decision at some time, so why invite trouble by deferring a decision behind the use of the words "or equal"? Decide at once. Make it definite and stand back of such decision when once made.

SANDBACH.—The tender of Messrs. George Edwards and Co., of Alsager, has been accepted by the Urban District Council, for the erection of six houses on Crewe Road, at £478 per house. Plans by Mr. J. R. Price, surveyor to the Council.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—The Urban District Council have received sanction from the Ministry of Health to pay the £75 subsidy in respect of 61 houses to be erected by the Londonderry Collieries, Ltd., at Dawdon.

SEDGELEY Urban District Council have accepted the tender £36,630 3s., of Messrs. Hussey, Egan & Pickmere, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, for works in connection with the sewage scheme.

SKEGBY.—The Blackwell Colliery Co., Ltd., are erecting about 106 houses at Stanton Hill, and in the circumstances the Notts County Education Committee have decided to provide a school for about 300 children.

SOLIHULL.—A fund is being raised for the erection of a library at Solihull School.

SOUTHAM.—A site at Southam has been acquired by the Warwick County Education Committee for the erection of a central school.

STOURBRIDGE.—Worcester County Education Committee have decided that the new secondary school for girls at Stourbridge shall be of the pavilion type and on the site of the old cricket field in Junction Road.

ST. PANCRAS.—The Borough Council have authorised the architect to prepare plans for rehousing the people to be displaced by the Somers Town slum clearance scheme.

OSSETT.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £3,925 for the conversion of Croft House into education offices, etc.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Leeds Road, for Messrs. Crawshaw & Warburton, Ltd.

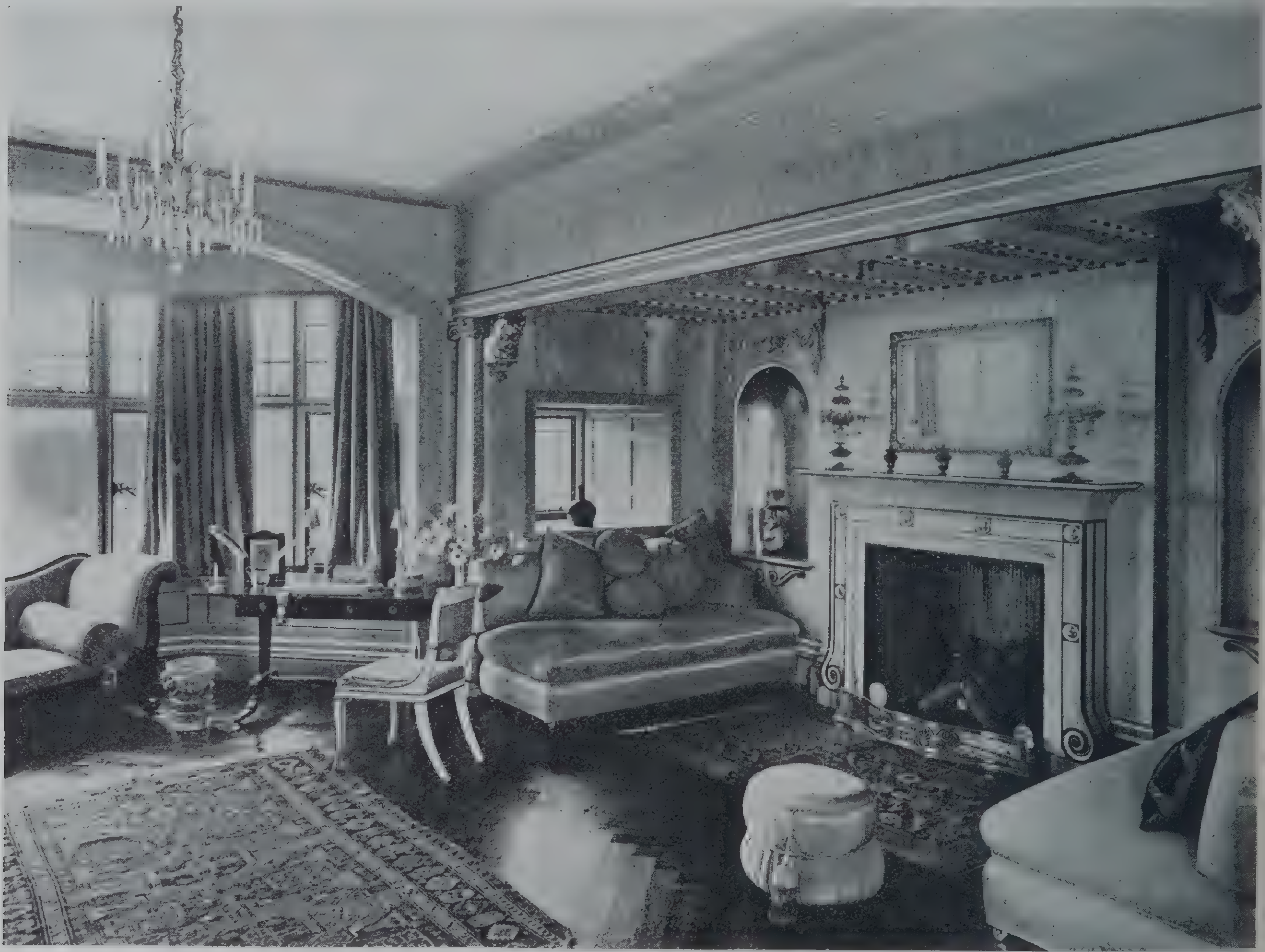
General News.

Barnes.—The Board of Education have approved the plans of the secondary school for boys to be erected by the Surrey Education Committee.

Barnsley.—In connection with the new town hall scheme, the special committee now recommend communicating with Messrs. Briggs & Thorneley, the designers of the Wallasey Town Hall.—A loan sanction for £14,157 is to be sought for the erection of Wilthorpe Council school.—Sanction is to be sought for a loan of £12,100 for the erection of a block of classrooms in connection with the proposed extension of the Barnsley Grammar School. — The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £78,000 for the erection of 140 houses on the Pontefract Road site.

Bedford.—The Corporation have passed plans of the war memorial hall, Bedford School, for Messrs. Mione and Phipps.

Bolton.—The Trustees of the Congregational Church at Wigan Road are proposing to erect new Sunday schools. The plans are to be prepared by Messrs. Ormrod, Pomeroy and Foy, architects, of 21 Acresfield, Bolton, and provide for one storey brick building, containing assembly hall and classrooms, electric light and central heating installations, estimated to cost £8,000. The contracts are not let.



HARECOMBE MANOR : DRAWING ROOM. Deane & Braddell, Architects.

Bradford.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £57,755 for the erection of 130 houses on the Lower Grange Estate.—A site at Gain Lane, Thornbury, is being purchased, and the city architect has prepared a scheme showing that 74 houses can be erected.—The city engineer is recommended to proceed with the erection of 180 houses of the Wild steel framed type at Thornton.—The city architect is to prepare plans for alterations at certain elementary schools.—The city engineer is negotiating for a site at Thornton for the erection of a new grammar school.—Preliminary plans have been prepared for baths to be erected at Thornton.

Buckland.—Devon Education Committee have concluded that a new school is necessary at Buckland-in-the-Moor.

Cadishead.—The parishioners of St. Mary's have a scheme on hand for the erection of a new edifice. The preparation of plans are in the hands of Mr. R. Martin, diocesan architect, of No. 90 Deansgate, Manchester, and provision is being made for a stone church. No contracts are placed.

Chesterfield.—Messrs. John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co. Ltd., High Street, Tadcaster, are to make improvements to the "Commercial Hotel" on the junction of Vicar Lane and South Street, Chesterfield, where the Town Council propose to round off a dangerous corner. The plans are being prepared in the architects' department at the brewery offices. No contracts are placed.

Croydon.—Plans passed: 225 houses at Keston, Harcourt, Kenmore, Curzon and Ramsey Roads, for Mr. R. B. Manser; 36 houses, Midhurst Avenue, for Mr. J. Mildmay; additions, Beehive public house, Woodside, for Messrs. W. Akers and Co.; alterations and additions, The Greyhound, High Street, for Mr. H. Macintosh; extension of furniture store, Old Palace Road, for Messrs. Pickfords, Ltd.; 6 houses, Mitcham Road, for Messrs. E. Evans and Sons; 4 houses, Addiscombe Road, for Messrs. Paish, Tyler and Crump; 35 houses, Waddon Road, for Mr H. G. Palmer; 7 houses, Penrith Road, for Mr. L. A. Culliford 9 houses, Shirley Road, for Mr. P. Richardson; 74 houses, Southbrook Road, for Mr. S. H. Laver; 8 houses, Purley Way, fo Mr. T. E. McCollock; 4 houses, Norbury Court Road, for Mr J. Mildmay; additions, Scientist Church, Dingwall Road, fo Mr. W. B. Sinclair; 8 houses, Nottingham Road, for Messrs C. H. Gibson, Ltd.; new class rooms, Old Palace Road, for Sister of the Church.

Dorking.—A site in London Road has now been suggested fo the erection by the Surrey Education Committee of a secondar school.

Epsom.—Sketch plans have been prepared by the Surre Education Committee for a secondary school for girls. Accommodation is to be provided for 305 pupils, with possibility o enlargement by one hundred places. The cost is estimated a £32,000.

Flint.—New shop premises are proposed to be erected a Pentre by the Flint and Oakenholt Co-operative Society, consisting of one storey of brick construction, with artificial ston dressings and a slated roof. Plate glass windows and leade

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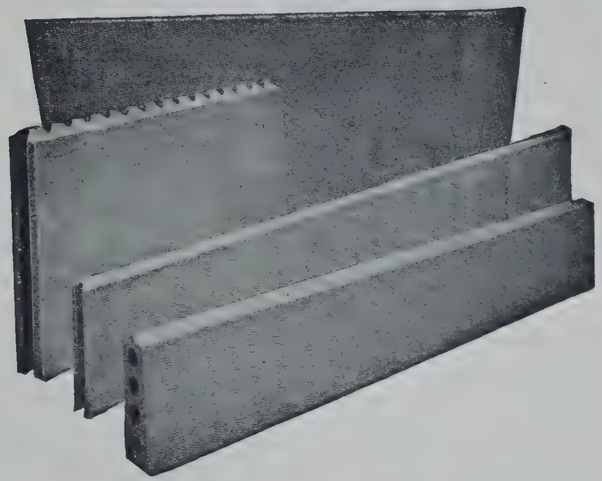

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lights are to be installed. Plans by Mr. W. B. Edwards, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., architect, of Halkyn Street, Flint.

Frimley.—Surrey Education Committee have decided to purchase a site on the Watchetts estate for the erection of a secondary school.

Glasgow.—It is suggested that the Housing Committee should consider the possibility of forthwith erecting 500 blocks, each of four three-apartment tenements of the form of composite construction carried out at Langlands, namely, timber and breeze blocks, roughcast, on sites to be selected.—It is also suggested that the committee should consider the purchase of the Hundred Acre Hill with a view to erecting tenements for slum clearance schemes.

Godalming.—Surrey Education Committee are negotiating for a site of eight acres at Holloway Hill for the erection of a secondary school.

Golborne.—The War Memorial Committee have placed the contract for the erection of the war memorial with Messrs. J. and H. Patteson, sculptors, etc., 96 Oxford Road, Manchester.

Havercroft.—A school for 350 children at Havercroft-with-Cold Heindley is to be erected at a cost of £10,500 by the West Riding Education Committee.

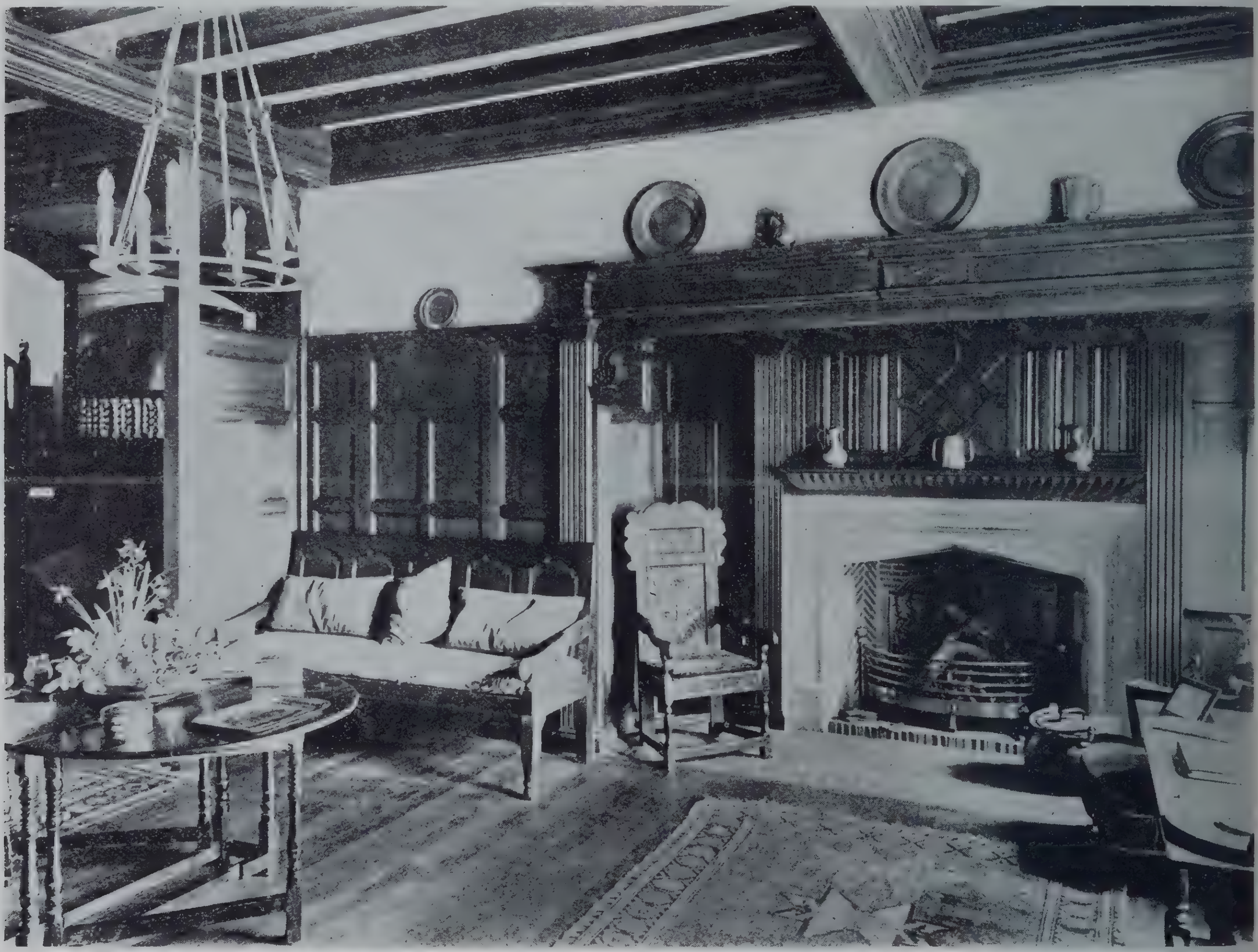
Hawley.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the proposal of the Devon County Council to provide additional accommodation at Hawley Sanatorium, Barnstaple, at a cost of £2,000.

Keresley.—Warwick county architect has prepared plans for a school for 300 children to be erected at Keresley.

Kingston.—The governors of the Kingston Grammar School have in view proposals for the erection of additional classrooms, assembly hall and cloak rooms, estimated to involve an outlay of £13,000.

Malvern.—Worcester County Education Committee have decided that a secondary school should be provided at Malvern as soon as possible.

Mansfield.—The tender of Mr. F. C. Chester, Wells Road, Nottingham, has been accepted, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, by the Blackwell Rural District Council, for the erection of 40 houses at Blackwell, 40 houses at Pinxton, 90 houses at Shirebrook, and 40 houses at South Normanton to the plans of Mr. A. H. Elliott, A.M.I.C.E., architect, of No. 8 Union Street, Mansfield.



HARECOMBE MANOR: THE HALL. Deane & Braddell, Architects.

Guildford.—The governors of the Guildford Grammar School are preparing a scheme for the erection of a block of classrooms to replace temporary accommodation.

Guiseley.—West Riding Education Committee propose the erection of a school for 490 at Guiseley, the estimated cost being £24,000.

Hackney.—The Housing Committee of the Borough Council propose the purchase of sites at Southwold Road and Mount Pleasant Hill, for the erection of 12 blocks of 3 storey flats.—The purchase of a site at Stamford Hill, at a cost of £4,250 is recommended for the erection of an electricity sub-station.—Plans passed: petrol station and stores on site of 122 and 124 Mare Street, for Messrs. A. Bluston and Sons; 5 houses, Portland Avenue, for Messrs. Dome and Landsman; factory additions, Amhurst Works, Northwald Road, for Messrs. W. Shurmur and Sons; additions, White Hart Hotel, Tenple Mills, for Messrs. Coussmaker and Armstrong; 18 shops and flats, Clapton Common and Stamford Hill, for Messrs. D. Morris and Sons, Ltd.

Halesowen.—The governors of the Halesowen Grammar School have prepared plans for extensions.

Milford.—The Surrey County Architect has now prepared detailed plans for the new county sanatorium to be erected at Milford, and the County Council have decided to invite tenders when the Ministry of Health have given their sanction.

Mitcham.—Sketch plans have been prepared by the Surrey County Architect for the new secondary school for girls at Mitcham. The cost is estimated at £32,450, and the accommodation is for 300, the plans being designed to permit of an easy enlargement to 400 places when necessary.

Newport (I.W.).—The borough surveyor has prepared plans for 24 houses on the Albany Road site.

Northfleet.—The Urban District Council have decided to proceed with a scheme for the erection of 76 houses on the Northfleet House estate.

Oxted.—Surrey Education Committee have now agreed as to terms of purchase of a site in Blue House Lane for the erection of a secondary school for Oxted.

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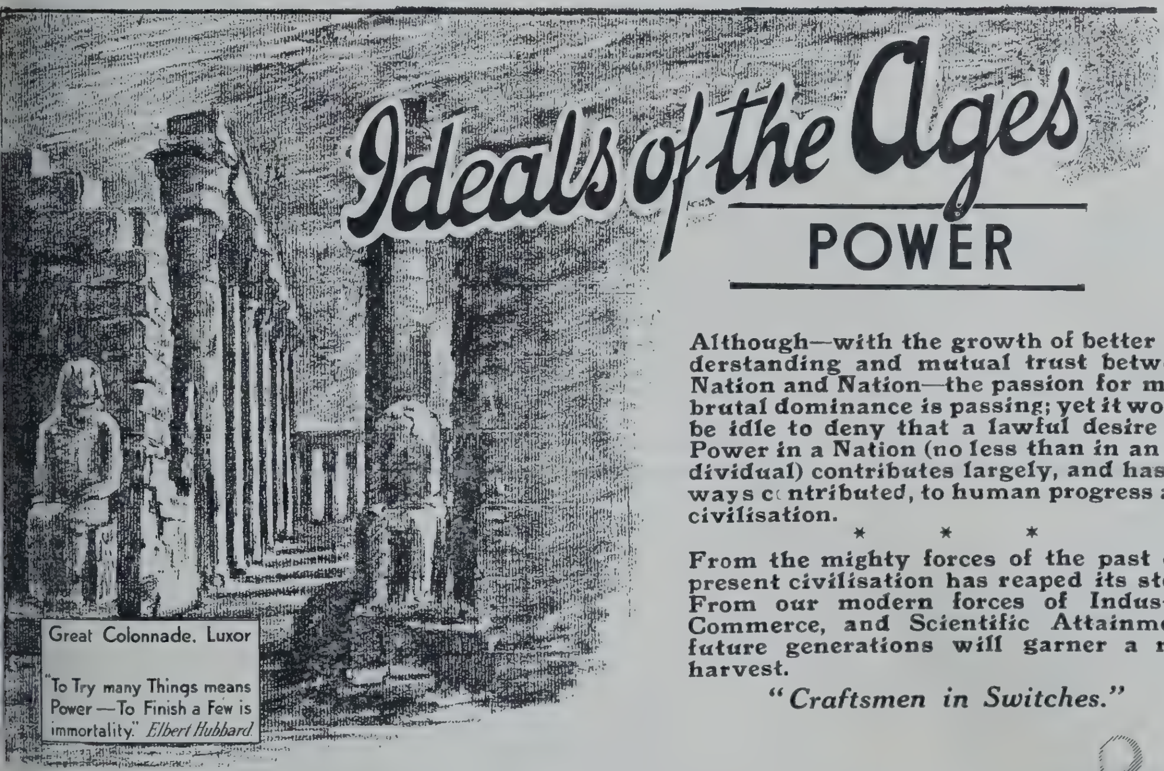

POWER

Although—with the growth of better understanding and mutual trust between Nation and Nation—the passion for mere brutal dominance is passing; yet it would be idle to deny that a lawful desire for Power in a Nation (no less than in an individual) contributes largely, and has always contributed, to human progress and civilisation.

* * *

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.G.P.

Preston.—Messrs. T. Croft and Sons, Ltd., contractors, Blackpool Road, Preston, have the work in hand for the erection of additional accommodation to the Club House of the 55th Division Association (Preston Branch), 26 Lord Street, Tithebarn Street, Preston. The plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Howarth, architect, Lune Street, Preston, and includes a large billiard hall and concert room.

Reigate.—At the request of the governors of the Reigate Grammar School the Surrey County Architect has prepared sketch plans providing additional classroom accommodation for 90 pupils, library and sanitary accommodation, at an estimated cost of £4,325. Heating improvements will be necessary, at a cost of about £440.

Rochdale.—Plans have been approved by the Licensing Justices for the improvement of the "Printers' Arms," at Belfield. Mr. C. W. Highfield, the Brewery's architect, is in charge of the scheme.

Rotherham.—The Corporation architect has been instructed to prepare plans for 27 houses on the Doncaster Road site.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £254,000 for the erection of 500 houses at East Dene.—An elementary school is to be erected at Thorpe Hesley to accommodate 500 children and so designed as to be capable of easy enlargement.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Lister Street, for Mr. A. Thompson; rebuilding premises in College Street, for Messrs. Arthur Davy & Sons, Ltd., with cafés on ground and first floors; 3 shops and offices above, Doncaster Gate, for Mr. W. Cooper; hall and institute, Eastwood, for Miners' Welfare Committee.

Royton.—Plans have been approved for an extension to the Belgian mills, at Blackshaw Lane. Architect, Mr. E. S. England, A.R.I.B.A., No. 12 Clegg Street, Oldham. Contracts are not yet placed.

Sutton Coldfield.—Warwick County Education Committee recommend the compulsory acquisition of the Beeches estate as a site for a High School for Sutton Coldfield.

Swansea.—A special committee of the Corporation are to further consider the question of municipal buildings, the architect now having reported as to his findings concerning the three trial holes dug at Victoria Park.—The Borough Estate Agent has prepared a plan showing the lay-out of land at Town Hill for the erection of 250 houses.—The British and Foreign Sailors' Society have a proposal for a sailors' home and institute in Victoria Road.—Land is to be obtained for the enlargement of the Cable Elementary School.—Another hundred houses are to be subsidised.—The Borough Architect has prepared a scheme for the erection of 80 houses on the Morriston site.—The Libraries Committee have inspected sites at Landore and Llansamlet suitable for the erection of branch libraries.

Sutton.—Sketch plans have been prepared by the Surrey County Architect for the new secondary school for boys at Sutton, providing accommodation for 410 pupils, at an estimated cost of £39,130. The plans are now being considered by the school governors.

Thorne.—An elementary school for 1,000 children is to be provided by the West Riding Education Committee at Moorends, at a cost of £30,000.

Thurnscoe.—An additional school for 500 is to be erected at Thurnscoe by the West Riding Education Committee at a cost of £15,000.

Truro.—The G.W.R. Housing Society have prepared plans for 36 houses at Green Lane.

Urmston.—A new handsome building is shortly to be erected on a site at Davyhulme, for the Barton upon Irwell Board of Guardians, who has a project in hand for the erection of a new hospital with accommodation for 300 beds, which can be increased to 500 beds when it becomes necessary. The plans are by Messrs. Elcock and Sutcliffe, architects, of London, whose design was accepted after competition. The site is nearly 30 acres in extent and is adjacent to the golf links. A children's and maternity block is provided for in the scheme. No contracts are placed.

Warwick.—A billiard room is to be erected by the Labour Club in Barrack Street.—Extensions are to be carried out at the Warwick Laundry.

Trade Note.

Messrs. Topping & Leggat, chimney builders, boiler setting engineers and general contractors, inform us that, owing to an increased volume of business, they are removing this week to more commodious offices at 11 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Their telephone number will be in future Victoria 5747.

The annual dinner of the Engineers' Club will be held on Friday, October 23, 1925, at the Savoy Hotel, when the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be the guest of the Club.

The General Electric Co., Ltd.

The above company will hold their annual general meeting at noon on Wednesday, July 8 next, at Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The report, we understand, is of a very satisfactory nature. The works have been fully employed. The company's overseas branches in Australia and South Africa have shown a definite improvement. In China, Argentine and India local conditions continue to make commercial activities difficult. The expansion of business on the part of the company has enabled them to provide additional employment, the number working now amounting to over eighteen thousand. The programme of the meeting will include the transaction of the business of an ordinary general meeting. The receiving and adopting of accounts, the reports of directors and auditors, the declaration of a dividend, the election of directors, &c.

Complete Solution of Smoke Problem.

The gasworks provide the complete solution to the pressing problem of smoke abolition. There is no need to seek for smokeless fuels. This important fact is demonstrated beyond any doubt by the comprehensive and interesting coke exhibit arranged by The Gas Light & Coke Co. at Wembley.

The uses and advantages of gas for fuel in home and factory are becoming more and more widely known and appreciated, both at home and abroad. But how many people realise that, with ordinary properly graded gasworks coke, they can get a cheerful, glowing, open fire; a fire that will readily light without the aid of coal; gives off no smoke; can be completely ventilated if the chimney has an ordinary up-draught.

In their coke exhibit also The Gas Light & Coke Co. are showing how easy it is to dispense once and for ever with that coal-devouring, work and dirt-creating horror, the kitchen coal range, by substituting for it (in addition to the indispensable gas cooker) an independent coke-fired boiler to provide the hot water supply for the household; warm the kitchen when necessary; and act as a crematorium for its rubbish. (This can be supplemented, if desired, by a gas water heater for use in hot weather.) The exhibit contains samples of various types of efficient independent coke-fired hot water appliances, from which the householder can select that which best suits his requirements. These boilers are easily connected to the existing circulation at moderate cost, and are very cheap to run. The exhibit also shows how radiators for warming halls and corridors or helping to heat very large reception rooms can be connected to the hot water circulation from these coke-fired boilers.

What is true of the domestic smoke problem is true also of the industrial. Coke firing for steam boilers of every description has been proved to be not only practicable but economical. A model of a coke-fired steam boiler, as used at several of the most important electric power stations, is also shown at the Exhibition, and details of the patent "sandwich" system of coke-firing are also demonstrated, which has cured the smoke trouble and saved money on a large number of steam boilers in many important power houses, including the electric generating station of the London County Council tramways at Greenwich, and also at the Deptford power station of the London Electric Supply Corporation.

Bideford Bridge.

This famous bridge, which has 24 arches, and dates from the fourteenth century, has now been reconstructed at a cost of £40,000. The bridge trustees have received grants towards the work from the Ministry of Transport and the Devon County Council. The firm of engineers consulted in the matter were Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, and the contract was fulfilled by the British Construction Co., of London.

The alterations include the rebuilding of the cutwaters, cutting out and renewing decayed masonry in the piers, and reconstructing the whole bridge above the top of the old arches, which were carefully preserved, repaired, grouted with cement, and repointed. A stone parapet has been substituted in place of the incongruous cast-iron parapet which formed part of the work carried out in 1864. The bridge has been increased by 7 feet in width, the widening being accomplished by means of girders and corbels and the whole of the new work has been carried out in reinforced concrete. The surface of the roadway has been finished with lithocrete. The parapets are of Pennant stone with Forest of Dean stone dressings, the whole being reinforced with steel.

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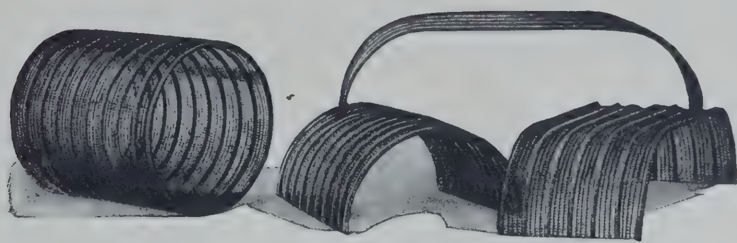

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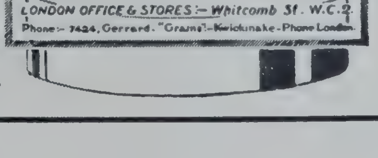

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"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—
All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ARMTHORPE, YORKS.—January 9.—For erection of a pair of houses in Cowhouse Lane, Armthorpe. Applications, Mr. W. R. Crabtree, Union Offices, Nether Hall, Doncaster.

BEACONSFIELD.—January 9.—Erection of a post office and telephone exchange at Beaconsfield, Bucks. Applications to the Postmaster, Beaconsfield, and Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.).

BOGNOR.—January 12.—For erection of 24 cottages on their housing site off Sheepwash Lane. Applications, The Surveyor, High Street, Bognor, on deposit of £2 2s.

BRIGHOUSE.—January 8.—Alterations to the Post Office, Brighouse, Yorks. Applications, Brighouse Post Office and The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.).

CAMBRIDGE.—January 3.—For erection, in ordinary or special forms of concrete construction, of about 30 houses of non-parlour type in Kings and Selwyn Roads. Apply to Mr. C. H. Kemp, town clerk, Guildhall, Cambridge. Deposit £2 2s.

CARK-IN-CARTMEL.—For erection of dwelling house at Cark-in-Cartmel. Applications, Messrs. Pain and Charles Blease, architects, 51 North John Street, Liverpool.

CONGLETON.—January 10.—For the erection of an elementary school for 600 scholars at New Street, Congleton. Mr. J. H. Walters, architect, Moody Street, Congleton. Deposit £2.

CROYDON.—January 13.—Erection of welfare and school clinics and sick nursery buildings upon site in Lodge Road, Croydon. The Office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit of £3 3s.

CUDWORTH.—January 9.—For erection of 36 houses of non-parlour type on their Sidcop housing estate, also for roads and sewers. Mr. J. A. Haigh, engineer and surveyor, Barnsley Road, Cudworth. Deposit £3.

DARLINGTON.—January 15.—Erection of an elementary school on a site adjoining Bates Avenue and Stooperdale Avenue, Cockerton, Darlington. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Darlington. Deposit £2 2s.

DUBLIN.—January 7.—Weigh House—For the erection of a weigh house at Chancery Street, Dublin. The City Treasurer, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward Street, Dublin. Deposit £1.

EASTLEIGH, HANTS.—January 27.—For the erection of 58 houses, being first instalment of a scheme for 220 houses on the Council's housing site, Winchester Road, Eastleigh. The Surveyor, Offices of the Council, Leigh Road, Eastleigh.

GATESHEAD.—For the erection of Primitive Methodist Church, Whitehall Road, Gateshead. Send names to Messrs. Davidson, Son and Sherwood, architects, 14 Rectory Drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GLASTONBURY.—January 17.—For erection of 16 houses on the Butt Close housing site. The Borough Surveyor, High Street, Glastonbury.

GRIMSBY.—January 5.—For alterations and additions to the male vagrant wards at their Scartho Road Institution. Mr. Wells, architect, Prudential Chambers, Victoria Street, Grimsby.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—January 2.—Houses—For (*a*) the several trades required in the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses in four blocks ; (*b*) the supply of about 378 yards of 3 in. cast-iron water pipes, together with the necessary valves, fire hydrants, etc. ; (*c*) laying and jointing (including excavation) of the above pipes from Mytholm Church to Eaves estate ; (*d*) street making and laying of sewers, for the Hebden Bridge Urban District Council.

KEIGHLEY.—January 5.—For various trades, alterations to the slipper baths at the Municipal Baths, Albert Street, Keighley. The Borough Architect, Town Hall, Keighley, upon deposit of £1 1s.

LEOMINSTER.—January 12.—For the construction of 28 non-parlour type houses on the Caswall Fields site. The Borough Surveyor's Office by appointment.

LLANDUDNO.—January 7.—For alterations to the Post Office, Llandudno. Llandudno Post Office and The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

LONDON, E.—January 5.—For erection of a Customs waterguard office at King George V Dock Pierhead, London, E. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

MANCHESTER.—January 8.—For the erection of bandstands at Cringle Fields, Levenshulme, and Debdale Park, Gorton. The City Architect, Town Hall. Deposit 10s. 6d.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—January 10.—For building new lavatory, etc., at the Merthyr General Hospital. The Architect's Office, 112 High Street.

PELYNT, CORNWALL.—January 3.—For the erection of two semi-detached houses at Pelynt, near Tregarrick. Applications, Mr. Searle, Tregarrick.

PORT TALBOT.—January 12.—For pavilion at Talbot Memorial Park. Mr. J. Roderick, borough surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Aberavon.

RAMSGATE.—January 7.—For certain alterations to 17 High Street, Ramsgate, with a view to converting the premises into showrooms, for the Gas and Water Committee. Mr. W. Everard Healey, architect, 119 Grange Road, Ramsgate. £2 2s. deposit.

SHEFFIELD.—January 5.—For the erection of four houses at Lodge Moor, adjacent to the City Hospital. Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, city architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit of £2.

SHEFFIELD.—January 12.—For erection of new buildings at the Firth Park Secondary School for Boys, Barnsley Road. Applications to Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall, Sheffield, with deposit of £2.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—January 5.—For the erection and completion of a house and works incidental thereto at the Jones' Memorial Recreation Ground. Mr. R. H. Dyer, borough engineer, Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea. Deposit £2.

STALYBRIDGE.—January 5.—For the erection and completion of the superstructure required at the proposed Hartshead power station, Stalybridge, and including concrete foundation in No. 2 turbine beds, economiser brickwork setting, etc. Forward names to Messrs. W. H. George & Son, architects, 7 Warrington Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. Deposit of £1 1s.

WALSALL.—January 23.—For the erection of 58 non-parlour type houses (in 14 blocks of four, and one block of two), to be erected in Guild Avenue and Harden Lane, Blakenall. Mr. J. Taylor, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Council House, Walsall. Deposit £1.

WANDSWORTH.—Dwellings—For the erection of the superstructure (foundations have already been put in) of five blocks of dwellings on the East Hill estate at Wandsworth, S.W. Applications to the Architect to the Council, County Hall (Room No 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Deposit £2.

WELSHPOOL.—For erection of new shops and conversion of outbuildings into new bakery, etc., at Welshpool. The Architect's Department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. Deposit £1 1s.

WOMBWELL.—January 19.—For the erection of 60 type A houses on a site situate in King's Road, Wombwell. Particulars, Mr. D. H. Roberts, architect, M.S.A., Park Street, Wombwell. The drawings and specifications may be inspected and forms of tender obtained at the office of the architect on payment of £2. Contractors will be required to tender for all trades and to complete the 60 houses within a period of nine months from the commencement thereof.

WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK.—January 10.—Houses—For erection of ten houses (in pairs) at the Browick site. Mr. W. P. Smith, clerk, Vicar Street, Wymondham.

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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼ %
Allow for water, ditto	⅛ %
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For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60 0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4 8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69 0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200 0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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'PUDLO'
Trade Mark. Regd.
BRAND
CEMENT WATERPROOFER

Drawing by R. W. Stoddart, A.R.I.B.A. *Wanlockhead Church, Dumfries.*

WEATHERBEATEN BUILDINGS.

BUILDINGS in the most wind-swept situations and with the most saturated walls are made bone dry with cement plasterings, when waterproofed by the addition of 'PUDLO' Brand powder.

When it is not convenient to re-cement the outside, the waterproofed cement is applied to the inside faces of the walls. The substance of the walls remains damp, but from the moment the waterproofed cement dries out, the rooms are bone dry for all time.

Wanlockhead, Dumfries, is over 1,300 feet above sea level. It is said to be the highest village in Scotland. The church, situated in the most exposed part of the district, was falling into decay owing to dampness and the scour of the weather. The inclusion of 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofer in the new cement "harling" (roughcast) has resulted in perfectly dry walls and counteracted the danger which threatened the stability of the building.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	65/6	72/9	76/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

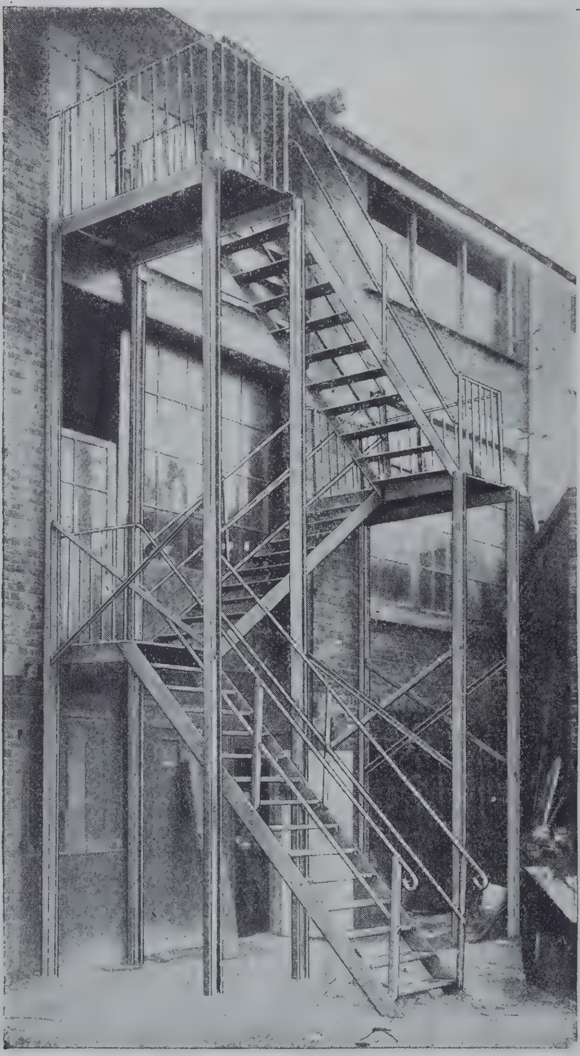
	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1



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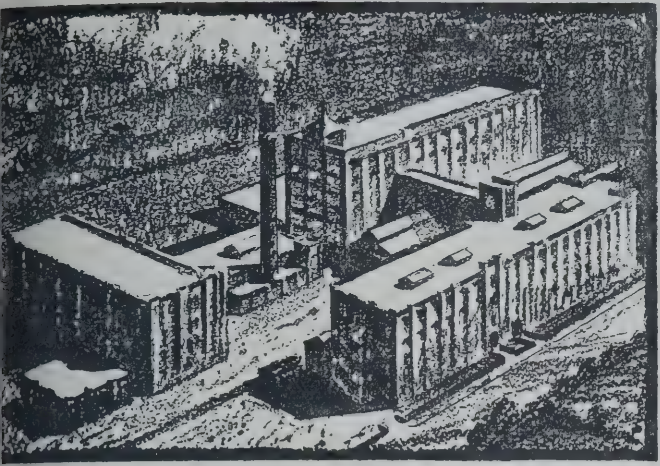

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			$\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.		
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10½	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0 5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1 1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1 5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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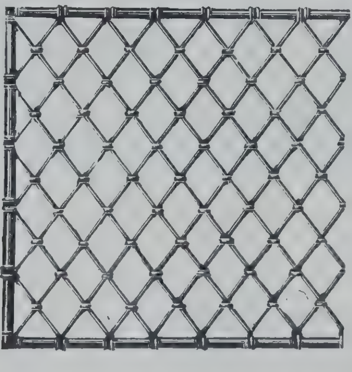

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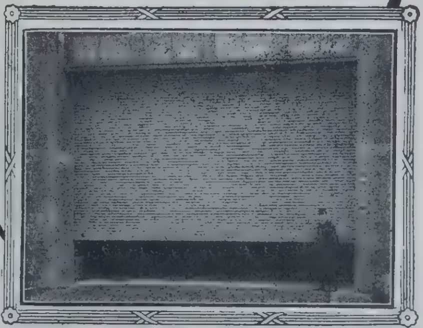

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0¾	11¾d.		
1918–Jan.11	1/3½+12½%	1/0¾+12½%	11¾+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb.15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919 Nov.15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May20	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May18	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924-Aug.25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924-Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

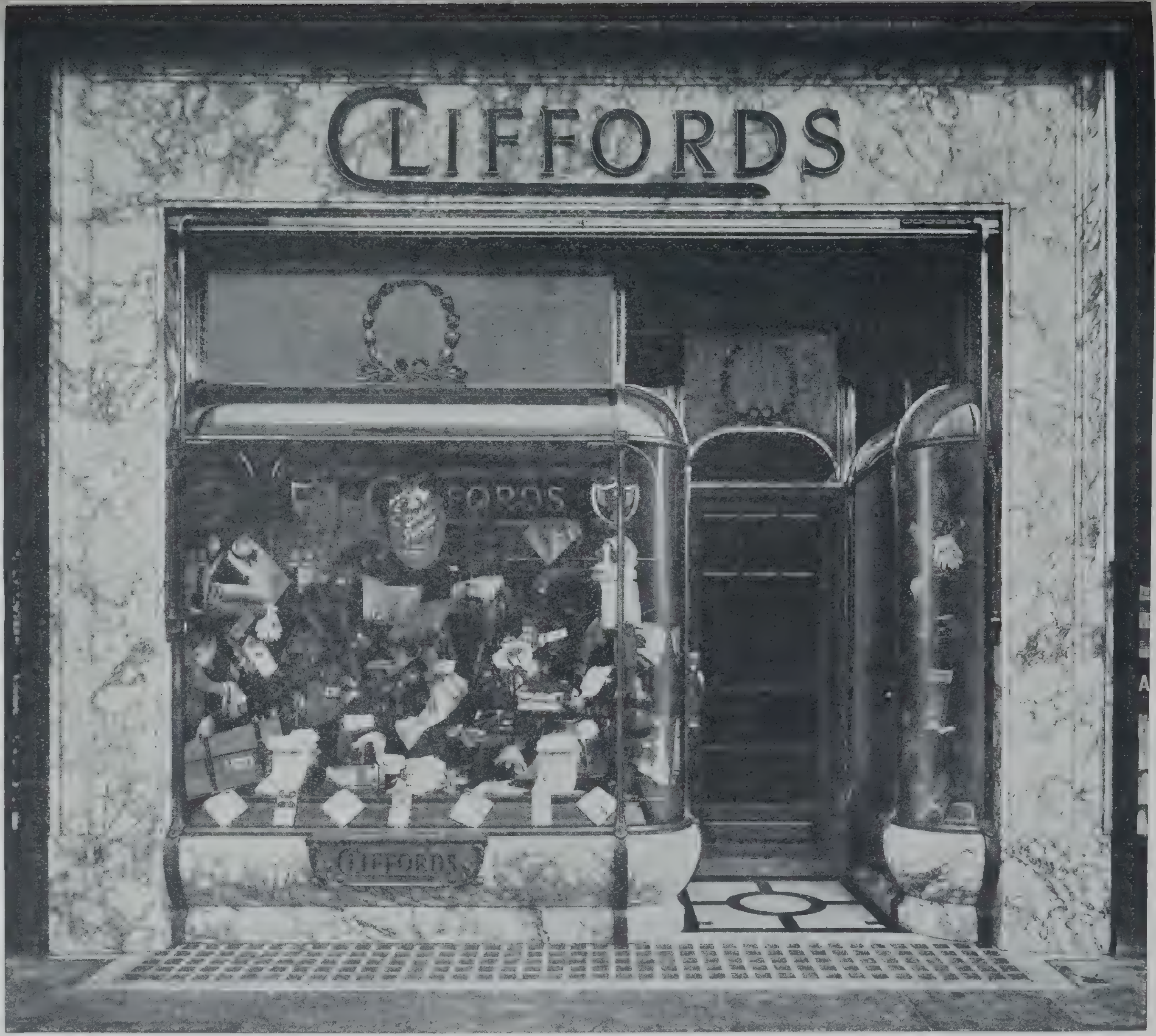
	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2"	3/0	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12 9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12 9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4 each	
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per1,000F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅞d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	5¾d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼"	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3"	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2"	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	53/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	53/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	56/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/3	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/11	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/2 2/8	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/2 3/0	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4"	5/1	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/6	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.

MUCH GOOD WORK HAS BEEN DONE IN THE W.1 DISTRICT DURING 1924 :: :: OTHER DISTRICTS TOO HAVE SOME VERY PLEASING EXAMPLES HOWEVER.

THIS CONTRACT IN W.C.1 DISTRICT IS REPRESENTATIVE OF MANY SIMILAR ENTRUSTED TO OUR SKILL & CARE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA BY THE PROFESSION DURING 1924.



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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—
All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BARKING.—January 13.—For the erection of about 59 houses on the Eastbury estate, Ripple Road, and five houses in Abbey Road, Barking. Mr. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House Chambers, East Street, Barking. Deposit, £5.

BARNSLEY.—January 12.—A bungalow, Mount Vernon Road, Barnsley. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, architects, 10 Regent Street, Barnsley.

BERSTED, ETC., SUSSEX.—January 24.—For the erection of 42 houses in the following parishes: Bersted, six houses, Earnley four, East Wittering four, Felpham 18 and Yapton 10. Council Offices, Pallant Houses, Chichester.

BIRKENHEAD.—January 16.—For erection of 200 subsidy houses in concrete, brickwork or concrete and brickwork, on the Tranmere Hall estate, Birkenhead. Mr. C. Brownridge, M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead. Deposit of £2 2s.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—For the rebuilding of Messrs. Pope & Chapman's seed warehouse in South Street, Bishop's Stortford. Mr. C. Chamberlain, architect, The Limes, Takeley.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, HANTS.—January 22.—For erection of a pair of cottages at Bishop's Waltham. Mr. A. L. Roberts, county architect, The Castle, Winchester. A deposit of £1 1s.

BLACKPOOL.—January 16.—For erection of a new medical clinic, with concrete walling, in Bennett Avenue, off Palatine Road, Blackpool. Mr. F. Wood, M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Town Hall Street, Blackpool.

BUCKLAND.—For erection and completion of 20 houses in Buckland parish, in blocks of two, four or six. Apply to the Secretary, Buckland and Betchworth Housing Society, Ltd., Betchworth, Surrey.

CAERAU.—January 16.—For the erection and completion of a billiard hall and assembly hall adjoining the Caerau Library, Caerau. Mr. O. Davies, architect, 13 King's Terrace, Nantyffyllon. Deposit of £2 2s.

CARNARVON.—January 19.—For erection of 22 houses. Mr. R. Lloyd Jones, architect, 14 Market Street, Carnarvon.

CHELMSFORD.—January 23.—For erection and completion of 100 houses on the Boarded Barnes estate, Chelmsford. Mr. E. J. Miles, A.M.I.C.E., Municipal Offices, Rainsford House. Deposit of £2 2s.

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX.—January 21.—For the erection of a post office, etc., at Crowborough, Sussex. Head Post Office, Tunbridge Wells, and Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

FELIXSTOWE.—January 19.—For the erection of 38 houses in St. Andrew's Road. Mr. H. Clegg, A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Felixstowe. Deposit of £5.

FOLKESTONE.—January 27.—For the erection and completion of a band pavilion in Marine Gardens, Folkestone. Mr. A. E. Nichols, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Corporation Offices, Folkestone. Deposit £4 4s.

GLASGOW.—January 14.—A child welfare clinic in Avenue Park Street, Maryhill. Various trades. Application at the Office of Public Works, City Chambers, 64 Cochrane Street.

GOOLE.—January 14.—For the erection of 16 "A" type houses and 20 "B" type houses on the Pasture Road site. Mr. J. H. Castle, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices. Deposit £2 2s.

GUILDFORD.—January 22.—For four blocks of flats and a pair of houses to be built at Grange Road. Mr. W. G. Cross, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Offices, Tuns Gate, Guildford.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—January 23.—For erection of a post office at Hebden Bridge, Yorks. Hebden Bridge Head Post Office and Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

HITCHIN.—January 19.—For alterations and additions to Hitchin Union Infirmary. Mr. A. E. Passingham, clerk, 5 Bancroft, Hitchin. Deposit of £2 2s.

HUDDERSFIELD.—January 12.—For the erection of detached houses in Dingley Road. Send name and address to Messrs. J. H. Hall & Son, architects, 19 Exchange Buildings, Market Street, Huddersfield.

HUDDERSFIELD.—January 24.—For building alterations at the Milnsbridge New Street Council School. Mr. W. Heeley, divisional clerk, 4 Macaulay Street, Huddersfield.

LITTLE LONGSTONE.—January 16.—For the erection of residence with garage at Little Longstone. Mr. E. M. Longsdon, F.S.I., architect, Little Longstone, Bakewell.

LONDON, W.—January 22.—For erection of Maida Vale Telephone Exchange. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

MANCHESTER.—January 20.—For the erection of from four to 200 houses on the Blackley estate. Housing Director, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s. Cheques and postal orders payable to the order of the Corporation of Manchester and crossed.

NEW MILLS.—For erection of 20 cottages at High Hill Road, New Mills. Messrs. G. E. Garlick & Son, Royal Exchange Buildings, Buxton.

NORTHTAWTON, DEVON.—January 16.—For the erection of four working-class dwellings at Northtawton. Rural District Council Office at Okehampton.

PONTLLANFRAITH.—January 19.—For alterations to existing buildings for conversion into a mining centre at Pontllanfraith, Mon. Mr. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport. Deposit £1 1s. Cheque only, payable to the Monmouthshire Education Committee.

RIPON.—January 15.—For the erection of offices (three-storey), storerooms, etc., on the premises of T. & R. Williamson, Ltd., Varnish Works, Ripon. Mr. H. E. Illingworth, architect, 8 East Parade, Leeds.

ROMFORD.—January 13-19.—For repairs to the laundry roof at the Institution, Romford. Messrs. Harrington & Evans, architects, 10 High Street, Romford.

ROTHERHAM.—January 17.—For the erection of a further 500 houses on Section "F" of the Eastdene estate. Mr. C. A. Broadhead, architect, "Devonshire House," Moorgate, Rotherham. Deposit £2 2s.

ST. ALBANS.—January 19.—For the erection of the first 50 cottages at the Camp housing site. Mr. F. T. Negus, city engineer and surveyor, 96 Victoria Street, St. Albans. Deposit £1 1s.

SANDOWN, I.W.—January 13.—For supply and erection of constructional steelwork and all other work necessary for the erection of the steel-framed buildings. The Surveyor, Town Hall, Sandown.

SHEFFIELD.—January 12.—For the erection of hutments and alterations at Greystones and Marlcliffe Road Council Schools. Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SOUTHPORT.—For erection of a cottage in Rufford Road, Crossens, Southport. Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Town Hall, Southport.

TIVIDALE, ROWLEY REGIS.—January 26.—For the erection of 16 houses (eight blocks each semi-detached), including house connections and surface-water drainage; for making up roadway to proper level, metalling, laying kerbing and channelling, paving footpaths, laying a length of 9 inch sewer and an 18 inch storm-water drain. The Council House, Old Hill.

WEDNESBURY.—January 17.—For the erection of a new pavilion and latrines, situate in the Brunswick Park. Mr. A Booth, M.I.M.C.E., etc., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Wednesbury. Deposit of £2 2s.

WEST BROMWICH.—January 23.—For certain builders work at the Institution, Hallam Street, West Bromwich. Messrs. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, 105 Colmore Row Birmingham. Deposit fee of £3 3s.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—January 24.—For the erection of a telephone exchange at Baltic Chambers, West Hartlepool, The Head Post Office, West Hartlepool, and Contracts Branch H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

WREXHAM.—For the erection and completion of a dwelling house in the borough of Wrexham. Mr. C. O. Jones, solicitor 10 Queen Street, Wrexham.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
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Assets exceed £15,000,000

Income exceeds £6,000,000

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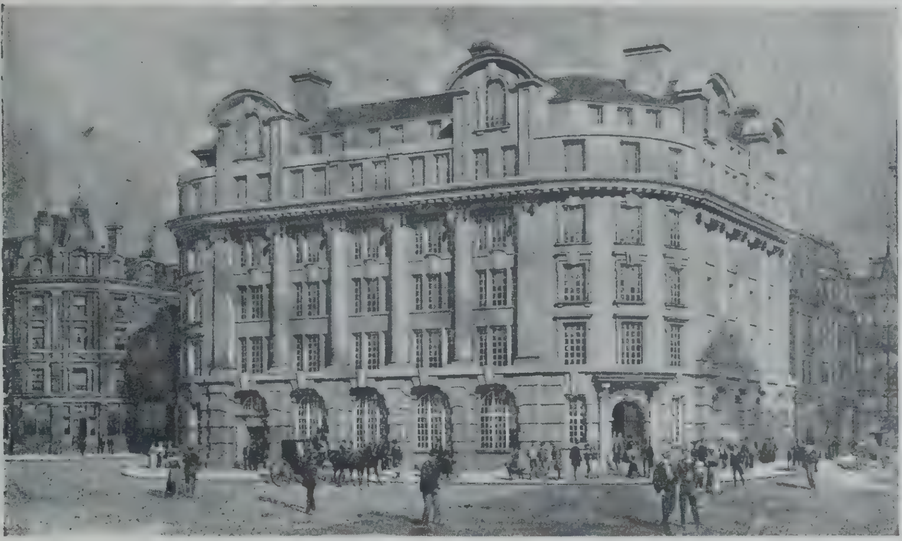

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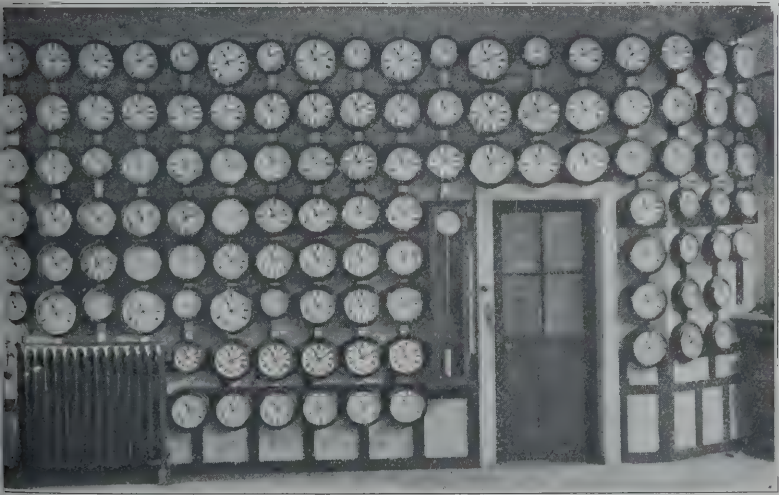

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for water, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	Per Ft. Super reduced In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
„ „ cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10 %
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20 6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON BRIDGE.

Architects: Sir John Burnet & Partners

THIS BUILDING CONTAINS TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF TRUSCON FLOOR

The Truscon hollow reinforced concrete floors fulfil all the requirements of the Architect in that they are soundproof, fireproof, efficient in carrying capacity, and most economical. Truscon hollow floors give long span slabs with flat ceilings. They are the lightest floors on the market, with the result that there is a considerable saving in the weight of the structural steel framework when these floors are used.

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

22 CRANLEY GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	66/6	73/9	77/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Per Square Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Per Cwt. Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

Supplied, Cut and Laid to Architects' own designs. It is the finest flooring material on the market, being one-quarter of an inch thick with the colour consistent throughout. It is supplied to some of the largest liners afloat, and many public buildings ashore. Quotations, samples and designs submitted on application.

SCOTT SOMERVILLE & Co.
32, QUEEN'S TERRACE
SOUTHAMPTON.

Rubbers & Facing Bricks

THOMAS LAWRENCE & SONS
BRACKNELL, BERKS
are the Original and Sole Makers of the Noted

"T.L.B."
PRODUCTIONS

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Red Rubbers · Bright Red

'Genuine' hand-made, Sand-faced Facing Bricks
Multi-coloured, coarse Sand-faced Facings
Purpose Made Moulded, etc., etc.

Facings stocked in 2⅝″ size to work 4 courses to the foot
and in 2″ „ „ 5 „ „ „

Special Note.—The "T.L.B." Rubbers, Facing Bricks, etc., are all genuine hand-made, by the best hand-makers, and each brick bears this trade mark. Architects are respectfully urged to note this, none others are genuine.

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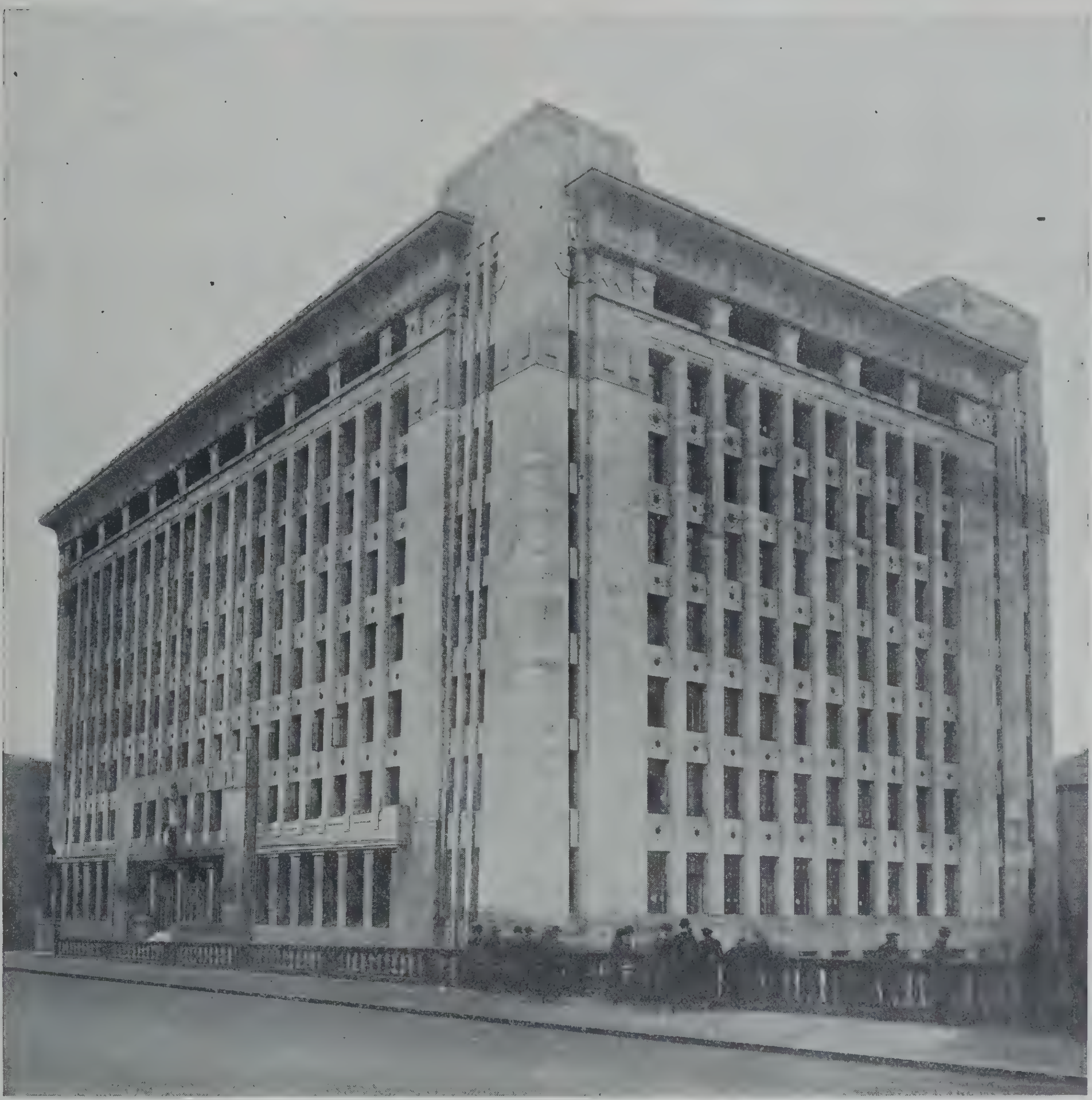

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Final Design.

Architects:
Sir John Burnet & Partners.

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50 PALL MALL, S.W.1

Telegrams: "Ferrocrete, Piccy, London."

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Rounded			Flush or Staff
			Arris	Angle	Quirk	Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions

	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			3/16in.	¼in.		
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10¾	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

EASTWOODS "SIKA"

A LIQUID WATERPROOFER

for every description of Concrete Work.

MAKES CEMENT SET IN LESS THAN 60 SECONDS.

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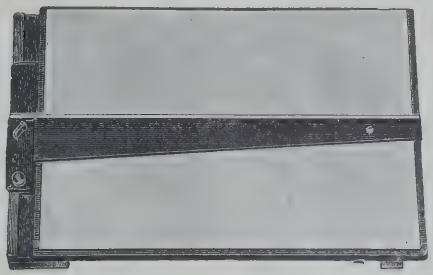

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THE Triangular System of Construction provides a wall impervious on the exterior to resist weather conditions and porous on the interior to prevent condensation. Perfect *diagonal* bonding is obtained together with continuous vertical cavities to insulate the exterior and interior faces. The System will also enable you to erect better and cheaper buildings

The Tilbury Urban District Council have just placed contracts for a further 123 houses in this System

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COMPANY LIMITED
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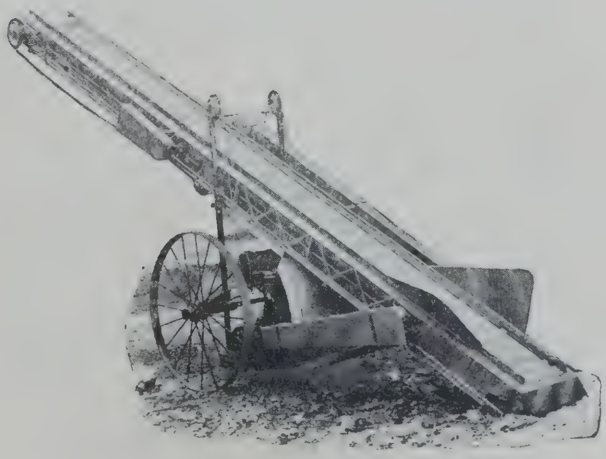
OF ALL KINDS AND FOR ALL PURPOSES



W. & C. PANTIN

147 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4
Works : Woodford, Essex.

Phone : City 6790 (5 lines). *Telegrams : Pantinko, Cannon, London*

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1915–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 8	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2″ ..	3/0	Per yard
	Asbestos ..	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped ..	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list ..	–20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	–47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	–47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	–32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	3⅞d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	5¾d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz. ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″ ..	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size ..	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/3	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller .. Water cart and men ..	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water ..	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″ ..	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″ ..	2/8	
K	Knotting	.. .. ..	19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	54/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	54/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	57/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany ..	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B. ..	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled ..	4/3	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/11	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions ..	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	2/2 2/8	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/2 3/0	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh ..	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto ..	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes ..	L.C.C., iron, 4″ ..	5/1	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list ..	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine	.. .. ..	9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing ..	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed ..	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters' ..	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..		5/6	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated ..	4d.	Per foot super.

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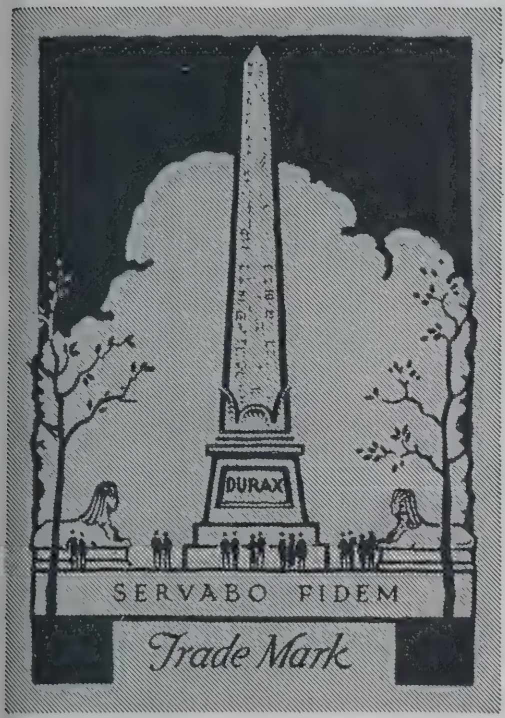

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IN the columns of this journal there appeared recently a letter from a correspondent describing the case of an otherwise charming House interior being marred by inferior and unsuitable fittings—fixed subsequent to the Architect's scheme.

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Even such a small detail as an electric Switch may, by clashing with the pervading harmony of a decorative scheme, prove a perfect eyesore. Consultation with the Architect on such points and the specification of Switches designed to harmonise with various schemes would save much subsequent dissatisfaction.

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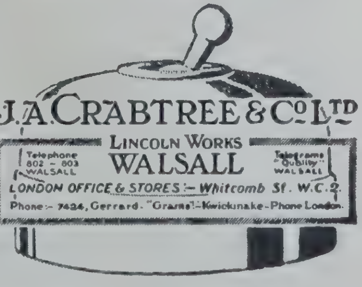

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"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—
All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ABERAVON.—January 21.—For (1) erection of 14 houses at Mount View Street, Aberavon, and (2) for construction of roads and laying of 9 inch sewers to form the lay-out of a site. Municipal Buildings, Aberavon.

ALTOFTS.—January 22.—For erection of a number of non-parlour houses. Contractors desirous of submitting tenders to write in the first instance to Mr. T. H. Hailstone, M.I.M.C.E., Council Offices, Altofts, near Normanton.

BAILDON.—January 17.—For the various trades in erection of a new tower at St. John's Church, Baildon. Messrs. T. H. & F. Healey, architects, 42 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

BATH.—January 24—February 12.—For erection of 36 houses at Englishcombe Park of the parlour or non-parlour type. Mr. A. J. Taylor, F.S.A., 18 New Bond Street, Bath.

BELFAST.—January 21.—The Belfast Corporation invites tenders for (1) erection of 35 working-class dwellings to be built in Lower Windsor Avenue, and (2) erection of boundary railings in connection with the widening of Connsbrook Avenue, Larkfield Road and Shore Road. City Surveyor, City Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

BERSTED, ETC., SUSSEX.—January 24.—For the erection of 42 houses in the following parishes: Bersted, six houses, Earnley four, East Wittering four, Felpham 18 and Yapton 10. Council Offices, Pallant Houses, Chichester.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.—January 19.—For erection of a new infirmary (70 beds), administration block and operating theatre on a site adjoining the Workhouse at Billericay, Essex. Mr. H. R. Bird, architect, St. Thomas' Gate, Brentwood. Contractors desirous of tendering will be supplied with bills of quantities prepared by Mr. Walter Lawrance, F.S.I., 13 Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Deposit £3 3s.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, HANTS.—January 22.—For erection of a pair of cottages at Bishop's Waltham. Mr. A. L. Roberts, county architect, The Castle, Winchester. A deposit of £1 1s.

CADOXTON-BARRY.—January 22.—For erection of a new branch at Cadoxton-Barry. General Manager, Island Road, Barry.

CARNARVON.—January 19.—For erection of 22 houses. Mr. R. Lloyd Jones, architect, 14 Market Street, Carnarvon.

CHELMSFORD.—January 23.—For erection and completion of 100 houses on the Boarded Barnes estate, Chelmsford. Mr. E. J. Miles, A.M.I.C.E., Municipal Offices, Rainsford House. Deposit of £2 2s.

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX.—January 21.—For the erection of a post office, etc., at Crowborough, Sussex. Head Post Office, Tunbridge Wells, and Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

DARTFORD.—January 24.—For erection of 48 houses on the Lowfield Street housing estate. Firms desirous of tendering should forward their names and addresses to Mr. J. J. Hurtley, clerk, Dartford. Deposit of £2 2s.

DURHAM.—January 27.—For the erection of the Delves Lane new Council school to accommodate 304 scholars. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EMSWORTH, HANTS.—January 22.—For erection of a new church hall, etc., at Emsworth. Mr. F. Heath, architect, Horndean Road, Emsworth. Deposit £2.

FELIXSTOWE.—January 19.—For the erection of 38 houses in St. Andrew's Road. Mr. H. Clegg, A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Felixstowe. Deposit of £5.

FOLKESTONE.—January 27.—For the erection and completion of a band pavilion in Marine Gardens, Folkestone. Mr. A. E. Nichols, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Corporation Offices, Folkestone. Deposit £4 4s.

GUILDFORD.—January 22.—For four blocks of flats and a pair of houses to be built at Grange Road. Mr. W. G. Cross, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Offices, Tuns Gate, Guildford.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—January 23.—For erection of a post office at Hebden Bridge, Yorks. Hebden Bridge Head Post Office and Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

HITCHIN.—January 19.—For alterations and additions to Hitchin Union Infirmary. Mr. A. E. Passingham, clerk, 5 Bancroft, Hitchin. Deposit of £2 2s.

HUDDERSFIELD.—January 24.—For building alterations at the Milnsbridge New Street Council School. Mr. W. Heeley, divisional clerk, 4 Macaulay Street, Huddersfield.

HYTHE.—January 21.—For the erection of 14 cottages in Cinque Ports Avenue. Any builders wishing to tender should make application (enclosing a deposit of £2 2s.) to Mr. J. L. Seaton Dahl, F.R.I.B.A., Radnor Chambers, Folkestone.

KIRBYMOORSIDE.—January 24.—For the following trades in erection of orthopædic hospital at Kirbymoorside (wood buildings): Roadmaking and drainage, carpenter and joiner, plumber and glazier. Forward names to Messrs. Garside & Pennington, architects and surveyors, Ropergate, Pontefract. Deposit of £2 2s.

LONDON, W.—January 22.—For erection of Maida Vale Telephone Exchange. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

MANCHESTER.—January 20.—For the erection of from four to 200 houses on the Blackley estate. Housing Director, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s. Cheques and postal orders payable to the order of the Corporation of Manchester and crossed.

PONTLLANFRAITH.—January 19.—For alterations to existing buildings for conversion into a mining centre at Pontllanfraith, Mon. Mr. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport. Deposit £1 1s. Cheque only, payable to the Monmouthshire Education Committee.

PWLLHELI.—January 27.—For erection and completion of 12 houses (subsidy parlour type) on the Abererch Road site. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Pwllheli.

READING.—January 30.—For erection of 20 houses in Norcot Road, Tilehurst. Copies of the drawings, specifications and general conditions and forms of tender from Housing Architect, Old College Buildings, St. Laurence's Churchyard.

RHOS.—January 24.—For erection of a new Public Hall and Miners' Institute at Rhos, near Wrexham. Messrs. J. Owen & F. A. Roberts, architects, Westminster Bank Chambers, Wrexham. Deposit £2 2s.

ROWLEY REGIS.—January 26.—For erection of 16 houses (eight blocks each semi-detached), at Tippity Green, Dudley Road, Rowley Regis. The Council House, Old Hill.

ST. ALBANS.—January 19.—For the erection of the first 50 cottages at the Camp housing site. Mr. F. T. Negus, city engineer and surveyor, 96 Victoria Street, St. Albans. Deposit £1 1s.

SAUNDERSFOOT, PEMBROKE.—January 29.—For the erection of a new Congregational chapel at Sardis, Saundersfoot. Mr. J. Thomas, Holborn, Woodend, Saundersfoot.

SEAHAM HARBOUR, DURHAM.—January 27.—For additions to the Seaham Harbour Upper Standard Council School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

TIVIDALE, ROWLEY REGIS.—January 26.—For the erection of 16 houses (eight blocks each semi-detached), including house connections and surface-water drainage; for making up roadway to proper level, metalling, laying kerbing and channelling, paving footpaths, laying a length of 9 inch sewer and an 18 inch storm-water drain. The Council House, Old Hill.

WEST BROMWICH.—January 23.—For certain builders' work at the Institution, Hallam Street, West Bromwich. Messrs. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Deposit fee of £3 3s.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—January 24.—For the erection of a telephone exchange at Baltic Chambers, West Hartlepool, The Head Post Office, West Hartlepool, and Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

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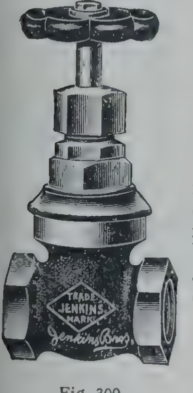

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for water, ditto	⅓ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	Per Ft. Super reduced: In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super.: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.: Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.: 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area: 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10¾*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	66/6	73/9	77/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

	Per Square	
ROOFING	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

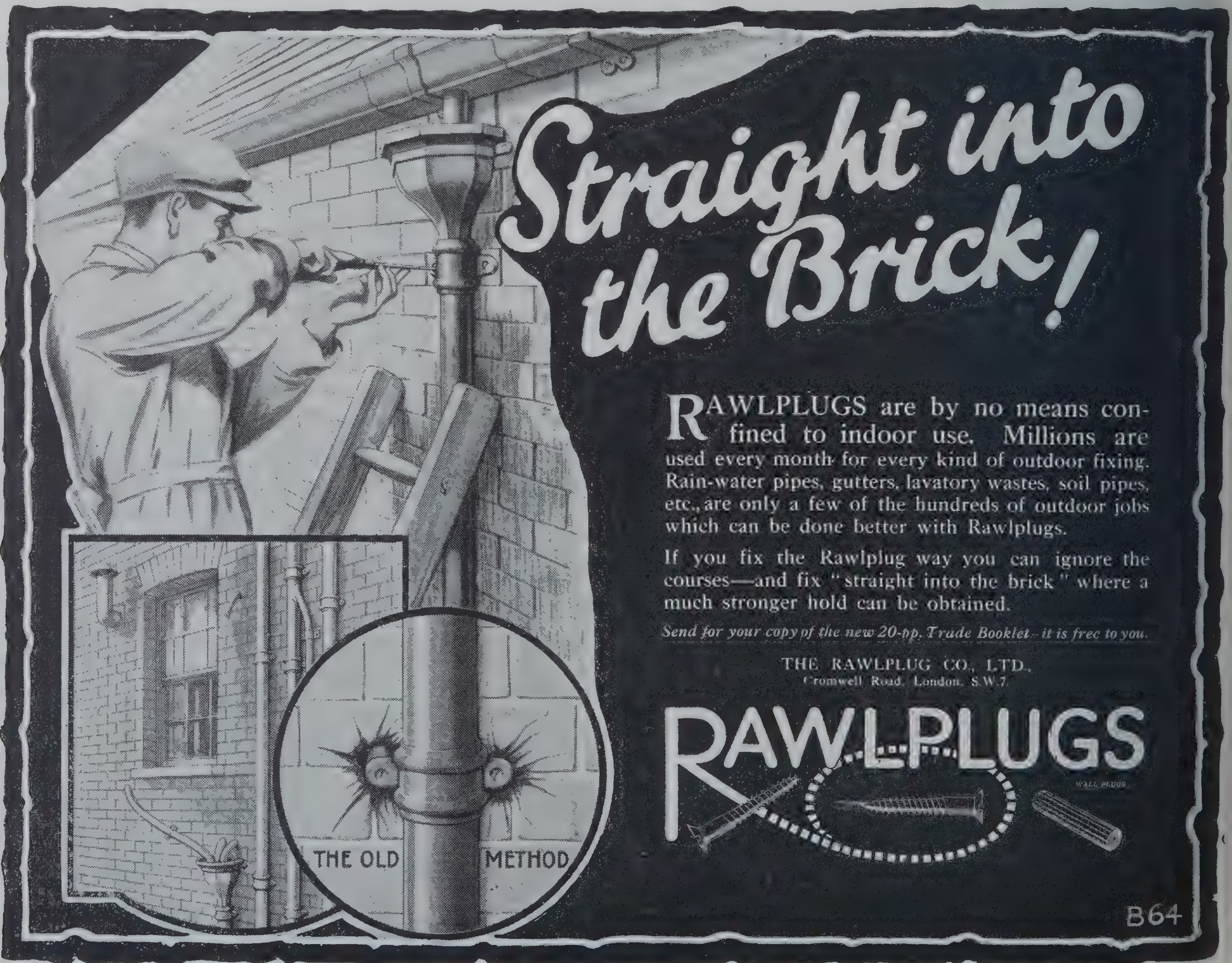
	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

	Per Foot Run		
Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1



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	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass 3/16in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10¾	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0½	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

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On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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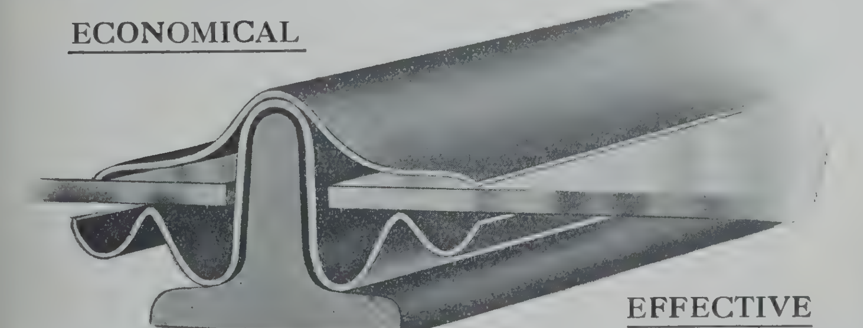

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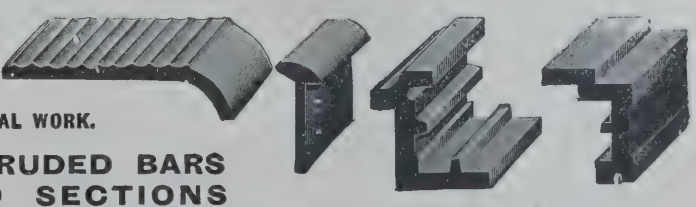

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

Date of Variation	Mechanic	Painter	Labourer	Notes as to Rate Paid to Special Workmen	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0¾	11¾*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0¾+12½%	11¾+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

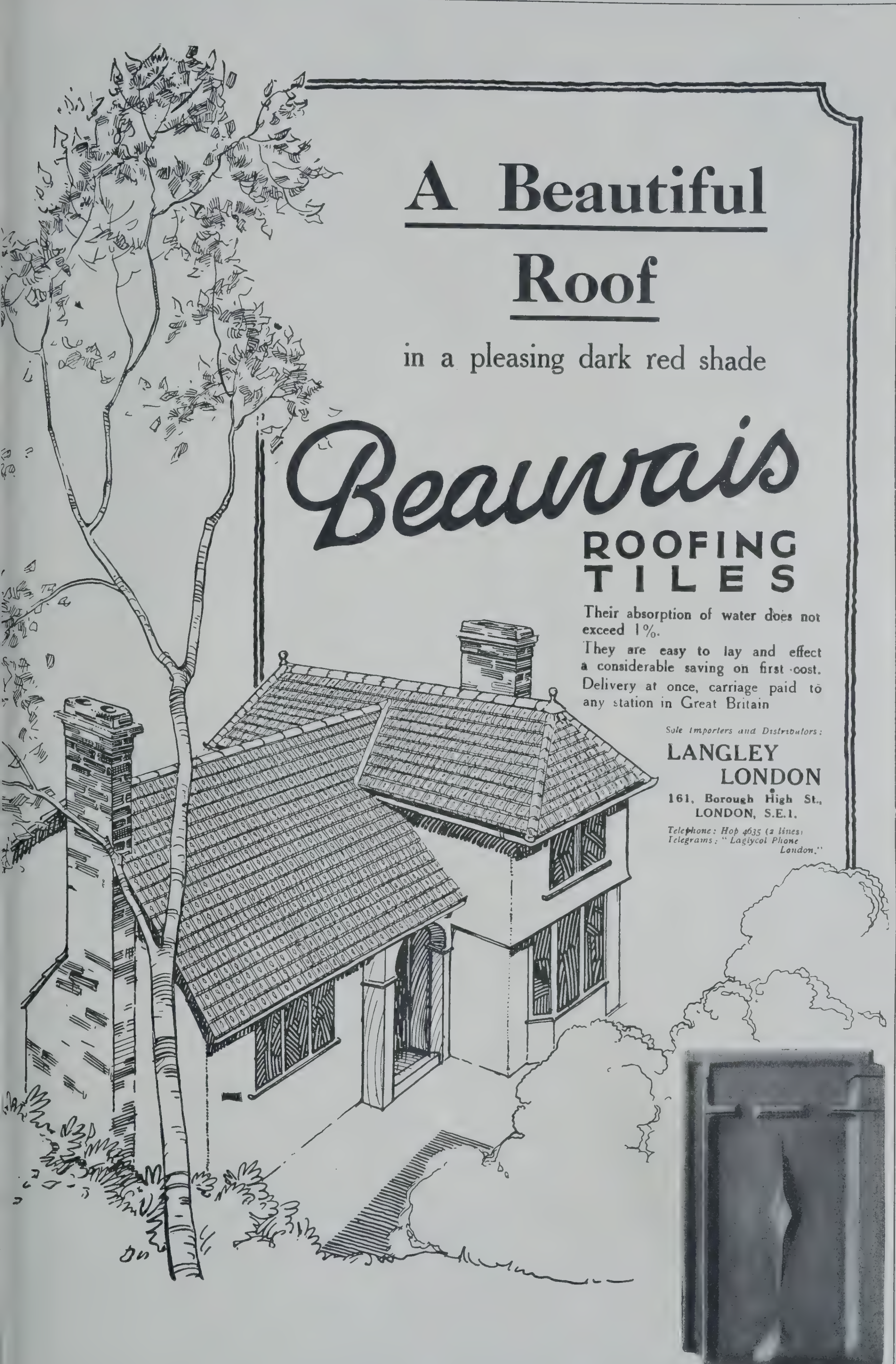
All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2"	3/0	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	208/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	–20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	–47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	–47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	–32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	[illegible]	
	Ditto	Ditto	[illegible]	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼"	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9"×3"	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7"×2½"	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6"×2"	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	54/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	54/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	57/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/3	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/11	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/2 2/8	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/2 3/0	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20"×10", Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14"×9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4"	5/1	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6"×6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/6	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.



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in a pleasing dark red shade

Beauvais

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THE ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1869.

Incorporating "The Contract Reporter," 1885.
"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—
All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BACUP.—January 26.—For erection of 40 houses (lump sum) on the Heath Hill estate. Mr. F. W. Mozley, M.I.M. and C.E., borough engineer, Municipal Offices, Stubbylee Hall, Bacup. £5 5s. deposit.

BELFAST.—January 26.—For erection of a cenotaph and colonade in the City Hall grounds, Belfast. Messrs. W. H. Stephens & Sons, 13 Donegal Square North. Deposit £2 2s.

BELFAST.—January 30.—For work in additions and alterations to Strand Public Elementary School, Belfast. Education Architect, College Square, on payment of £2 2s. deposit.

BLACKMILL, GLAM.—January 26.—For erection of a scarlet fever ward and for alterations and additions to the administrative block at their Isolation Hospital, Blackmill, Glam. Mr. W. T. Olivant Jones, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Brynmenin, Glam. Deposit £3 3s.

BLETCHLEY.—February 4.—For erection of sixteen cottages. Apply Council Offices

BOXTED, ETC., ESSEX.—February 3.—For erection of cottages in the following parishes in the district. Boxted, six cottages ; Great Horkesley, six cottages ; Inworth, six cottages. Mr. E. Fincham, A.R.I.B.A., etc., Mark Tey, Colchester. Deposit £1 1s.

BRIDLINGTON.—January 26.—For the erection of "Residence," Kingsgate, Bridlington. Mr. C. F. Johnson, M.S.A., architect and surveyor, St. John's Avenue, Bridlington.

BRISTOL.—February 2.—For extensions to the Ham Green Hospital, Pill, Bristol, comprising a pavilion to accommodate 56 beds, new administrative building and other works in connection therewith. The City Engineer's Office. Deposit £3 3s.

BROSELEY, SALOP.—February 3.—For the erection of two pairs of parlour houses at King Street and New Road, Broseley. Messrs. G. Riley & Son, architects, Central Chambers, Wellington.

BURY.—January 25.—For either or both of the contracts required to be done in the erection of new offices for the Bury District Co-operative Society, Ltd., in Knowsley Street, Bury, viz. : (Contract No. 1) erection of the building ; (2) screens, desks, counters, fittings and fitments. Send names to Mr. C. R. Cooper, M.S.A., architect, 20 Market Street, Bury. Deposit £1 1s.

CHESHUNT.—February 3.—For erection of 60 houses on the Paul's Nursery Site, Waltham Cross. Mr. J. E. Sharpe, engineer and surveyor, Manor House, Cheshunt. Deposit of £5 5s.

CLECKHEATON.—January 30.—For all trades in erection of 60 houses in various parts of the district, as follows : Heaton House, 12 parlour type, 10 scullery type ; Scholes, four and six ; Eddercliffe, eight and twelve ; Hartshead Moor, scullery type eight. Mr. A. Rothera, surveyor, Town Hall, Cleckheaton. Each contractor must pay a deposit of £1 for each separate trade.

COSELEY.—January 26.—For erection of new senior and junior elementary schools at Broad Lanes, Coseley, near Bilston. The Secretary, Education Offices, Somerset House, Coseley, near Bilston. Deposit £5 5s.

DURHAM.—January 27.—For the erection of the Delves Lane new Council school to accommodate 304 scholars. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EAST MOSELEY.—January 29.—For construction of a bathing station. The office of the Surveyor, East Moseley.

ENFIELD.—February 2.—For erection of 40 houses upon four sites as follows : Green Street (west end, north side), Enfield Highway, 4 ; ditto, Westmoor estate, 20 ; Mayfield Road, Green Street, 12 ; and Chestnut Road, Enfield Wash, 4. The Surveyor, Public Offices, Enfield. Deposit £2 2s.

FORDINGTON ST. GEORGE, DORSET.—February 2.—For the completion of chancel of the Fordington St. George Church. Mr. S. A. Jackson, architect, Dorchester.

GELLIFAELOG.—February 6.—For the erection of 56 houses at Gellifaelog, Merthyr Tydfil, the works including the construction of roads and sewers. The Borough Architect, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil.

HARROGATE.—EXTENSION.—For extension of garage, Commercial Street, Harrogate. Mr. F. E. Gulley, architect, Cheltenham Parade.

HINDLEY.—February 2.—For the erection of 26 houses on the housing site, Atherton Road, Hindley Green. Mr. O. P. Abbott, surveyor, Council Offices, Hindley. Deposit £3 3s.

KILMARNOCK.—Contractors desirous of tendering for any of the following works in connection with the erection of 38 houses on the Bonnyton housing, etc., site should apply to Mr. W. Dunbar, burgh surveyor, Market Bridge, Kilmarnock.

LANCASTER.—January 27.—For the erection of 76 houses, 20 of which will be A2 type and 56 B3 type. Bulk Estate, Caton Road. Mr. F. Hill, borough engineer, Town Hall, Lancaster. Deposit £2 2s.

LATCHINGDON, ESSEX.—February 3.—For erection of eight workmen's dwellings, in pairs, at Latchingdon. Mr. W. Almond, surveyor, 6 Market Hill, Maldon, Essex.

LEEDS.—January 28.—For new storage accommodation, shower baths, etc., at Bramley Baths, Leeds. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, city engineer, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

LEEDS.—February 2.—For general building work and for steelwork required in connection with the erection of a public library in Cardigan Road, Burley. Central Library, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £1 1s.

LLANDUDNO.—REMODELLING—For the remodelling of the Prince's Theatre, Mostyn Street. Particulars obtained from the Manager.

LLANELLY.—January 31.—For the building of an elementary school at Five Roads, Llanelly. Mr. W. V. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., county architect, County Offices, Carmarthen.

MELKSHAM.—For erection of 10 parlour houses, in pairs, and 14 non-parlour houses, in pairs, with walls in concrete blocks, on the Forest housing site. Mr. A. M. Smith, clerk, Melksham, or to the architect, Mr. W. W. Snailum, Church Street, Trowbridge.

READING.—January 30.—For erection of 20 houses in Norcot Road, Tilehurst. Copies of the drawings, specifications and general conditions and forms of tender from Housing Architect, Old College Buildings, St. Laurence's Churchyard.

ROMFORD.—February 4.—For extension of the administration block and the erection of a cubicle block at the Isolation Hospital, Rush Green, Romford. Mr. R. Banks-Martin, architect, 121 Plashet Grove, East Ham. Deposit £3 3s.

ROWLEY REGIS.—January 26.—For erection of 16 houses (eight blocks each semi-detached), at Tippity Green, Dudley Road, Rowley Regis. The Council House, Old Hill.

SALTASH, CORNWALL.—January 31.—For the erection of a new secondary school at Saltash. Mr. F. G. Drewitt, architect to the Committee, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Penzance. Deposit £2 2s.

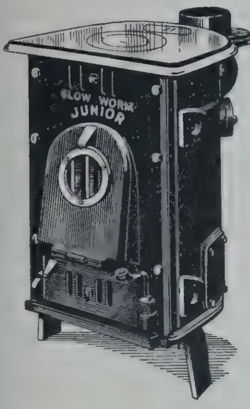
SAUNDERSFOOT, PEMBROKE.—January 29.—For the erection of a new Congregational chapel at Sardis, Saundersfoot. Mr. J. Thomas, Holborn, Woodend, Saundersfoot.

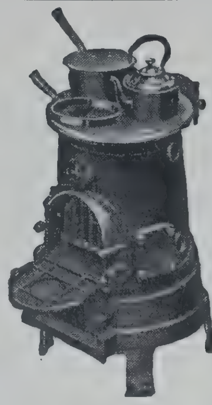
SEAHAM HARBOUR, DURHAM.—January 27.—For additions to the Seaham Harbour Upper Standard Council School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

TIVIDALE, ROWLEY REGIS.—January 26.—For the erection of 16 houses (eight blocks each semi-detached), including house connections and surface-water drainage ; for making up roadway to proper level, metalling, laying kerbing and channelling, paving footpaths, laying a length of 9 inch sewer and an 18 inch storm-water drain. The Council House, Old Hill.

TOWYN.—January 24.—For erection of additional buildings at the Towyn War Memorial Hospital. Mr. F. Howarth, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Towny.

WILLESDEN.—January 27.—For the erection of baths and washhouses at Disraeli Road, Lower Place. Mr. F. Wilkinson, M.I.C.E., engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.





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For a small or "Villa" House
this is by far the best Boiler you can instal

The
GLOW-WORM JUNIOR

The Glow-Worm Junior, just recently placed upon the market, has had a most wonderful reception. Already its sales have reached surprisingly large proportions. Designed specially for the "Villa" type of house, the normal (not by any means the maximum) output of the Junior is 30 gallons of water per hour at 150° Fahr. This is sufficient for two hot baths per hour, 2 draw-offs and either two small radiators or one radiator and a towel rail. Suitable storage 25-30 gallon tank. List price **£10 : 10 : 0**

Like the larger "Glow-Worm," the "Junior" burns coke or anthracite, and performs simple cooking operations on its spacious Hot Plate. It consumes combustible Household Refuse.

For a larger Installation
there is nothing to equal the No. 1 or No. 2 GLOW-WORM

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GLOW-WORM

The "Glow-Worm" is the only Boiler of its type which combines a really efficient Hot Plate with an ample Hot Water supply sufficient for the average medium-sized house.

No. 1 "Glow-Worm." *Normal* output 50 gallons of water per hour at 150° Fahr., sufficient for 3 baths per hour, 3 draw-offs over sink and lavatory basins, and 3 or 4 radiators. Suitable storage 35–45 gallon tank. List price **£12 : 10 : 0**

No. 2 "Glow-Worm." *Normal* output 70 gallons of water per hour at 150° Fahr., sufficient for 4 baths per hour, 5 draw-offs and 4 radiators. Suitable storage 50 60 gallon tank. List price **£14 : 10 : 0**

For still larger installations the "Baseco" is very strongly recommended.

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LETTERS

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IN CAST BRONZE & WHITE METALS

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WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.,1
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 6443-4-5. TELEGRAMS: MORISITANT, SOWEST, LONDON

CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser. fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings. per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
Architect
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

Steelwork Manufactured and Erected by Redpath, Brown & Co. Ltd.

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3 LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, E.C.4

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REGISTERED OFFICES: 2 St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	66/0	73/3	76/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass slieves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ¼in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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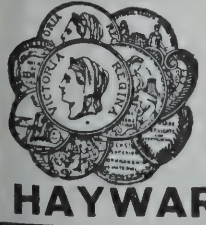

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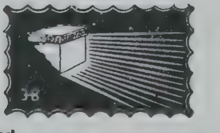

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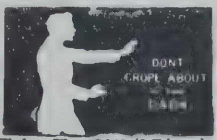

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	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10½	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

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On stairs	1/10	2/9
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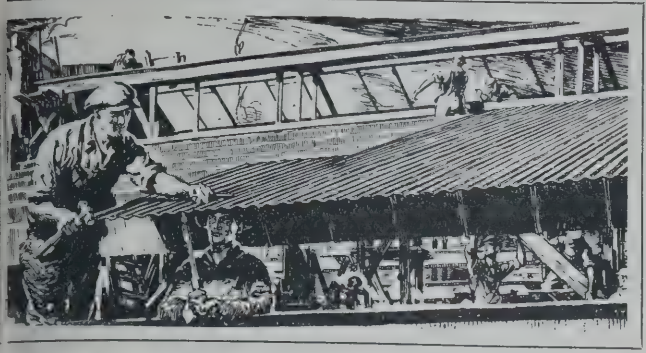

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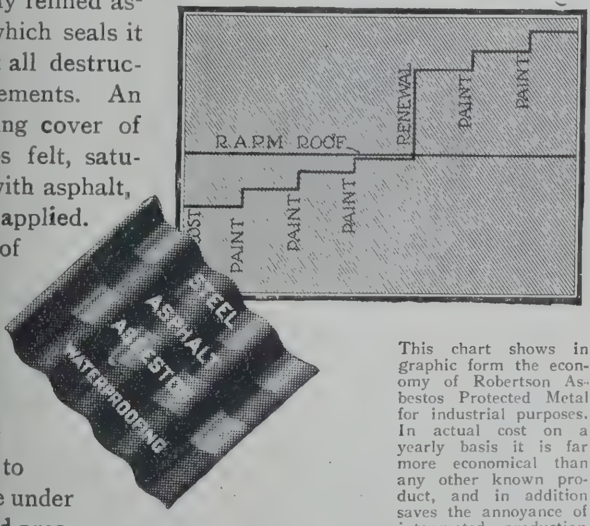

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CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 2	1/3½	1/0¾	11¾*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ + 12½%	1/0¾ + 12½%	11¾ + 12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 + 12½%	1/2½ + 12½%	1/1½ + 12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May2	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 1	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921 July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921 Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921 Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922 Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922 April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	3/0	Per yard
	Asbestos ..	Sheeting ..	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint ..	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast ..	Thames ..	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto ..	Pit ..	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves ..	Brass ..	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick ..	Broken ..	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Hardcore ..	5/0	
	Bricks ..	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto ..	Firebricks ..	203/0	
	Ditto ..	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto ..	Flettons ..	53/3	
	Ditto ..	Reds ..	110/0	
	Ditto ..	Rubbers ..	244/0	
	Ditto ..	Stocks ..	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto ..	White ..	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	White glazed Stretchers ..	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto, headers ..	450/0	
	Ditto ..	2nd quality ..	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze ..	Coke ..	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Pan ..	5/6	
C	Cartage ..	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto ..	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto ..	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement ..	Keenes ..	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Portland ..	58/0	
	Ditto ..	White, ditto ..	312/0	
	Copper ..	Nails ..	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto ..	Sheeting ..	1/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks ..	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto ..	Stop, brass, stamped ..	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list ..	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes ..	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers ..	For paint ..	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel ..	White, best ..	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt ..	Roofing ..	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay ..	Stourbridge ..	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring ..	Deal, P.E. ..	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto ..	Ditto, G. & T. ..	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas ..	Tubes, Standard list ..	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super at Merchant's depot
	Ditto ..	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/6½	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/2	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/6	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/10	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto ..	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	3⅞*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 21 oz.	5¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Rough cast ¼" ..	6½*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Wired, cast ..	10*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Figured, rolled ..	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Flemish or Arctic ..	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf ..	English ..	2/9	Per book
	Gold size ..	Best ..	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite ..	Chippings ..	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire ..	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto ..	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Steam roller .. Water cart and men ..	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Sacks ..	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists ..	Steel, rolled ..	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Wood, soft, 9" × 3" ..	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	3/0	
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2" ..	2/8	
K	Knotting ..	..	19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing ..	Metal ..	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto ..	Wood, sawn ..	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead ..	Sheet ..	53/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Pipe ..	54/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Soil ..	57/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	White ..	59/0	Ditto
	Lime ..	Grey stone ..	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto ..	Blue lias ..	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany ..	Honduras ..	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto ..	Cuba ..	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching ..	Deal, T. G. & B. ..	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails ..	Brads, floor ..	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto ..	Cut clasp ..	23/0	
	Ditto ..	Lath ..	31/0	
	Ditto ..	Wire, oval ..	26/0	
O	Oak ..	American ..	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto ..	English ..	13/0	
	Ditto ..	European ..	21/0	
	Ditto ..	Japanese ..	20/0	
	Oil ..	Linseed, boiled ..	4/3	Per gall.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, raw ..	3/11	ditto
P	Paint ..	Mixed ..	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions ..	Breeze ..	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster ..	Paris, coarse ..	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Sirapite ..	70/0	
	Ditto ..	Slabs, ceiling ..	2/3	Per yard
	Putty ..	Glazing ..	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	2/2 2/8	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto ..	Pipes, round ..	2/2 3/0	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand ..	Ordinary ..	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Washed ..	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash ..	Lines, flax ..	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto ..	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, lead ..	40/0	Ditto
	Size ..	Best ..	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates ..	20" × 10", Welsh ..	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto ..	14" × 9", ditto ..	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes ..	L.C.C., iron, 4" ..	5/1	Per yard
	Solder ..	Plumbers' ..	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam ..	Tubes, Standard list ..	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	—20%	Ditto
	Steel ..	Angles ..	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Bolts ..	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Joist ..	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Stanchions ..	17/6	Ditto
	Stone ..	Bath ..	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Portland ..	5/3	
	Ditto ..	York ..	6/3	
T	Tar ..	Stockholm ..	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak ..	Eng. ..	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Moulmein ..	14/0	
	Terebine ..	..	9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles ..	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles ..	Plain, roofing ..	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto ..	6" × 6", white glazed ..	12/6	Per yard
	Timber ..	Deal, joinery ..	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Ditto, Carpenters' ..	3/0	
	Ditto ..	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps ..	Cast, lead, S. ..	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto ..	Ditto, P. ..	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..		5/6	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions ..	Plumbers' ..	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves ..	Ball ..	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish ..	Hard, oak ..	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto ..	Copal ..	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Flat ..	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting ..	Gilders' ..	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire ..	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto ..	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting ..	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, perforated ..	4*d*	Per foot super.

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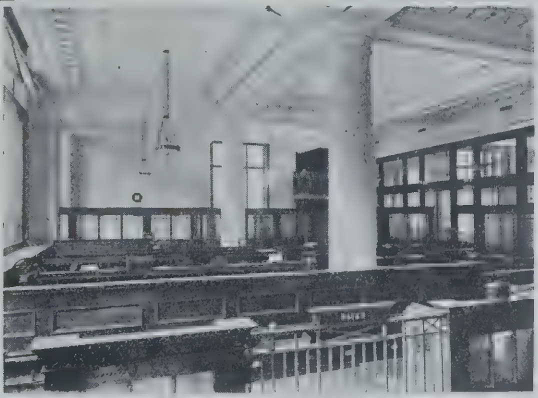

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◆

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BARNET.—February 13.—For erection of 21 pairs of houses at Shenley Road, Boreham Wood, and six pairs of houses at Hillside Avenue, Boreham Wood. Mr. A. J. Wilshire, surveyor Council Offices, Boreham Wood, Herts. Deposit £2 2s.

BERMONDSEY.—February 11.—For erection of swimming baths, slipper baths and Turkish, etc., baths, and a considerable amount of reinforced concrete work in Grange Road, Bermondsey. Mr. F. Ryall, town clerk, Town Hall, Spa Road, S.E.16. Deposit £3 3s. General conditions of contract and plans may be inspected upon applying to Mr. R. J. Angel, M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., Town Hall, Spa Road.

BEVERLEY.—February 4.—For the erection of 20 cottages on the Grovehill estate, Beverley, being the first instalment of about 78 cottages. The contract will be in five sections of four cottages each. Messrs. Whiteing and Reynolds, architects, Ladygate, Beverley. Deposit £1 1s.

BLACKBURN.—February 4.—For erection of a temporary wooden hospital building to provide 60 beds on land near Queen's Park Hospital. Mr. C. H. Roberts, institution master, at the Hospital.

BRADFORD.—February 7.—For erection of 36 houses class A and 28 houses class B, housing scheme No. 10, Thornton. City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

DARTFORD.—February 13.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc., invite tenders for the erection of a new post office and telephone exchange at Dartford. Postmaster, Dartford. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

DUNDEE.—For mason, joiner, plumber, slater, plaster and painter works for tennis pavilion, Caird Park. Mr. G. Baxter, M.I.C.E., city engineer, 91 Commercial Street, Dundee.

FELINFACH, CARDIGANSHIRE. — February 14. — For erection of a police station at Felinfach, Cards. The County Surveyor, Horeb, Llandyssul.

FELLING.—February 4.—For erection of about 40 houses of different types on the Watermill Lane housing estate. Mr. C. W. Hall, architect, Council Buildings, Felling.

FOLKESTONE.—February 10.—For erection and completion of a band pavilion on the Leas Cliff (adjoining the Leas Concert Hall), Folkestone. Mr. J. L. S. Dahl, Radnor Chambers, Folkestone, or at the offices of the quantity surveyors, Messrs. Gardiner & Theobald, 96 Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Deposit £2 2s.

GATESHEAD.—February 9.—For alterations to Gateshead East Station, for the London and North-Eastern Railway Co. Mr. S. Wilkinson, architect, N.E. Area, L. and N.E. Rly., Irving House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GLASGOW.—February 13.—For the following works required in connection with the proposed erection of 296 houses at Balornock : (1) Excavator, brick, etc., works ; (2) carpenter, joiner and ironmongery works ; (3) slater and roughcast works ; (4) plumber work ; (5) plaster work ; (6) painter work ; (7) glazier work ; and (8) iron railings and gates. Mr. J. Lindsay, town clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.

GRIMSBY.—February 16.—For erection of a new Council school in Victoria Street, Grimsby. Mr. H. C. Scaping, architect, Court Chambers, Grimsby. Deposit £2 2s.

HARWICH.—February 4.—For the following works, for the Town Council :—(1) The demolition and re-erection of the Bazaar now standing in front of the Phœnix Hotel ; (2) new fencing in front of the Sports Club ; and (3) erection of a public convenience on Dovercourt Beach. Each work is to be treated as a separate contract. Mr. F. H. French, borough engineer and surveyor, Harwich.

LLANDUDNO.—February 2.—For erection of 41 houses, in one, two or three contracts, as follows :—19 houses in Mowbray Road, 10 houses in Trinity Street and Knowles Road, and 12 houses on Brickfields site, Maesdu. Mr. W. T. Ward, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Llandudno.

LLANGOLLEN.—February 7.—For extensions to the Llangollen Cottage Hospital. Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., 6 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Deposit £1 1s.

MARCH, CAMBS.—February 7.—For the erection of a grand stand, with dressing-rooms and offices, etc., on the Sport Field in March. Applications for bill of quantities must be accompanied by cheque for £2 2s. Mr. W. Fovargue, architect and surveyor, The Causeway, March.

MARYLEBONE.—February 3.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of "Langham" Telephone Exchange, Nottingham Street, Marylebone, W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.)

MELTON MOWBRAY.—February 11.—For the erection, in the first instance, of 20 houses, "A" type, on their housing estate, adjoining the Nottingham Road, Melton Mowbray. Mr. W. H. Jarvis, surveyor, Corn Exchange, Melton Mowbray. Deposit £2 2s.

PORTLAND.—February 4–16.—For erection of an elementary school at Portland (Tophill) to accommodate 560 scholars. The County Architect. Deposit £2 2s.

POTTERS BAR.—February 4.—For the erection and completion of 28 houses, viz. :—24 houses, in pairs, in Mutton Lane, and four houses, in pairs, in Park Avenue, Potters Bar. The Surveyor's Office, Cooper's Lane, Potters Bar.

PUDSEY.—February 2–9.—For the construction of 34 houses. Send names to the Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Pudsey.

RUSHDEN.—February 2.—For the erection of new club, Rushden. Send names to Mr. F. E. Preston, architect, 5 Church Parade, Rushden.

SHOEBURYNESS.—February 3.—For erection of two timber refreshment pavilions on the Common at Shoeburyness. Mr. E. Read, Council Offices, Shoeburyness.

SKELMANTHORPE.—For the whole or separate trades in connection with the erection of a house at Skelmanthorpe, near Huddersfield. Send names to Mr. A. Waite, architect and surveyor, Calder Grove, near Wakefield.

SOLIHULL.—For the erection of 20 houses at Wharf Lane and Hermitage Road, Solihull. Full particulars upon application to Mr. W. T. Orton, architect, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

SWINDON.—February 9.—For the erection of two pavilions, one at the St. Mark's Recreation Ground, Whitehouse Road, and one at the Tennis Courts, Quarry Road. The borough engineer, Mr. J. B. L. Thompson, 34 Regent Circus.

TEWKESBURY.—February 14.—For erection of 12 houses at the Priors Ground site. Mr. W. Ridler, A.M.I.C.E., borough surveyor, Station Street, Tewkesbury. Deposit £2 2s.

WALSALL.—February 13.—For erection of the following houses, viz. :—12 parlour-type houses (in six blocks of two) on Lincoln Road housing site ; six non-parlour-type houses (one block of four and one block of two) in Parker Street, Bloxwich ; six non-parlour-type houses (one block of four and one block of two) in Darlaston Road, James Bridge ; and four non-parlour-type houses (in one block) in Wolverhampton Road. Mr. J. Taylor, M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Council House, Walsall. Deposit £1.

WELLINGTON, SALOP.—February 4.—For the erection of 22 workmen's houses, or thereabouts, including drainage, footpaths and fencing complete, in pairs or blocks of four houses, on the Regent Street housing estates, Wellington. Plans of houses and layout can be seen at the Engineer and Surveyor's Office, 14 Walker Street, Wellington, Salop. Deposit £2 2s.

WHEATLEY HILL, DURHAM.—February 7.—For the erection of a batchelor's hostel at Wheatley Hill, for the Durham County Aged Mine Workers' Homes. Mr. J. W. Welsh, architect, 1 Gowland Terrace, Wheatley Hill.

WHITEHAVEN.—February 9.—For erection and completion of 100 houses, near Arrowthwaite. The Borough Surveyor, Whitehaven. Deposit £2 2s.

WIGAN.—February 9.—For the erection of a pavilion in brick at Mesnes Park. Mr. R. B. Donald, M.I.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.

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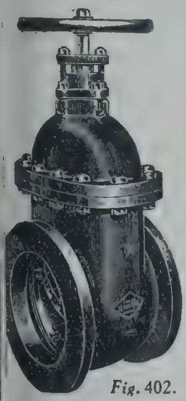
Fig. 402.

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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
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Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜ %
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For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	¼*d*.	¼*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	**Per Ft. Run**
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	¼*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11¾*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2¼
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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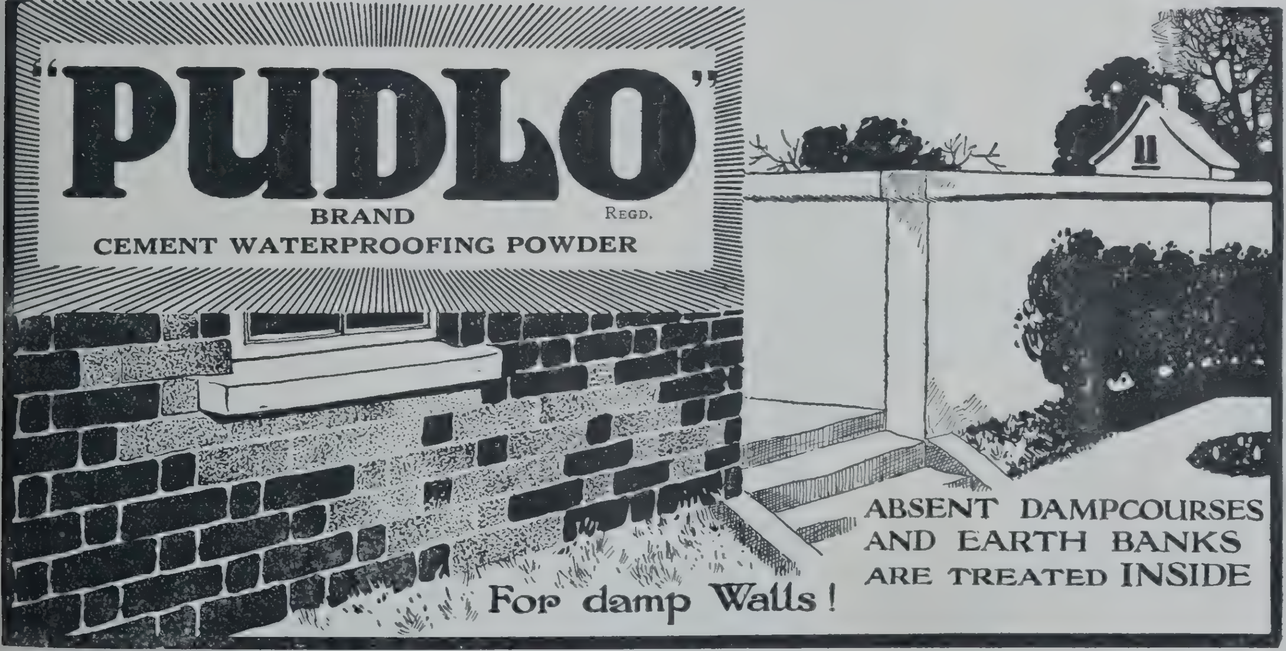
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	66/0	73/3	76/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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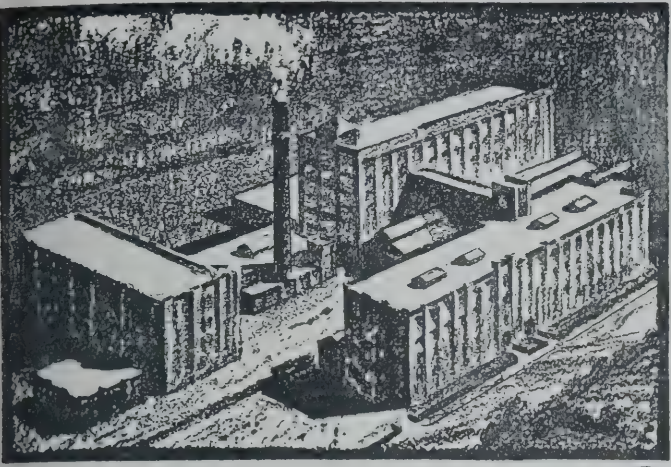

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VULCANITE	SHEET ASPHALTE DAMPCOURSE

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CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			3/16in.	¼in.		
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10½	0/7¾	0/9½	0/9½	1/1½	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super.	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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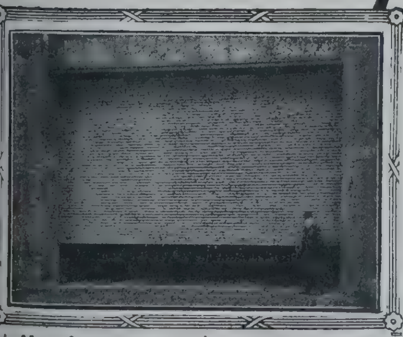

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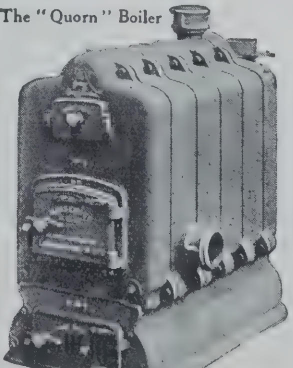

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 8	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 23	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/0	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	5¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	53/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	54/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	57/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/3	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/11	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/2 2/8	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/2 3/0	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/1	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	−37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/6	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
Architect
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

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"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BARNET.—February 13.—For erection of 21 pairs of houses at Shenley Road, Boreham Wood, and six pairs of houses at Hillside Avenue, Boreham Wood. Mr. A. J. Wilshire, surveyor, Council Offices, Boreham Wood, Herts. Deposit £2 2s.

BELFAST.—February 18.—For erection of tennis pavilions in Alexandra, Musgrave, Woodvale and Victoria Parks, and a football pavilion in Musgrave Park, also wrought-iron railing and wire mesh enclosures. City Surveyor, City Hall.

BENTLEY.—February 17.—For erection of 50 parlour-type houses on the Bentley House Farm site. Mr. P. C. Woodhall, M.I.M. and C.E., Council Offices, Bentley. Deposit £1.

BRADFORD.—February 7.—For erection of 36 houses class A and 28 houses class B, housing scheme No. 10, Thornton. City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

BRIDGEND.—February 23.—For erection of 24 non-parlour type houses and construction of roads and sewers at the Pendre housing site, Bridgend. Council Offices, 11 Adare Street, Bridgend. Deposit £1 1s.

CREWE.—March 2.—For erection of 50 houses on the Alton Street site. Mr. E. G. Timbrell, M.I.S.E., etc., architect to the Housing Committee, Municipal Buildings, Crewe. Deposit £2 2s.

DEWSBURY.—February 16.—For the excavators,' bricklayers' and masons,' carpenters' and joiners', plumbers' and glaziers', plasterers,' slaters' and painters' work required in the erection and completion of 24 houses on the Beckett Lane housing scheme site. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

DARTFORD.—February 13.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc., invite tenders for the erection of a new post office and telephone exchange at Dartford. Postmaster, Dartford. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

DRONFIELD.—February 16.—For erection of a new Council school for about 292 children at Dronfield. Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

DUNDEE.—For mason, joiner, plumber, slater, plaster and painter works for tennis pavilion, Caird Park. Mr. G. Baxter M.I.C.E., city engineer, 91 Commercial Street, Dundee.

EALING.—February 19.—For erection of a new handicraft centre at Northfields School. Mr. W. R. Hicks, M.I.C.E., etc., borough engineer, Town Hall, Ealing, W.5. Deposit £1 1s.

EASTCOTE, MIDDLESEX.—February 21.—For erection of 16 cottages on their housing site, Wiltshire Lane, Eastcote Middlesex. Applications for drawings and specification to be made to the architect, Mr. A. S. Soutar, 8 King William Street, Strand, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

ELY, CARDIFF.—February 23.—The Cardiff City Council invites tenders from contractors who are members of the King's Roll for erection (in four lots) of 100 houses at Ely. The City Treasurer, City Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

GATESHEAD.—February 9.—For alterations to Gateshead East Station, for the London and North-Eastern Railway Co. Mr. S. Wilkinson, architect, N.E. Area, L. and N.E. Rly., Irving House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GLASGOW.—February 13.—For the following works required in connection with the proposed erection of 296 houses at Balornock : (1) Excavator, brick, etc., works ; (2) carpenter, joiner and ironmongery works ; (3) slater and roughcast works ; (4) plumber work ; (5) plaster work ; (6) painter work ; (7) glazier work ; and (8) iron railings and gates. Mr. J. Lindsay, town clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.

HEXHAM.—February 23.—For erection of 54 semi-detached houses at White Cross Field, Hexham. Council Offices, Priestpopple, Hexham, or Messrs. Knowles, Oliver & Leeson, 25 Collingwood Street, Newcastle.

HORNSEY.—February 23.—For erection of 65 cottages, together with drainage and fencing, at the housing site, Coppett's Road, Muswell Hill. Mr. E. J. Lovegrove, borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Highgate, N.6. Deposit £2.

LEIGH, LANCS.—February 19.—For erection of 157 non-parlour houses. Mr. T. A. Clare, borough engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

LLANELLY.—February 16.—For the erection of 50 parlour-type houses on the Llanerch site. The Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Llanelly. Deposit of £2.

NEWBIGGIN-BY-SEA.—February 21.—For 42 A and 30 B type houses to be erected at Newbiggin-by-Sea. Newbiggin District Industrial and Provident Society, Ltd., Newbiggin-by-Sea.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—February 17.—For the erection of a concert hall and public baths at Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon Spain, 19 Hanover Square, London, W.1.

NEWMARKET.—February 16.—For erection of 14 brick and slated parlour houses (in seven pairs) at Laureate Paddocks site, Newmarket. Mr. W. R. Eley, A.M.I.C.E., Godolphin House, Newmarket.

NORWICH.—February 25.—For the erection of 100 houses on the Mile Cross and Earlham estates, Norwich. The work is divided into sections as follows : 52 houses Earlham estate, designed by Messrs. A. F. Scott & Sons, AA.R.I.B.A. ; 48 houses, Mile Cross estate, designed by Mr. S. J. Wearing, A.R.I.B.A. Mr. A. H. Miller, town clerk, Guildhall, Norwich. Deposit £1.

PRESTON.—February 18.—For proposed erection of 200 concrete houses, Ribbleton Avenue, in parlour and non-parlour types. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Preston. Deposit £1.

RADCLIFFE.—February 28.—For the erection of 50 workmen's dwellings on land on the easterly side of Outwood Road. Mr. W. L. Rothwell, Council Offices, Radcliffe. Deposit £2 2s.

ROTHWELL, YORKS.—February 18.—For erection of 72 scullery houses, type 16, on the Rothwell Haigh, Carlton, and Lofthouse housing sites, in blocks of two, four and six. Persons or firms desiring to tender must send in their names and addresses with a deposit of £1 1s. to the surveyor to the Council, Mr. J. Southwart, Council Offices, Rothwell, near Leeds.

SKELMANTHORPE.—For the whole or separate trades in connection with the erection of a house at Skelmanthorpe, near Huddersfield. Send names to Mr. A. Waite, architect and surveyor, Calder Grove, near Wakefield.

SOLIHULL.—For the erection of 20 houses at Wharf Lane and Hermitage Road, Solihull. Full particulars upon application to Mr. W. T. Orton, architect, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

SWINDON.—February 9.—For the erection of two pavilions, one at the St. Mark's Recreation Ground, Whitehouse Road, and one at the Tennis Courts, Quarry Road. The borough engineer, Mr. J. B. L. Thompson, 34 Regent Circus.

SYDENHAM DAMEREL, DEVON.—February 25.—For building a new United Methodist Church and offices at Sydenham Damerel. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. Martin's, Derriton, Sydenham Damerel.

WALSALL.—February 13.—For erection of the following houses, viz. :—12 parlour-type houses (in six blocks of two) on Lincoln Road housing site ; six non-parlour-type houses (one block of four and one block of two) in Parker Street, Bloxwich ; six non-parlour-type houses (one block of four and one block of two) in Darlaston Road, James Bridge ; and four non-parlour-type houses (in one block) in Wolverhampton Road. Mr. J. Taylor, M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Council House, Walsall. Deposit £1.

WIGAN.—February 9.—For the erection of a pavilion in brick at Mesnes Park. Mr. R. B. Donald, M.I.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.

WIGAN.—February 16.—For the following works :—Erection of 116 houses in brickwork on the Ridyard Street site in lots of 12, 24, 20, 18, 20 and 22 on plots A, B, C, D, E and F respectively. Mr. R. B. Donald, M.I.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Library Street. Deposit, £3 3s.

WIMBORNE MINSTER, DORSET.—February 28.—For the erection on Leigh Park estate, Wimborne, of 30 non-parlour cottages in five blocks of six. Mr. C. W. Prance, Council Offices. Wimborne. Deposit £3 3s.

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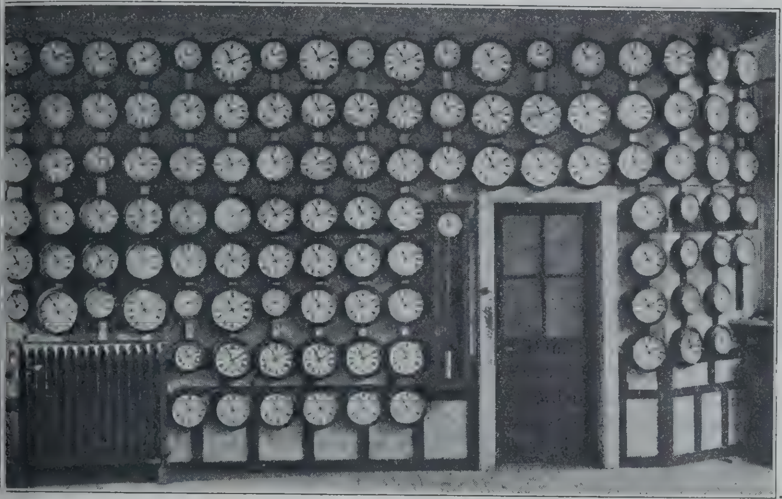

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	**Per Ft. Run**
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3¼*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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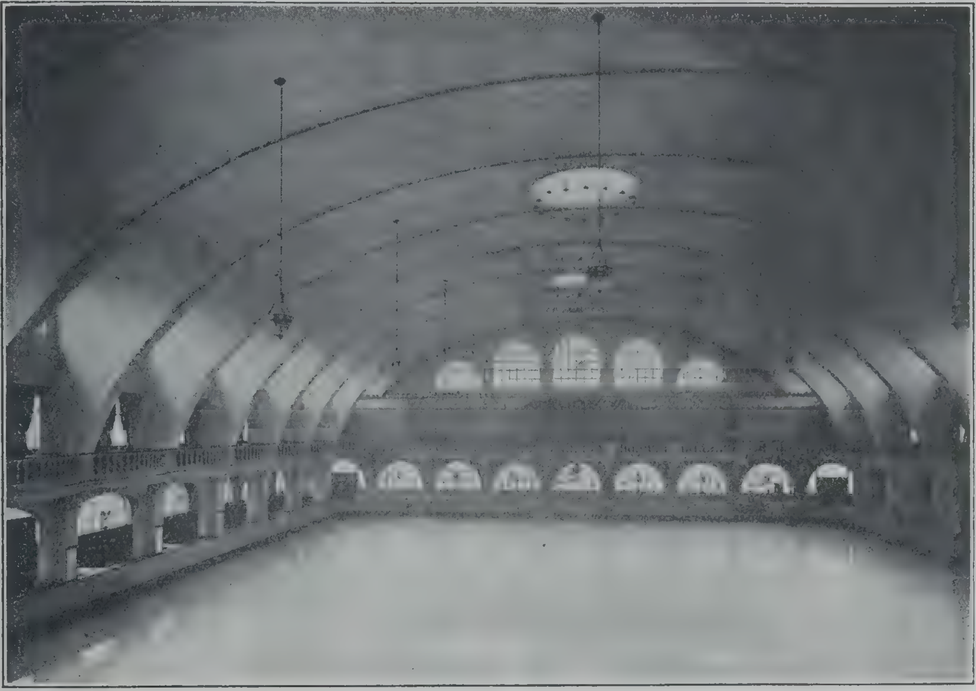
STEEL STRUCTURES



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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	64/0	71/3	74/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/0	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7d. per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10d.	1/0	1/1

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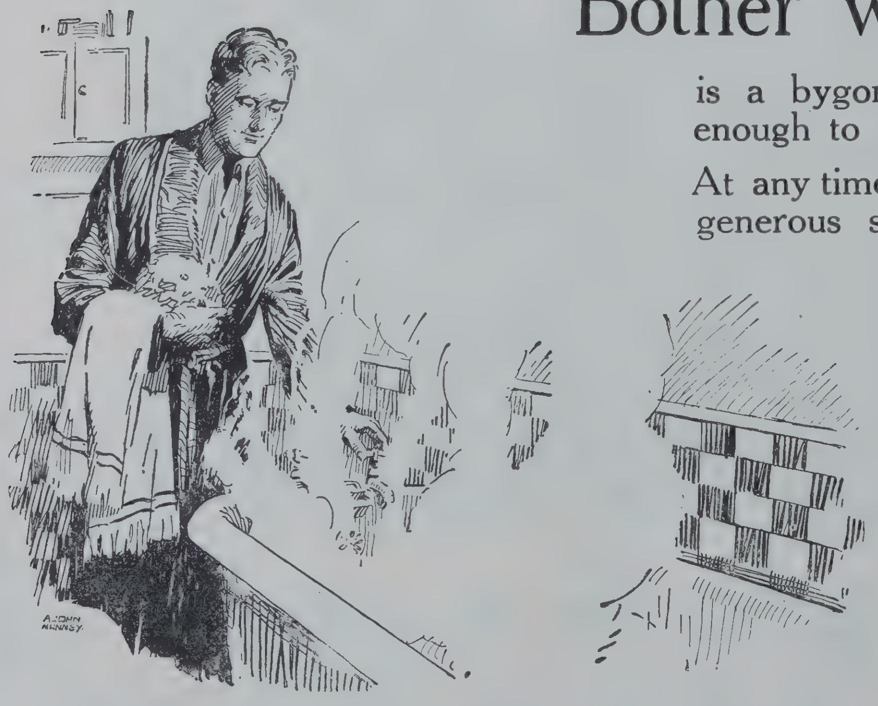

* * *

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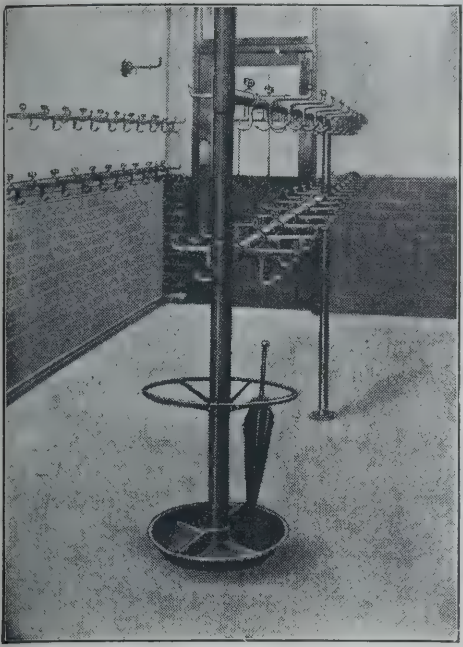

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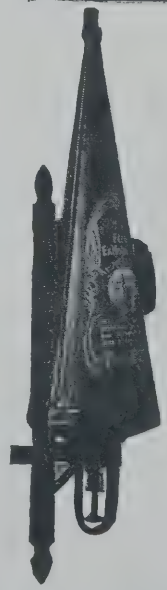

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"MINIMAX"
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass 3/16in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10½	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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JOHN COOPER & SONS (BEEHIVE) LTD.,
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CWS/LMS.
May 31st, 1924.

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TITAN SPRINKLER.

Dear Sirs,

Ref: LW/2.

We wish to inform you that we had a fire break out in our Clicking room about 7.30 p.m. on Saturday last, after the Works had closed at 12 o'clock mid-day. We find that the fire really occurred through some cuttings and offal that were put in two sacks at the side of a partition, and by some means or other caught alight.

At the time of discovery the place was full of smoke, and by the time the Fire Brigade arrived one of the Sprinklers had acted and had the fire under, and there was no need for the Fire Brigade to throw any water on.

This we consider very satisfactory indeed, and in our opinion it has been the best investment we ever had, for, without this Sprinkler, we are of the opinion that the factory would have been burnt down.

We should strongly recommend your Sprinkler Installation to anyone having a Factory of any size.

Yours faithfully,
FOR JOHN COOPER & SONS (BEEHIVE) LTD.,
(Signed) C. W. Sampson,
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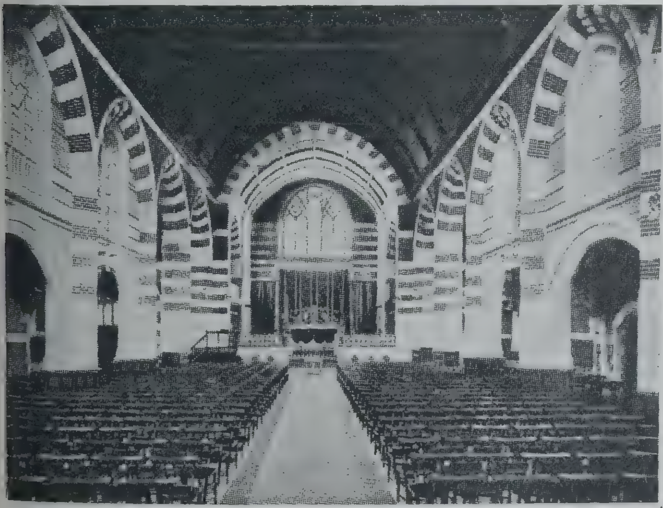

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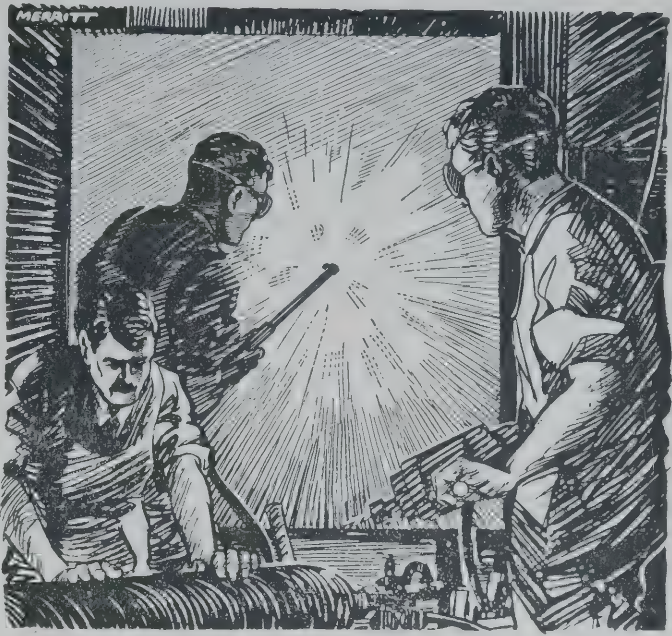

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Protection against sustained attack by modern weapons such as the electric drill, high explosives and the oxy-acetylene blowpipe is one of the chief concerns of the Security Expert.

The extent to which John Tann, Ltd., have succeeded is evidenced by the fact that although the most scientific safe-breaking instruments have been repeatedly employed in attempts to open John Tann's Bankers' Safes and Strong Rooms, every onslaught has been successfully withstood—*without a single exception.*

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Safes & Strong Rooms

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The oldest established Safe & Strong Room Engineers in the World

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

Date of Variation	Mechanic	Painter	Labourer	Notes as to Rate Paid to Special Workmen	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/0	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto*	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅞*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	5¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″×3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″×2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″×2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	51/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	52/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	55/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/3	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/11	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/2 2/8	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/2 3/0	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″×10″, Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″×9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/1	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″×6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/6	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BELVEDERE.—February 24.—For erection of seven pairs of one-storey houses on the Bedonwell Road site, Belvedere, including drainage, pavings and fencing complete. Engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Erith. Deposit £1.

BUSHEY, HERTS.—March 18.—For the erection of 30 houses of the parlour type. Mr. E. E. Ryder, surveyor, Rudolph Road, Bushey, Herts. Deposit £2 2s.

CLATTERBRIDGE, CHESHIRE.—February 23.—For proposed alterations and additions to administrative block at the Isolation Hospital, Clatterbridge, for the Wirral Joint Hospital Board. Messrs. Campbell and Honeyburne, 51, North John Street, Liverpool.

CLEETHORPES.—February 28.—For erection of buildings on the bathing pool site at Cleethorpes. Such buildings will provide dressing accommodation, etc., and will be constructed of brickwork and reinforced concrete, with wooden cubicles. Mr. L. Pye, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, Cleethorpes.

DUNMOW, ESSEX.—March 10.—For erection of an elementary school at Dunmow. Deposit £2 2s. County Architect, Old Court, Springfield, Chelmsford.

EAST ARDSLEY.—For the erection of 24 houses at East Ardsley. Mr. E. Brooke, surveyor, Council Offices, Tingley. Deposit £1 1s.

EASTBOURNE.—February 23.—For erection of 200 concrete houses of such a character as will allow of a large proportion of unskilled labour. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Eastbourne. Deposit £2 2s.

EDINBURGH.—For erection complete of 50 to 100 five-apartment community houses in the Edinburgh area. Mr. G. Simpson, architect, 14, Hill Street, Edinburgh.

EGREMONT, CUMBERLAND.—February 28th.—School—For the whole of the work required in erection of proposed new elementary school to accommodate 216 scholars on the Thornhill housing site, Beckermet, Egremont. Mr. J. Foster, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, The Courts, Carlisle. Deposit £1 1s.

ENFIELD.—February 25.—For erection of 28 houses on the site known as "Billocks," Green Street, Enfield Highway. Mr. H. R. Crabb, M.I.C.E., Public Offices, Enfield. Deposit £2 2s.

ESHER.—February 18.—For erection of 31 houses. Mr. H. C. Fread, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices, Esher.

EXETER.—February 24.—For the general building and foundation work in connection with the electricity works extension. Mr. J. Bennett, city architect, Exeter, on payment of £3.

GLASGOW.—February 19.—For the following works required in connection with the proposed erection of houses at Possil: various trades. Mr. J. Lindsay, town clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.

GOSPORT.—March 2.—For the erection of 54 houses of non-parlour type on the housing site, Forton. Mr. E. J. Goodacre, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Gosport. Deposit £5 5s.

GRAVESEND.—February 23.—For the erection of stores, etc., at their electricity works, Suffolk Road, for the Corporation. The Borough electrical engineer, Suffolk Road.

GREENOCK.—February 17.—For the following works required in erection of proposed 30 tenements (180 houses) at Sinclair Street site, second development, viz. :—(1) Digger and brick works ; (2) carpenter and joiner works ; (3) glazier work ; (4) slater and roughcaster works ; (5) plumber and gasfitter works ; (6) plaster work ; (7) painter work ; (8) electric lighting; (9) iron gas main supply. The Office of Public Works, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £1 1s.

HIXON.—For the erection of Hixon Memorial Hall. Mr. J. Peace, Hixon, Stafford.

HUDDERSFIELD.—February 19.—For erection of 10 workmen's dwellings at Leeds Road and Deighton Road, Deighton. Borough architect, 26, Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.

HUNGERFORD.—February 24.—For erection of houses—Hungerford, 20 houses ; Lambourn, 12 ; Shefford, six (separate tenders). Mr. W. Stephenson Raine, Hungerford. Deposit £1 1s.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.—February 23.—For erection of 10 pairs of parlour-type houses. Deposit £1 1s. The Borough Surveyor.

KIRKCALDY.—February 28.—For erection of 252 houses at Overton Road site. The houses are of three-apartment type, with bathroom, scullery, larder, etc., and are to be built four houses to each block. Mr. G. Duffus, burgh surveyor, 10, Tolbooth Street, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £2 2s.

LIVERPOOL.—February 24.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of a sorting office at Waterloo, Liverpool. H.M.O.W., National Provincial Bank Buildings, James Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

MANCHESTER.—February 19.—For the erection of the following for the Parks and Cemeteries Committee :—Tennis and bowls pavilion at Bradford Recreation Ground ; tennis and bowls pavilion at Broadhurst Park, Moston ; tennis and bowls pavilion at Green Bank Fields, Levenshulme ; boathouse at Platt Fields ; conveniences at Cringle Fields, Levenshulme ; shelter at Cringle Fields, Levenshulme. Deposit 10s. 6d. each. The City architect, Town Hall.

MELTHAM.—February 20.—For the necessary works required in the erection of 19 non-parlour houses at Broadlands, Meltham. Messrs. Abbey and Hanson, architects, 11, Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.

MOUNTSORREL.—February 27.—For the erection of 14 houses in the parish of Mountsorrel. Messrs. H. H. Thomson & Co., 8, Market Street, Leicester. Deposit £1 1s.

MURROW.—February 26.—For the erection of a new United Methodist chapel in Wisbech Fen, Murrow. Mr. W. Fovargue, architect and surveyor, The Causeway, March. Deposit £2 2s.

SALTAIRE, SHIPLEY.—February 24.—For erection of a smallpox hospital at Stoney Ridge and public conveniences at Saltaire. The surveyor and architect to the Council, Council Offices, Somerset House, Shipley.

SHEFFIELD.—February 24.—For the erection of 150 houses (building scheme No. 9) on the Manor Estate, Intake, and 22 houses (building scheme No. 2) on the Norwood estate, Pitsmoor. Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SMETHWICK.—February 28.—For the supply and erection on a site adjoining the Council House, Smethwick, of the Smethwick war memorial. Borough engineer and surveyor, Council House, Smethwick.

SOUTH BENFLEET, ESSEX.—School—For erection of an elementary school at South Benfleet. Deposit £2 2s. The County Architect, Old Court, Springfield, Chelmsford.

WAREHAM.—February 23.—For erection of 14 houses at Nundico (Wareham), Dorset. Messrs. Jackson and Greenen, MM.S.A., 5, Yelverton Road, Bournemouth. Deposit £2 2s.

WEDNESBURY.—February 28.—For the erection and completion of a new wing, consisting of assembly hall, laboratories and classrooms, at the Boys' High School, Wood Green, Wednesbury. Mr. G. Balfour, director of education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

WELLINGTON, SALOP.—February 26.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of a new post office and telephone exchange at Wellington, Salop. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

WORKSOP.—February 23.—For the construction of public underground conveniences in Victoria Square, Worksop. Mr. G. Rawson, surveyor, Council Offices, Worksop. Deposit £2 2s.

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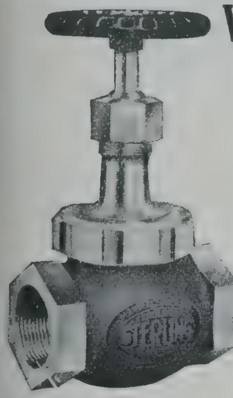

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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
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Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
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	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
„ „ cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	¼*d*.	¼*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	**Per Ft. Run**
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	¼*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11¾*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2¾

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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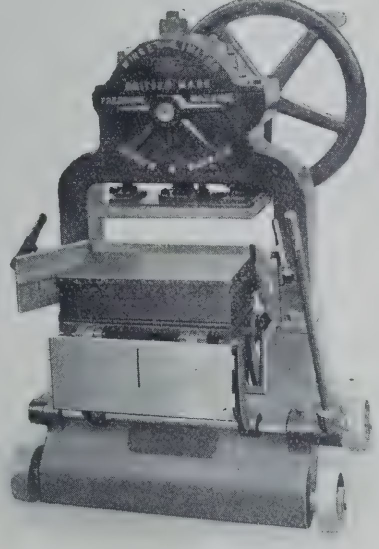

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One 18"×9"×4½" Block, plain or textured face; and one end textured if required.

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	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	64/0	71/3	74/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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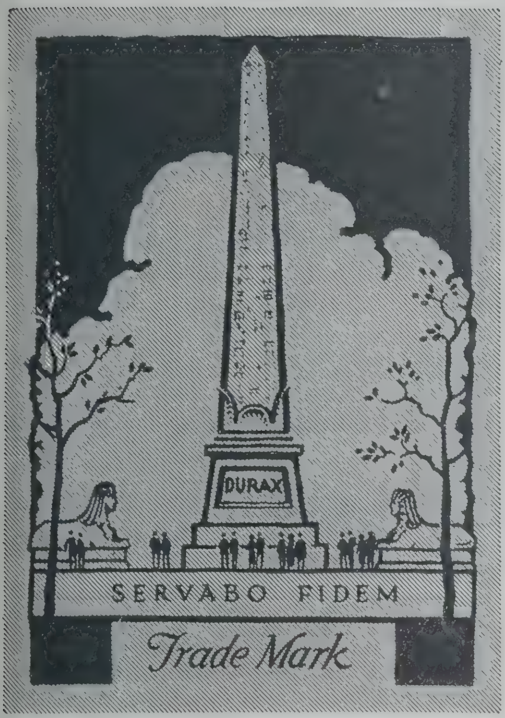

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	¼in.	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	$\frac{3}{16}$in	¼in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing
0/7¾	0/5¾	0 10½	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on— Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Ename
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

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On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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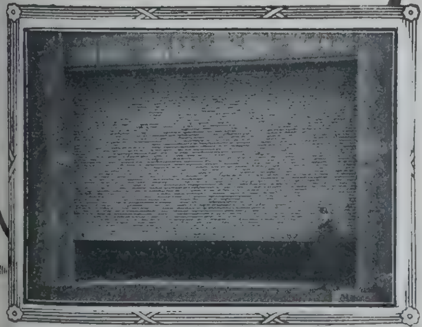

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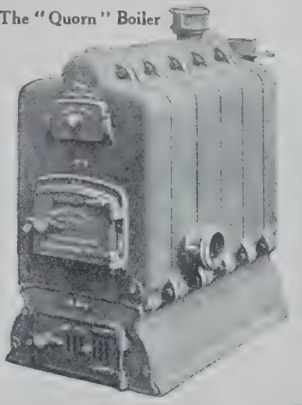

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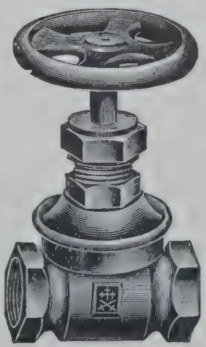

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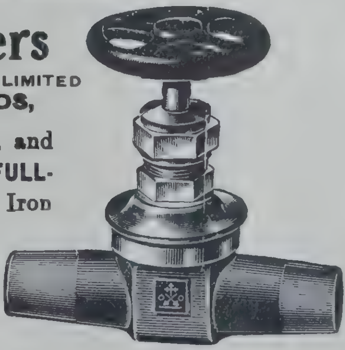

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

Date of Variation	Mechanic	Painter	Labourer	Notes as to Rate Paid to Special Workmen	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0¾	11¾d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ + 12½%	1/0¾ + 12½%	11¾ + 12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 + 12½%	1/2½ + 12½%	1/1½ + 12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/6		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/0	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
B			2″ ¾″	
	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅞d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	5¾d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	51/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	52/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	55/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/3	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/11	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R			5″ 6″	
	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/2 2/8	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/2 3/0	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/1	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/6	Per gallon
U			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
V			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.

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◆

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BARNSTAPLE.—February 20.—For erection of a pavilion for male patients at Hawley Hospital, Barnstaple. County Architect, 1 Blackall Road, Exeter. £1 deposit.

BELVEDERE.—February 24.—For erection of seven pairs of one-storey houses on the Bedonwell Road site, Belvedere, including drainage, pavings and fencing complete. Engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Erith. Deposit £1.

BURNLEY.—February 24.—For erection of 26 non-parlour type houses (alternatively in brick or concrete) on the Palace House site. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Burnley.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—March 6.—For erection and completion of (1) eight houses in Spring Lane, and (2) 16 houses in Horsecroft and Vinery Roads. Mr. R. H. Beaumont, C.C.E., borough surveyor, Town Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. Deposit £2 2s.

CHERTSEY.—March 4.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of a post office at Chertsey. Applications Chertsey Head Post Office or The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on deposit of £1 1s.

CHIDDINGFOLD.—February 24-March 17.—For erection of a hall in the village, for the War Memorial Committee. Mr. A. H. Brownrigg, architect, Station Road, Haslemere. Deposit £1 1s.

CLATTERBRIDGE, CHESHIRE.—February 23.—For proposed alterations and additions to administrative block at the Isolation Hospital, Clatterbridge, for the Wirral Joint Hospital Board. Messrs. Campbell and Honeyburne, 51 North John Street, Liverpool.

CLEETHORPES.—February 28.—For erection of buildings on the bathing pool site at Cleethorpes. Such buildings will provide dressing accommodation, etc., and will be constructed of brickwork and reinforced concrete, with wooden cubicles. Mr. L. Pye, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, Cleethorpes.

COLCHESTER.—March 2.—For erection of four blocks of six houses (non-parlour type) to be built at Collingwood Road, and four pairs of semi-detached houses (parlour type) to be built at Trafalgar Road, on the Lexden Heath building site; also for two blocks of six houses, one block of five houses, and one block of four houses to be built on the Defoe Crescent housing site. The Borough Surveyor.

CREWE.—March 2.—For erection of 50 houses on the Alton Street site. Mr. E. G. Timbrell, M.I.S.E., etc., architect to the Housing Committee, Municipal Buildings, Crewe. Deposit £2 2s.

DONCASTER.—March 6.—For erection of 44 houses (types A, B and C) at Edlington, near Doncaster, in either brick, concrete, or steel. Mr. W. R. Crabtree, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E, Union Office, Nether Hall, Doncaster.

DOVER.—February 24.—For enclosing certain arches under the Pier Viaduct, for the Corporation. Specification and bill of quantities may be obtained by intending contractors from the Borough Engineer, and drawings may be seen at his office, Maison Dieu House. Tenders are to be sent to the Town Clerk, Brook House, Dover, before noon on February 24, or at the Town Hall, not later than 2.30 p.m. on same day.

DOVER.—February 26.—For erection of 16 two-bedroom, non-parlour houses at Edred Road, Dover. Tenders must state an inclusive price for each house complete, including all necessary ground work, drains, paths, fencing, water supply, etc. Mr. A. T. Miller, architect, 16 Castle Street, Dover. Deposit £1 1s.

EASTBOURNE.—February 23.—For erection of 200 concrete houses of such a character as will allow of a large proportion of unskilled labour. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Eastbourne. Deposit £2 2s.

EASINGTON LANE, DURHAM.—For erection of 75 houses at Easington Lane, for the Hetton Urban District Council. Builders will be at liberty to tender for the whole or a less number of such houses if they so desire. Plans, specifications, conditions of contract and form of tender (no bill of quantities) may be seen at the offices of the architect, Mr. A. H. Fennell, Front Street, Chester-le-Street. Tenders must be delivered to Mr. G. Young, clerk, William Street, Houghton-le-Spring, on or before the date stated on tender form.

EDINBURGH.—March 2.—For erection at Restalrig Road, Lochend, of 48 two-apartment and 78 three-apartment tenement houses. The office of the Director of Housing, City Chambers, Edinburgh. Deposit £3 3s.

EGREMONT, CUMBERLAND.—February 28th.—School—For the whole of the work required in erection of proposed new elementary school to accommodate 216 scholars on the Thornhill housing site, Beckermet, Egremont. Mr. J. Foster, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, The Courts, Carlisle. Deposit £1 1s.

EXETER.—February 24.—For the general building and foundation work in connection with the electricity works extension. Mr. J. Bennett, city architect, Exeter, on payment of £3.

GOSPORT.—March 2.—For the erection of 54 houses of non-parlour type on the housing site, Forton. Mr. E. J. Goodacre, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Gosport. Deposit £5 5s.

GRAVESEND.—February 23.—For the erection of stores, etc., at their electricity works, Suffolk Road, for the Corporation. The Borough electrical engineer, Suffolk Road.

HAMPTON.—March 3.—For erection and completion of 34 houses on the Priory Road site, Hampton. Mr. S. H. Chambers, surveyor, Public Offices, Hampton, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

HARROGATE.—For several trades required in detached residence, Woodside, Harrogate. Mr. T. Butler Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Greek Street Chambers, Leeds.

ISLINGTON.—February 27-March 5.—For erection of a new nurses' home, recreation room, etc., for the accommodation of 80 nurses at their Infirmary, Highgate Hill, N., for the Islington Board of Guardians. Mr. E. J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., 23 Berkley Road, Crouch End, N.8. Deposit £5.

LIVERPOOL.—February 24.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of a sorting office at Waterloo, Liverpool. H.M.O.W., National Provincial Bank Buildings, James Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

MOUNTSORREL.—February 27.—For the erection of 14 houses in the parish of Mountsorrel. Messrs. H. H. Thomson & Co., 8, Market Street, Leicester. Deposit £1 1s.

MURROW.—February 26.—For the erection of a new United Methodist chapel in Wisbech Fen, Murrow. Mr. W. Fovargue, architect and surveyor, The Causeway, March. Deposit £2 2s.

SALTAIRE, SHIPLEY.—February 24.—For erection of a smallpox hospital at Stoney Ridge and public conveniences at Saltaire. The surveyor and architect to the Council, Council Offices, Somerset House, Shipley.

SHEFFIELD.—February 24.—For the erection of 150 houses (building scheme No. 9) on the Manor Estate, Intake, and 22 houses (building scheme No. 2) on the Norwood estate, Pitsmoor. Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SMETHWICK.—February 28.—For the supply and erection on a site adjoining the Council House, Smethwick, of the Smethwick war memorial. Borough engineer and surveyor, Council House, Smethwick.

WAREHAM.—February 23.—For erection of 14 houses at Nundico (Wareham), Dorset. Messrs. Jackson and Greenen, MM.S.A., 5 Yelverton Road, Bournemouth. Deposit £2 2s.

WEDNESBURY.—February 28.—For the erection and completion of a new wing, consisting of assembly hall, laboratories and classrooms, at the Boys' High School, Wood Green, Wednesbury. Mr. G. Balfour, director of education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

WELLINGTON, SALOP.—February 26.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of a new post office and telephone exchange at Wellington, Salop. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

WORKSOP.—February 23.—For the construction of public underground conveniences in Victoria Square, Worksop. Mr. G. Rawson, surveyor, Council Offices, Worksop. Deposit £2 2s.

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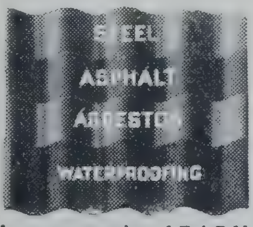

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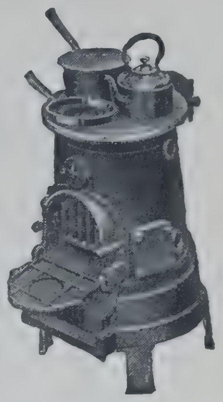

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Normal output 50 gallons of water per hour at 150° F., sufficient for 3 baths per hour, 3 draw-offs over sink and lavatory basins and 3 or 4 radiators. Suitable storage 35-45 gallon tank. List price **£12.10.0**

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto..	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building ..	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft...	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork ..	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost ..	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors ..	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded ..	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt ..	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super. ..	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded ..	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	63/0	70/3	73/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

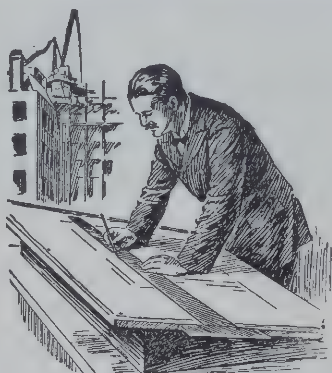
SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

The Pencil for the Architect's Draughtsman



As the preparation of plans is done at the point of the pencil, the point is, obviously, important. Dixon's Eldorado gives a sharp, clear, permanent line. It will stand considerable pressure without crumbling or snapping at the point, it is perfectly free from grit, luxuriously smooth to the touch, and always true to grade. It is *the* pencil for architectural work.

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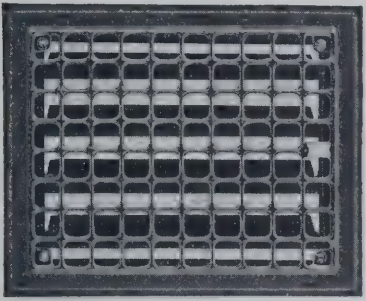

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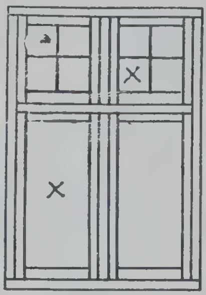

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			3/16in.	¼in.		
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10½	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super.	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ + 12½%	1/0½ + 12½%	11½ + 12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 + 12½%	1/2½ + 12½%	1/1½ + 12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1 9	1 6	1 5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1 9	1 8	1 5		
1919 Nov. 15	1 11½	1 10½	1 8		
1920–May 1	2 0½	1 11½	1 9		
1920–May 29	2 4	2 3	2 1		
1921 May 16	2 2	2 1	1 11		
1921 July 1	2 2	2 1	1 10		
1921 Aug 1	2 1	2 0	1 9		
1921 Sept. 1	2 0½	1 11½	1 7½		
1922 Feb 1	2 0	1 11	1 7	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d to the workman's class rate
1922 April 1	1 10	1 9	1 5		
1922–June 1	1 8	1 7	1/8		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1 7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2"	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10 0 12 9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12 9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13 4 each	
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145 0	Per F. Lo.
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185 0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53 3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95 0	Delivered F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White	100/0	
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12 6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105 0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58 0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312 0	
	Copper	Nails	1 4	Per lb
	Ditto	Sheeting	1 0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4 0 6 0 9 0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6 6 10 6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	– 20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25 0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9 10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2 3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	–47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	–47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	–32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅞d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	5¾d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼"	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3"	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2"	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	50/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	51/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	54/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17 6 22 0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22 9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23 0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26 0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13 0	
	Ditto	European	21 0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2 3 2 9	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2 4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14 0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4"	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	– 37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	– 37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	– 20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14 6	Per cwt
	Ditto	Bolts	36 0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13 0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17 6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3 8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5 3	
	Ditto	York	6 3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1 0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10 0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14 0	
	Tereblue		9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2 0 3 8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120 0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5 9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3 0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2 6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1 6 2 3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves	Ball	4 6 6 3 12 0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17 0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	18/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d	Per foot super.

The above illustration is of Woodcroft Castle, Nottinghamshire.
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¶ *Architects are invited to write for a set of "Kaleeco" Illustrated Catalogues.*

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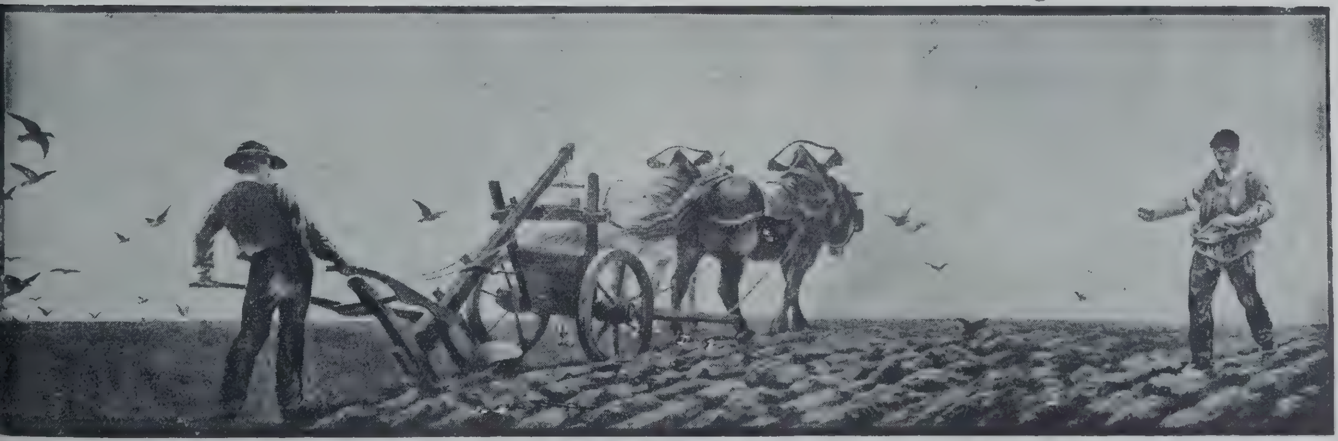

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BANGOR, IRELAND.—March 10.—For erection and completion of 64 houses at Clandeboye Road, Bangor. The Town Surveyor, Town Hall, Bangor.

BARNSLEY.—March 7.—Tenders are invited in whole trades for extensions to the Barnsley and District Holgate Grammar School, Shaw Lane, Barnsley. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, architects, 10 Regent Street, Barnsley.

BARROW-UPON-SOAR.—March 9.—For erection of 14 houses in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar. Messrs. H. H. Thompson & Co., architects, 8 Market Street, Leicester. £1 1s. deposit.

BOLSOVER.—March 10.—For erection of 46 dwelling-houses (26 non-parlour and 20 parlour type, in blocks of two) in Chesterfield Road, Shuttlewood, Bolsover. Plans may be seen. The surveyor to the Council, Mr. S. Hoten, Council Offices, Bolsover. Deposit £2 2s.

BEXLEY HEATH.—March 10.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc. For erection of a telephone exchange at Bexley Heath, Kent. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1, London, on payment of £1 1s.

BIRMINGHAM.—March 2–23.—For alterations to provide new operation theatre, &c., at the Selly Oak Hospital, and for extension of the present nurses' home. Messrs. C. Whitwell & Son, architects, 3 Newhall Street, Birmingham. Firms desiring to tender must apply to Mr. J. Curtis, clerk, Union Offices, Edmund Street, Birmingham, in writing, on or before March 2, and deposit the sum of £10 10s. for specifications, bills of quantities, &c. Cheques should be made payable to the Treasurer, Birmingham Union.

BRYNGWYN AND CWMCOY.—March 6.—For erection of dwelling-house and out-buildings at main road between Bryngwyn and Cwmcoy, for Mr. D. J. Evans, Penlone, Beulah.

BUCKENHAM, &c., NORFOLK.—March 9.—For erection of 16 cottages in the following parishes, for the Bloefield Rural District Council :—Buckenham, six ; Cantley, six ; and Wickhampton, four. Mr. L. F. Beckwith, The Institution, Lingwood, Norwich.

CHESTER.—March 16.—For erection of 98 houses in connection with the Heath Lane housing scheme. Mr. C. Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., City engineer and surveyor. Deposit of £2 2s.

COVENTRY.—March 10.—For the works required to be executed and materials to be supplied in erection of 68 brick-built non-parlour, three-bedroom houses and 20 brick-built two-bedroom flats. Mr. A. F. Underhill, M.S.A., Housing Director, Council House, Coventry. Deposit £5 5s.

CROWLE, LINCS.—March 5.—For alterations to the Crowle Council School. Apply to Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank Street Chambers, Lincoln. Deposit £1 1s.

CROYDON.—March 10.—For the following works for the Guardians, viz. :—(1) Small extension at the Queen's Road Homes ; (2) sanitary work at the Mayday Road Homes ; (3) verandahs at the Mayday Road Hospital ; (4) sanitary works at the Mayday Road Hospital. Mr. H. Berney, architect, 33–35 High Street, Croydon. No. (1), a deposit of £3 3s. ; 2) £2 2s. ; (3) £5 5s. ; (4) £3 3s.

DONCASTER.—March 6.—For erection of 44 houses (types A, B and C) at Edlington, near Doncaster, in either brick, concrete or steel. Mr. W. R. Crabtree, M.Sc.. A.M.I.C.E., Union Office, Nether Hall, Doncaster.

DUNMOW, ESSEX.—March 10.—For erection of an elementary school at Dunmow. Deposit £2 2s. County Architect, Old Court, Springfield, Chelmsford.

EASTLEIGH, HANTS.—March 2–23.—For alterations and extensions of the Council offices at Eastleigh. Mr. T. Dyer, architect, 50 High Street, Guildford. Deposit of £3 3s.

EDINBURGH.—March 3.—For the several works required in erection of the public washhouses at Portobello. Mr. J. A. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A., city architect, City Chambers.

GODALMING.—March 18.—For erection of one or more pairs up to 13 pairs of cottages, near the Oval, Broadwater, Godalming. The Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Bridge Street, Godalming. Deposit £1 1s.

GREAT CROSBY, LANCS.—March 23.—For erection of 20 houses off Endbutt Lane, Great Crosby. The Surveyor, Town Hall, Great Crosby, near Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

HARWICH.—March 5.—For erection of 8 houses in Vansittart Street, Harwich. Mr. F. H. French, borough engineer and surveyor, Harwich. Deposit £2 2s.

HEXTHORPE, DONCASTER.—March 10.—For the construction of 40 houses at Hexthorpe. Mr. F. O. Kirby, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer, 2 Priory Place, Doncaster. Deposit £2 2s.

HOVE.—March 9.—For constructing two pavilions containing dressing-rooms, lavatories, &c., one in St. Ann's Well Gardens, and one in Hove Park, for the Corporation. The Borough Surveyor's Office. Deposit £1 1s.

KEIGH, LANCS.—March 9.—For erection of proposed new wards for women and children and proposd nurses' home. Messrs. J. C. Prestwich & Sons, architects, Bradshawgate, Leigh. Deposit £3 3s.

KIVETON PARK, near SHEFFIELD.—March 16.—For erection of 32 houses (non-parlour type) in the parish of Harthill. Mr. B. D. Thompson, architect, M.S.A., 73 Bridge Street, Worksop.

LIVERPOOL.—March 2.—For erection of a section of the Duncombe Road Council School for Senior Girls, with domestic science rooms. Plans by Messrs. Smith & Son, A.R.I.B.A., Sheffield, may be seen in the office of the Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £2 2s.

MORLEY.—March 4.—For proposed concert hall at Ackroyd Street Working Men's Club, Morley. Messrs. T. A. Buttery & Son, architects, Queen Street, Morley.

MUCH WENLOCK.—March 4.—For erection of four pairs of parlour-type houses at the Crescent, Hospital Road, Much Wenlock. Messrs. George Riley & Son, architects, Central Chambers, Wellington, Salop.

NORTH NEWBALD, YORKS.—March 7.—For erection of a teacher's house at North Newbald. The County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. Deposit £1 1s.

PORT DINORWIC.—March 9.—For erection of a new memorial hall at Port Dinorwic. Mr. T. E. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Arvonia Buildings, Bangor.

RODBASTON, STAFFS.—March 10.—For extensive alterations and improvements at the Farm Institute, Rodbaston, near Penkridge. Apply to Mr. G. Balfour, director of eduation, County Education Offices, Stafford.

SHREWSBURY.—March 2.—For erection of 20 parlour and 42 non-parlour houses on the Coton Hill housing site. Mr. A. W. Ward, A.M.I.C.E., borough surveyor, Guildhall, Shrewsbury.

SOUTHPORT.—March 25.—For erection and completion of a new isolation hospital at New Hall Farm, about three miles from the Town Hall, Southport, on the main Southport to Ormskirk Road. Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Town Hall, Southport. Deposit £5 5s.

STAINES.—March 18.—For erection of an additional wing to the Staines Cottage Hospital, Kingston Road, Staines. Mr. E. J. Barratt, Yew Cottage, 75 Kingston Road, Staines. Deposit £2 2s.

STROUD.—March 6.—For erection of 12 non-parlour type cottages on each of the following sites :—Cashes Green, Stonehouse, and Brimscombe. Specifications, Mr. N. Morgan, surveyor, Council Offices, John Street, Stroud, Glos. Deposit £2 2s.

THORPE ST. ANDREW, &c., NORFOLK.—March 9.—For erection of 26 cottages in the following places :—Thorpe St. Andrew, 14 ; Hemblington, 6 ; Burlingham, St. Andrew 4 ; Great Plumstead, 2. Mr. G. J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., 7 London Street, Norwich.

WATERFORD.—March 9.—For erection of a meat factory at Waterford. Society's Office, 52 The Quay, Waterford. Deposit £5.

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	725/-	1046/-
„ „ cement mortar	587/-	751/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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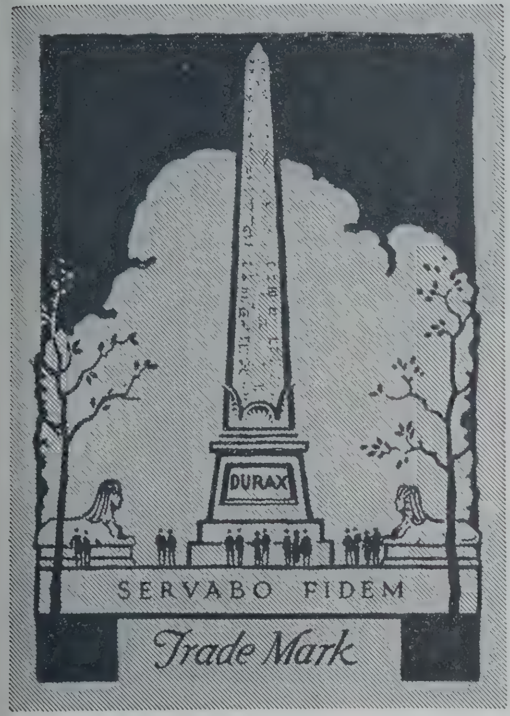

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
	Per cwt.		
Milled lead and laying	63/0	70/3	73/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	13/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

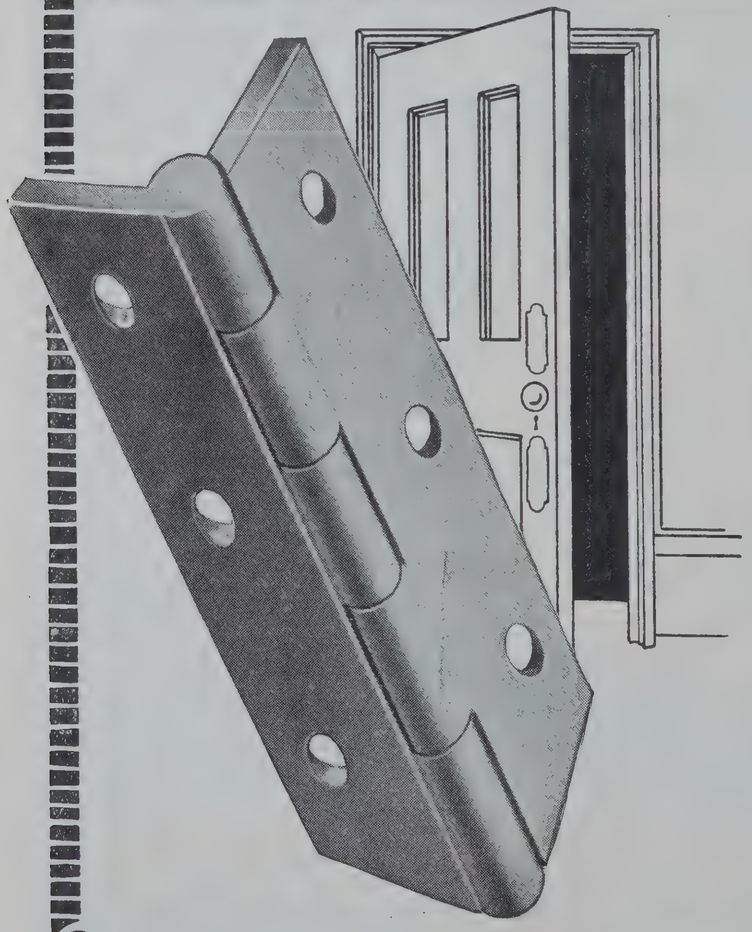
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1



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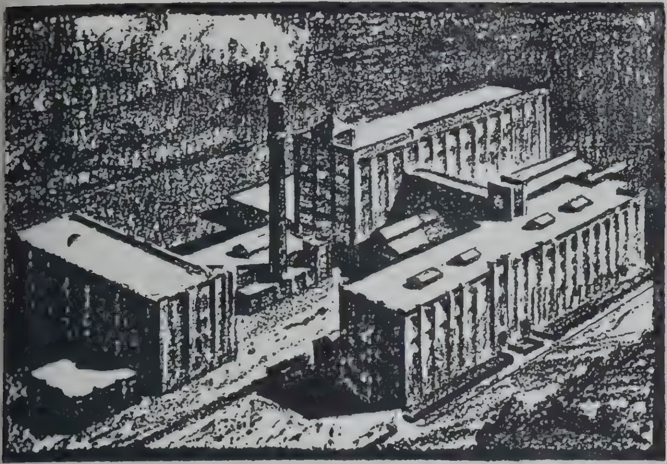

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run: Gas ½in.	Gas ¾in.	Steam Tubing ½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0,9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/7¾	0/5¾	0/10½	0/7¾	0/9¼	0/9½	1/1¼	2/0

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0,2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¾	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

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On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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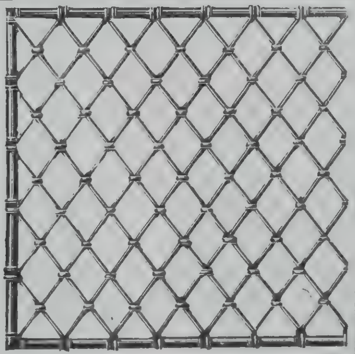

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

Class of Workmen and Rate Payable per Hour.

Date of Variation	Mechanic	Painter	Labourer	Notes as to Rate Paid to Special Workmen	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	Add 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	Add ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	Add 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	Add 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d*. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2"	2/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per [illegible] F.C [illegible] Lo[illegible]
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	95/0	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/6	Per foot super at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/6½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅛d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	5¾d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼"	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	10d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9"×3"	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7"×2½"	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6"×2"	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	50/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	51/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	54/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20"×10", Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14"×9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4"	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6"×6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.

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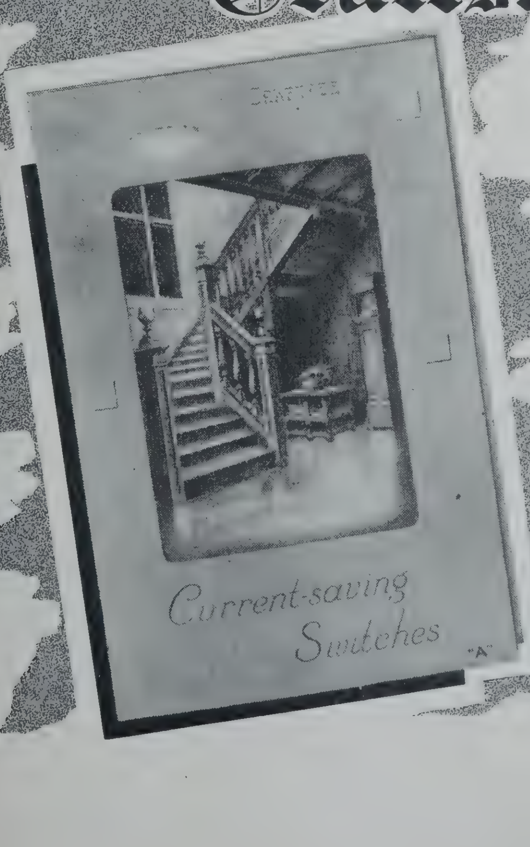

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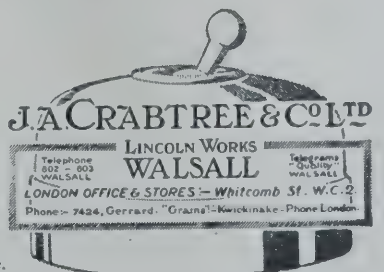
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THE ARCHITECT

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"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ABERDARE.—March 9.—For repairs and painting works at the Constitutional Club, Aberdare. Messrs. T. Roderick & Sons, architects, Clifton Street, Aberdare.

ABERGAVENNY.—March 16.—For 20 houses in Corporation Road, Abergavenny. Mr. W. H. Hopwood, town clerk, Town Hall, Abergavenny.

ALTRINCHAM.—March 14.—For 74 class A cottages on the Oldfield Brow housing estate, Altrincham. Mr. H. E. Brown, surveyor, Town Hall, Altrincham. Deposit £2.

AUDENSHAW.—March 14.—For bowlhouse and shelter at the recreation ground, St. Anne's Road, Audenshaw. The Cemetery Registrar, Cemetery Lodge, Audenshaw.

BARGOED, &c.—March 16.—For erection of houses. (Contract No. 1) 50 houses on Heolddu site, Bargoed ; (2) 60 houses on Gwerthonor site, Pengam ; (3) 50 houses on Craig site, Hengoed. Separate prices for each type of house to be submitted. Mr. P. Jones Williams, architect, Council Offices, Hengoed, near Cardiff. Deposit of £1 1s. for each contract.

BIRKENHEAD.—March 14.—For stripping, reboarding and reslating the roof of the Market Hall, in the borough of Birkenhead. Mr. C. Brownridge, M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—March 17.—For 22 houses at Dunmow Road, Bishop's Stortford. Mr. R. S. Scott, A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Bishop's Stortford. Deposit £2 2s.

BLACKBURN.—March 17.—For erection of 42 houses and flats on the Brownhill housing site. Mr. A. T. Gooseman, M.I.C.E., borough and water engineer, Town Hall, Blackburn. Deposit £3.

BRADFORD.—March 12.—For alterations at the Forster School. City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

CARDIGAN.—March 14.—For new block of business premises at High Street, Cardigan. Mr. J. T. J. Williams, M.S.A., architect, 10 Pendre, Cardigan.

CHICHESTER.—March 16.—For outside iron staircase at the Chichester Poor Law Institution. Poor Law Institution, Chichester.

CLACTON.—March 17.—For 40 houses on The Croft estate, Clacton-on-Sea. The Surveyor at the Council Offices, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

CLWTYBONT, GWYRFAI.—March 13.—For six houses at Clwtybont. Mr. W. R. Hughes, clerk, 22 Castle Square, Carnarvon.

CROYDON.—March 13.—For alterations and additions to Nos. 38 and 40 High Street, for new offices and showrooms. The Borough Electrical Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

DENVER, &c., NORFOLK.—March 17.—For erection of houses in the parishes of Denver, Hilgay, Magdalen, Watlington, Welney, and Wimbotsham. Mr. S. C. Rigg, "Lynnwood," Downham. Deposit £1 1s.

DEWSBURY.—March 14.—Quantities for all trades in connection with house, Wakefield Road, Dewsbury. Messrs. Holtom & Fox, Corporation Street, Dewsbury.

GATESHEAD.—March 13.—For carrying out additions to engine-sheds, Greensfield, Gateshead. Mr. S. Wilkinson, architect, N.E. Area, L.N.E. Railway, Forth Banks, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GRIMSBY.—March 9.—For altering part of Hamilton Street School into a dental clinic. Mr. H. Gilbert Whyatt, M.I.C.E., borough engineer.

GRIMSBY.—March 11.—For erection of shelters and dressing-rooms, &c., at the Corporation Road Recreation Ground, and erection of about 625 lineal yards 6 ft. 3 in. high unclimbable wrought-iron fencing at the "Barrett" Recreation Ground. Mr. H. Gilbert Whyatt, M.I.C.E., borough engineer.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—March 9.—For erection of 12 cottages at Cavendish Road, Markyate. Mr. T. H. Lighbody, M.S.A., 16 Alexandra Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Deposit £1 1s.

HURST, NEAR ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—March 10.—For erection of pavilions and shelter in the recreation ground, Hurst. Mr. S. Shirt, Council Offices, Lower King Street, Hurst.

KEMBERTON.—For erection of a villa residence and a pair of semi-detached villas at Kemberton. Messrs. G. Riley & Son, architects, Wellington, Shropshire.

KENNETHMONT, SCOTLAND.—March 11.—For works in connection with the repairs, alterations, and decoration of the Manse, Kennethmont. Mr. T. G. Archibald, architect, Huntly.

KETLEY, SALOP.—March 11.—For the reslating, leadwork, pointing and other work required to the tower, nave, transepts and apse of St. Mary's Church, Ketley, Shropshire. Messrs. G. Riley & Son, architects, Wellington, Shropshire.

LEEDS.—March 17.—For all or any of the various trades required in the erection of proposed Cross Gates Council School. The Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley Street, Leeds.

LEEK.—March 9.—For four parlour-type houses in blocks of two on land, Barnfields, Junction Road, Leek. Mr. W. E. Beacham, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Leek.

LEIGH, LANCS.—March 9.—For erection of proposed new wards for women and children and proposed nurses' home. Messrs. J. C. Prestwich & Sons, architects, Bradshawgate, Leigh. Deposit £3 3s.

MANCHESTER.—March 12.—For alterations and additions to ward number 6, Monsall Hospital. The City Architect, Town Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

MAPPLEWELL, &c., YORKS.—For the building works, landscape gardening, path and roadway forming, hard tennis courts, and bowling green making, in separate sections, or the whole of the work for miners' welfare schemes at Mapplewell and Staincross, Monk Bretton, Darton and Woolley Colliery. Messrs. Crawshaw & Wilkinson, architects, 13 Regent Street, Barnsley.

MARCH.—March 17.—For erection of a pair of brick and tiled cottages in County Road, March. Mr. R. S. W. Perkins, county surveyor, Lynn Road, Wisbech.

MEXBOROUGH.—March 16.—For erection of 20 non-parlour type houses in blocks of four, and 48 parlour-type houses in blocks of two, on a site situate on the east side of Harlington Road, Mexborough. Mr. G. F. Carter, surveyor, Council Offices, Mexborough.

NELSON.—For erection of 70 houses of the non-parlour type in pair blocks as follows, on the Marsden Park housing site : 12 pair blocks as per type plan No. 3 (A3 S) ; seven ditto No. 2 (A3 N) ; 10 ditto No. 4 (A2 S) ; six ditto (bungalows) No. 5 (D2 S). W. Shackleton, A.M.I.C.E., borough surveyor, Town Hall, Nelson, Lancs. Deposit £2 2s. (by cheque).

RENFREW.—The Town Council invites applications for schedules of the following works in connection with No. 1 block of High Street improvement scheme, Renfrew, comprising shops and offices, etc. Various trades. Mr. H. Neil, architect, 163 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

SALISBURY.—For proposed central premises, for the Salisbury Co-operative Society, Ltd. Apply to the Secretary of the Society.

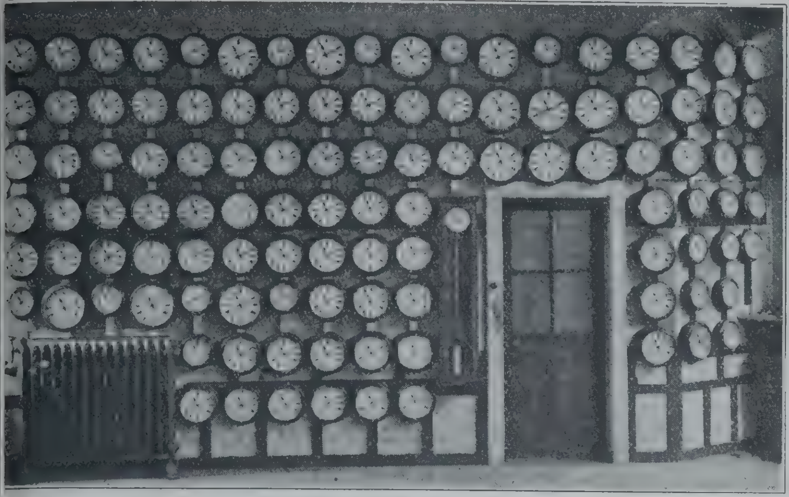
SHEFFIELD.—For all or any of the trades in connection with St. Catherine's Church, Sheffield. Apply to Messrs. Holtom & Fox, Corporation Street, Dewsbury.

SHUTTLEWOOD, DERBY.—March 16.—For erection of a new Council school for about 340 children at Shuttlewood. Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

UTTOXETER.—March 14.—For erection and completion of a new wing and for alterations and improvements to the existing buildings of Alleyne's Grammar School, Uttoxeter. Mr. G. Balfour, director of education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

WEALDSTONE.—March 17.—For erection and completion of 38 non-parlour-type houses in The Bye Way, on the Weald Village housing site. Mr. H. Walker, Peel Road, Wealdstone. Deposit £2 2s.

WELLINGTON, SALOP.—March 11.—For erection of villa residence, Golf Links Road, Wellington. Messrs. G. Riley & Son, architects, Market Square, Wellington.



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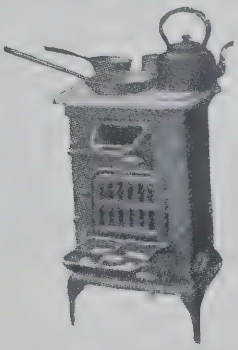

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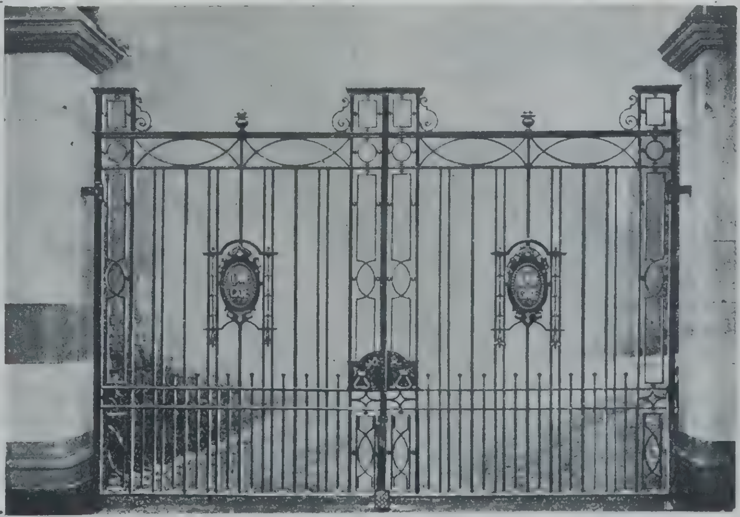

CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for water, ditto	⅜ %
Allow for District Surveyor s Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	63/0	70/3	73/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Per Square Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/0
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Per Cwt. Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

	Per Foot Run		
Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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The "World's Record"
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Wailes Dove Bitumastic
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0,9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/5	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured	⅛in.	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired	Metal bar
21oz.	15oz.	Rolled	Rolled	$\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.	Cast Glass	Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6¼	0/11½	0/8¼	0/10	0/10¼	1/2¼	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/9
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super.	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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In view of the imperative necessity of finding alternative materials and methods of building to meet Housing needs, these photographs of the interior of a house (one of several) lined throughout with "SX" Board, will be of considerable interest. They indicate the possibilities of "SX" Board as an alternative to plaster, but they do not show the very attractive decorative effects which are so easily obtained on this wallboard. This house, besides several others which were built four years ago, can be inspected by Architects and others interested in Housing, by appointment.

PHOTOS OF INTERIORS OF HOUSES LINED THROUGHOUT WITH 'SX' BOARD

'SX.' BOARD

BRITISH FIBRE WALLBOARD

Samples and full details from Sole Makers -Dept A

THAMES BOARD MILLS LTD, PURFLEET, ESSEX

See Stand No. 21, Building Trades Exhibition, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4 each	
	Brick	Broken	11 6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/8	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/9½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	4/3	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/11	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/10	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	8¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ⅛″	7¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	11*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	50/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	51/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	54/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	59/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	81/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3 Each	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0 Each	
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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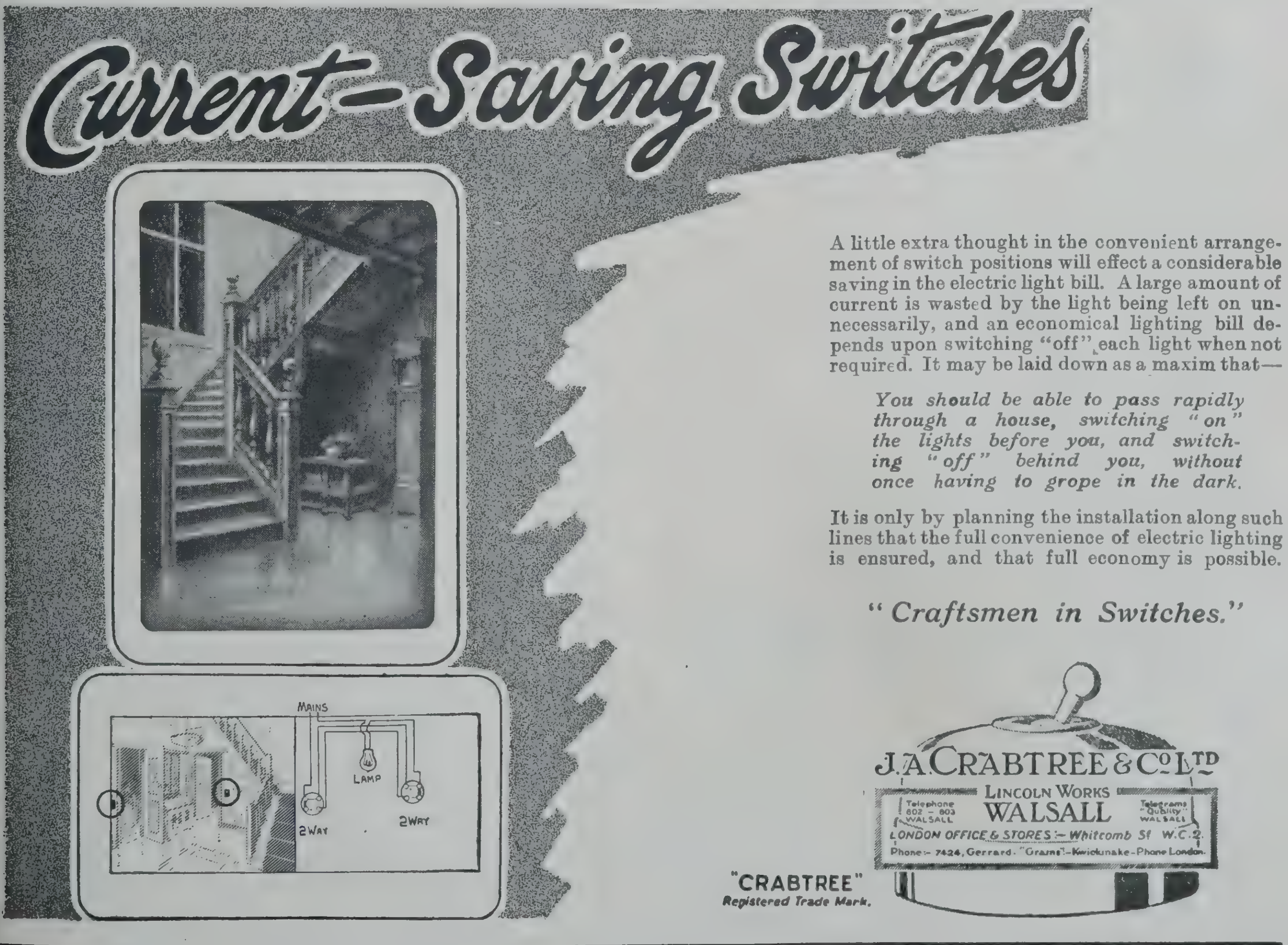

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THE ARCHITECT

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

AYLESBURY.—March 17.—For repairs, painting and decoration to the Council houses, Wendover. Messrs. Taylor & White, A.A.R.I.B.A., architects, 7, Bourbon Street, Aylesbury.

BELFAST.—March 18.—For additions and structural alterations to Strand Public Elementary School, Belfast. Education Architect, College Square. Deposit £2 2s.

BRAMLEY, LEEDS.—March 24.—For the various works (all or separate trades) in connection with erection of a public library in Hough Lane, Bramley. Messrs. Foggitt & Addison, architects, 84, Albion Street, Leeds. Deposit £1 1s.

BROADSTAIRS.—March 23.—For 44 houses on land at St. Peter's. Mr. T. Hurd, Surveyor to the Council, Pierremont Hall, Broadstairs. Deposit £2 2s.

BUXTON.—March 18.—For all trades in erection of 25 parlour-type houses and 14 non-parlour houses on Heath Grove estate, and 28 non-parlour-type houses in Cross Street, Fairfield, Buxton. Mr. F. Langley, Borough Engineer and Architect, Town Hall, Buxton. Deposit £4 4s.

CHELMSFORD.—March 20.—For erection and completion of storekeeper's office, stores and other works in Manor Road, Chelmsford. The Borough Engineer (Mr. E. J. Miles, A.M.I.C.E.), Municipal Offices, Rainsford House, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s.

CHESTER.—March 16.—For 98 houses in connection with the Heath Lane housing scheme. Mr. C. Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

DUBLIN.—March 18.—For 300 houses, in lots of not less than, 100 each. Plans, specification, forms of tender, and general. City Treasurer. Deposit £2.

DUNSTON.—March 19.—For erection and completion (materials and labour) of 60 flats in 15 blocks of four each. Mr. T. Fenbow, Council Offices, Whickham. Deposit £3 3s.

DUNTOCHER.—Houses—For the following works required in connection with the erection of 61 blocks, comprising 248 houses, at Auchentoshan, Duntocher. Various trades. Send names to Mr. J. Weekes, architect, 88, College Street, Dumbarton.

EAST HAGBOURNE, ETC.—April 1.—For erection of houses at the following places : East Hagbourne, 10 houses ; Cholsey, 10 houses ; and North Moreton, 6 houses. Messrs. J. G. T. West & Son, architects, The Knowl, Abingdon, Berks.

EDLINGTON, NEAR DONCASTER.—March 21.—For 44 houses (type A, B and C) at Edlington, near Doncaster. Mr. W. R. Crabtree, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Union Offices, Nether Hall, Doncaster.

FARNWORTH.—March 16.—For 42 houses at Highfield, Farnworth. Mr. T. Stone, Town Hall, Farnworth. Deposit £2 2s.

GLASGOW.—March 14.—For a child welfare clinic in Hawthorn, Campbell and Carron Streets, Springburn. Various trades. Office of Public Works, City Chambers, 64, Cochrane Street.

GLASGOW.—March 16.—For 308 houses in Springfield and Kinnear Roads. Various trades. Mr. J. Lindsay, town clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.

GRANGE MOOR.—March 16.—For 10 cottages off Liley Lane, near New Inn, Grange Moor. Send names and addresses to Messrs. Abbey & Hanson, architects, 11 Cloth Hall Street, Huddersfield.

GREAT CROSBY, LANCS.—March 23.—For 20 houses off Endbutt Lane, Great Crosby. The Surveyor, Town Hall, Great Crosby, near Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

GRIMSBY.—March 23.—For 35 non-parlour houses and 20 parlour type on the Nunsthorpe site. Mr. H. G. Whyatt, M.I.C.E., 170 Victoria Street, Grimsby. Deposit £2 2s.

GUILDFORD.—March 18.—For erection of workshops, engine-sheds and other buildings at the Corporation Depot, Bedford Road, to be built in concrete blocks. Mr. W. G. Cross, A.M.I.C.E., borough surveyor, Tuns Gate, Guildford.

HEMSWORTH.—March 18.—For 102 houses in the parish of Grimethorpe, together with the construction of roads and the sewers in connection therewith. Mr. W. T. Lynam, F.S.I., architect, Council Offices, Rotherham Road, Hemsworth, near Pontefract. Deposit £2 2s.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—March 20.—For 38 non-parlour and 12 parlour-type houses on the borough housing site. Mr. A. McPherson, surveyor, Town Hall, Henley, Deposit £1 1s.

HORSHAM.—March 23.—(*a*) For the whole scheme of 26 houses, or alternatively (*b*) price per block for each type (four) on the Crawley Road site. Mr. C. G. Atkinson, Town Hall Chambers, Market Square, Horsham. Deposit £3.

LANCHESTER.—March 18.—For A2 storey houses as follows : 12 (and alternatively 22) at Burnhope, 12 at Ebchester, and 10 at Langley Park. The Architect at the Clerk's Offices.

LEEDS.—March 17.—For all or any of the various trades required in the erection of proposed Cross Gates Council School, Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley Street, Leeds.

LITTLE HULTON, NEAR BOLTON.—March 20.—For erection of a new elementary school for 438 scholars at Little Hulton, near Bolton. Mr. H. Littler, county architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

LLANHARRAN.—March 24.—For 50 houses on the Council's housing site at Llanharran, and also for roads and sewers in connection therewith. Mr. E. Loveluck, A.R.I.B.A., 12 Dunraven Place, Bridgend.

LONDON, S.W.—March 25.—For reconstruction of boiler-house and laundry at the South-Western Fever Hospital, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

LOUDWATER, BUCKS.—March 23.—For erection of four flats. Messrs. A. and A. S. Vernon, architects, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

MACCLESFIELD.—March 21.—For erection of new municipal offices on the old Roe Buck site, Union Gateway. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

MILTON REGIS.—March 28.—For erection of 12 houses on the London Road site (six parlour type and six non-parlour type). Mr. A. W. Callaway, Town Hall, Milton Regis. Deposit £1.

MORPETH.—For alterations and additions to the Queen's Head Hotel, Morpeth. Send names to the architect, Mr. C. F. Murphy, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Morpeth.

MORTOMLEY, ETC., YORKS.—March 26.—For erection of 132 houses on various sites as follows :—Mortomley, 40 houses ; Ecclesfield, 20 ; Tankersley, 6 ; Stannington, 20 ; Loxley, 16 ; Oughtibridge, 20 ; and Grenoside, 10. Mr. F. Thurlby, engineer, Greno Buildings, Grenoside. Deposit £3 3s.

NEATH.—March 21.—For 16 houses (type B, parlour), semi-detached blocks of two, in brickwork, under the Glyn Neath housing scheme, upon main road frontage at Maesmarchog, Glyn Neath. Mr. D. M. Davies, M.I.M. and Cy.E., etc., engineer and architect, Council Offices, Orchard Street, Neath. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—March 18.—For 535 houses (435 concrete and 100 brick) on their Cowgate estate, Newcastle. Housing Architect, 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle. A deposit of £2 2s., made payable to the City Treasurer.

NEW MILLS.—For erection of 25 houses at High Hill, New Mills. Apply to Messrs. G. E. Garlick & Son, architects and surveyors, Royal Exchange Buildings, Buxton, and Arden Street, New Mills. Deposit £1 1s.

NOTTINGHAM.—March 16.—For erection of branch library and reading room at Vernon Park, Old Basford. Messrs. Sutton & Son, architects, Albion Chambers, King Street. Deposit £2.

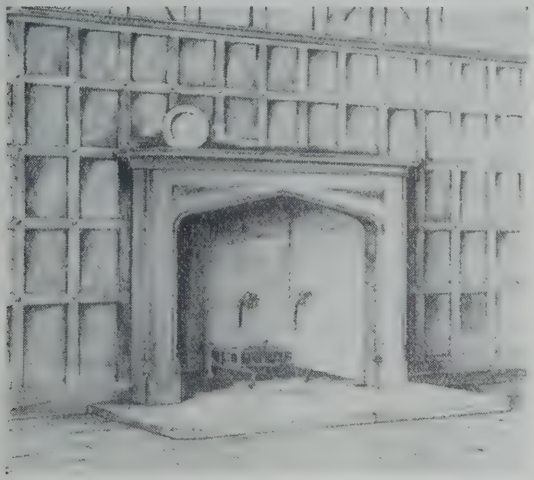
OSWALDTWISTLE.—March 19.—For work required, re-extensions and alterations at No. 4 Branch, 38 New Lane. Mr. G. Riley, architect, etc., 24 Albert Street, Oswaldtwistle.

PORTH.—For building a new hospital at Porth, including administrative, casualty, kitchen and ward blocks for (176 beds), boiler-house and laundry at the Porth and District Hospital. Mr. J. B. Fletcher, architect, 21 Dumfries Place, Cardiff, or at the District Hospital, Porth. Deposit £5 5s.

REIGATE.—March 18.—For erection of four pairs of parlour and four pairs of non-parlour houses in Allingham Road, South Park, Reigate. Mr. F. T. Clayton, borough surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Reigate.

GUILDSTONE

Inspect the Guildstone Mantel in
LOVELL'S HOUSE
IDEAL HOMES' EXHIBITION



GUILDSTONE MANTEL G.46

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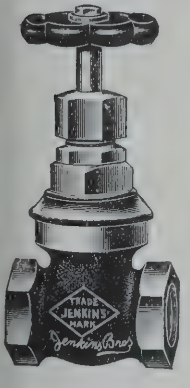

Fig. 300.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced	
	In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware		Iron	
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super.	
	Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.	
	Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.				
	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

	1½in.		2in.	
Doors, per foot super.	2 Panel	4 Panel	4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

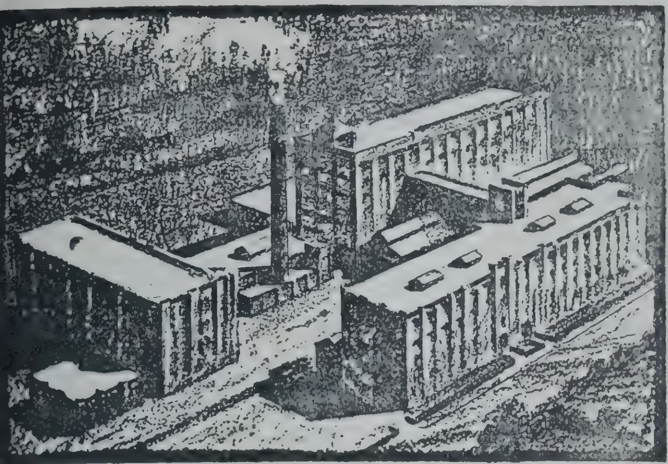
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area							
	1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.



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RELIANCE	LEAD & BITUMEN DAMPCOURSE
VULCANITE	SHEET ASPHALTE DAMPCOURSE

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing

Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Locks and Furniture: Mortice	Locks and Furniture: Cupboard	Casement: Stays	Casement: Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	62/0	69/3	72/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
		2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square: Countess	Per Square: Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.: Up to 1st Floor	Per Cwt.: Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/7	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8¼	0/6¼	0/11½	0/8¼	0/10	0/10½	1/2¼	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on— Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

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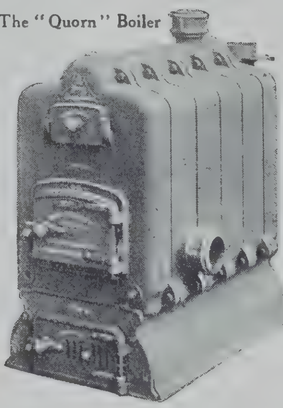

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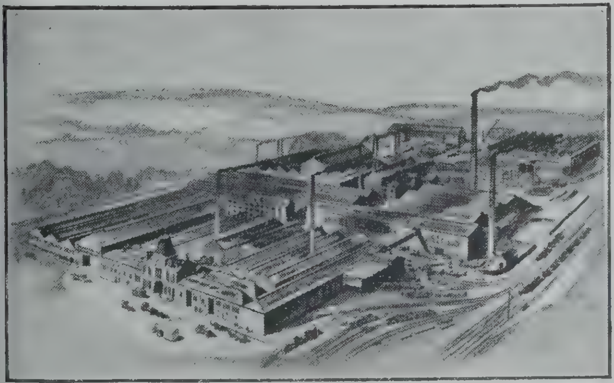

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

Class of Workmen and Rate Payable per Hour.

Date of Variation	Mechanic	Painter	Labourer	Notes as to Rate Paid to Special Workmen	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922 April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924-Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924-Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

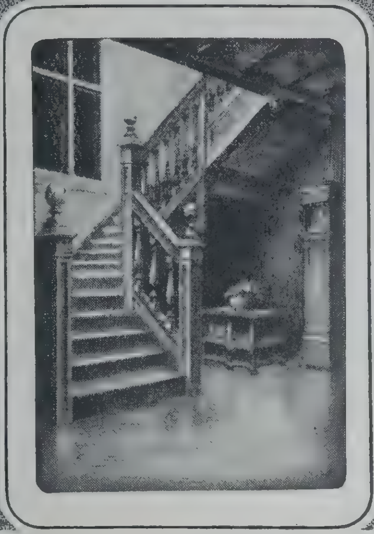
Prices of Building Material in London.

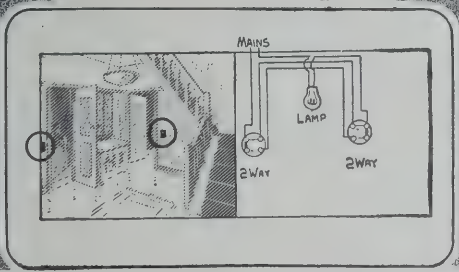
	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
B			2″ ¾″	
	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4 each	
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−47½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−32½%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/8	Per foot super at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/9½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	4/3	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/11	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/10	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4½*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	8¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ½″	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	11*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 42½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 26½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	49/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	50/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	53/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	58/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	18/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R			5″ 6″	
	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—37½%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—20%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
U			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
V			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per feet super.

Current-Saving Switches





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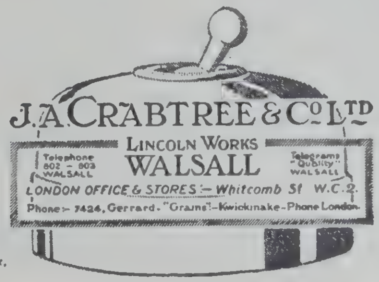
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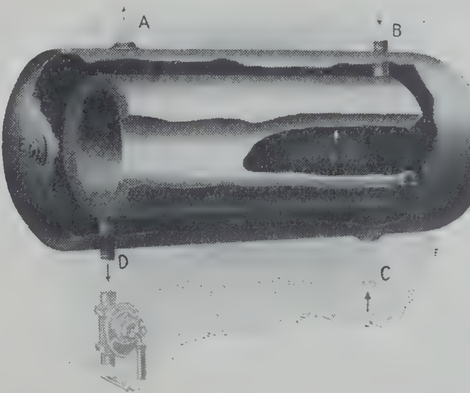

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The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BELFAST.—March 24.—For erection and completion of a nurses' home at the Fever Hospital and extension to the Maternity Hospital at the Belfast Infirmary. Mrs. M'Carthy and Lilburn, quantity surveyors, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.

BETHNAL GREEN.—March 31.—For the work of erecting an annexe (ground floor only) to C block at the Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Road, Cambridge Heath, E.2. Deposit of £1. Mr. C. F. Jones, clerk, Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's Road, E.2.

BETHNAL GREEN.—April 1.—For erection of a block of dwellings on the Collingwood estate, Bethnal Green. Deposit £2. The County Hall (Room No. 3).

BYFLEET.—March 30.—For erection of 12 artisans' dwellings in the parish of Byfleet. Mr. N. S. Brettell, 80 Guildford Street, Chertsey. Deposit £2.

CREED.—March 31.—For erection of a new house and farm buildings at Tregonjohn Farm, Creed. The County Land Agent, County Hall, Truro. Deposit £1 1s.

DALKEITH.—April 2.—For the works in connection with proposed extensions to the Dalkeith High School: various trades. The County Education Office, 9, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

DUNFERMLINE.—March 30.—For 36 houses at Forth Street (12 flatted houses); Pittencrieff Street (16 flatted houses); and Wilson Street, Townhill (eight flatted houses): various trades. Mr. J. G. Hardie, measurer, 13 New Row, Dunfermline.

ERITH.—March 31.—For 100 houses on the Lesney Farm site, consisting of 18 blocks of four and 14 pairs, including drainage, pavings, and fencings complete. Mr. H. Hind, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Erith. Deposit £2.

FALMOUTH.—March 30.—For the building of a parish hall and institute at Church Corner, Falmouth. Mr. C. R. Corfield, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 23 Church Street, Falmouth.

FOLKESTONE.—March 24.—For a band pavilion in Marine Gardens, Folkestone. Mr. A. E. Nichols, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, 11 Church Street, Folkestone. £4 4s.

GLASGOW.—March 26.—For various trades in connection with the proposed erection of 234 houses in Summerton Road. Mr. J. Lindsay, town clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.

GRAVESEND.—March 30.—For erection of 26 brick-built houses of the non-parlour type on the King's Farm estate, Mr. T. H. Dunch, architect, 27 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4. Deposit £2 2s.

GWAUNCAEGURWEN.—April 1.—For the erection and completion of 24 houses at Cresent Road, Gwauncaegurwen, and for the construction of roads and sewers relative thereto. Mr. E. D. Jones, M.S.A., architect, Council Offices, Pontardawe. Deposit £3.

HAMILTON.—March 23.—For erection of war memorial in the public park, Hamilton. Apply to Mr. P. M. Kirkpatrick, town clerk, Town House, Hamilton.

HASLINGDEN.—March 25.—For erection of 12 additional houses on the Rising Bridge site. Mr. A. Brocklehurst, architect, St. James's Chambers, Waterfoot. Deposit £2 2s.

HOVE.—March 26.—For erecting 22 small houses in Portland Road and 70 at the housing estate in Old Shoreham Road. The Borough Surveyor's Office. Deposit £1 1s.

HUDDERSFIELD.—March 26.—For the erection of two shelters at Lindley and Birchencliffe recreation grounds. The Borough Architect, 26 Ramsden Street, Huddersfield.

HUNSLET.—Whole trade tenders for extension of garage, Sayner Road, Hupslet. Mr. W. P. Peters, architect, 89 Albion Street, Leeds.

ILFORD.—March 24.—For the construction of a timber bowls and tennis pavilion in Valentines Park, Ilford. Mr. H. Shaw, M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Ilford. Deposit £2 2s.

KEITH.—For various trades for a new bank and law offices, Keith. Messrs. G. Sutherland and C. George, architects, Aberdeen.

KENSINGTON.—March 31.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc., invite tenders for the completion (second section) of the New Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LEE.—March 31.—For alterations, renovations and repairs at Grove Park Institution, Lee, S.E.12. Mr. T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., engineer-in-chief, Sheffield Street, W.C.2, and also at the Grove Park Institution. Deposit £5.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—March 31.—For erection upon a portion of the Pendower housing estate of 70 houses, consisting of 20 five-roomed and 50 four-roomed self-contained houses. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2.

PRESTWICH, LANCS.—March 25.—For the construction of 12 B, 12 A and 21 A2 type houses on the Ostrich Lane East site. Mr. M. A. Piercy, M.S.A., architect and surveyor to the Council, on payment of £2 2s.

PUTNEY.—March 30.—For erection of the County Secondary School. The Architect to the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, on payment to the cashier of the Council of a deposit of £2 2s. . .

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—For new Catholic schools at Seaham Harbour and Birtley. Messrs. Stienlet and Maxwell, architects, 14 Saville Row, Newcastle. Deposit £2 2s.

SHOEBURYNESS.—March 30.—For the construction and erection of a bandstand on the Common at Shoeburyness. The Surveyor, High Street, Shoeburyness.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, ETC.—March 30.—For erection of type A two-storied houses as follows: 20 at The Slonks, Shotley Bridge and 30 at Highgate, Blackhill. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Blackhill. Deposit £1 1s.

SPALDING.—April 1.—For erection of 19 pairs of houses on the Love Lane site. Mr. W. St. Leger Crowley, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., architect and surveyor, 32 Hall Place, Spalding.

STEEPLE, ESSEX.—March 31.—For erection of six workmen's dwellings, in pairs, at Steeple. Mr. W. Almond, surveyor, 6 Market Hill, Maldon, Essex.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.—March 26.—For the erection of 42 houses in Cavendish Road, near Vicarage Road, Sunbury Common. The Council Offices, Green Street, Sunbury.

SUNDERLAND.—March 30.—For erection of 86 three-roomed houses and 92 four-roomed houses at the Red Machine Farm estate. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

SURBITON.—March 26.—For erection of a pavilion in Alexandra recreation ground, Surbiton. The Surveyor's Department, Council Offices, Surbiton. Deposit £2 2s.

TOWYN.—For building additions to the Towyn County School. Mr. A. M. Howard-Jones, architect, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Plas Ynys, Borth, S.O.

TROWBRIDGE.—March 30.—The Trowbridge Urban District Council invites alternative tenders for erection of 20 houses in two blocks of four and six pairs in concrete and brock on the Charlotte Street site. Mr. G. W. J. Clark, Town Hall, Trowbridge.

TROWBRIDGE.—March 25 - April 15.—For erection of a proposed new police station and married quarters at Trowbridge. Mr. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, Trowbridge. Deposit of £2 2s with names.

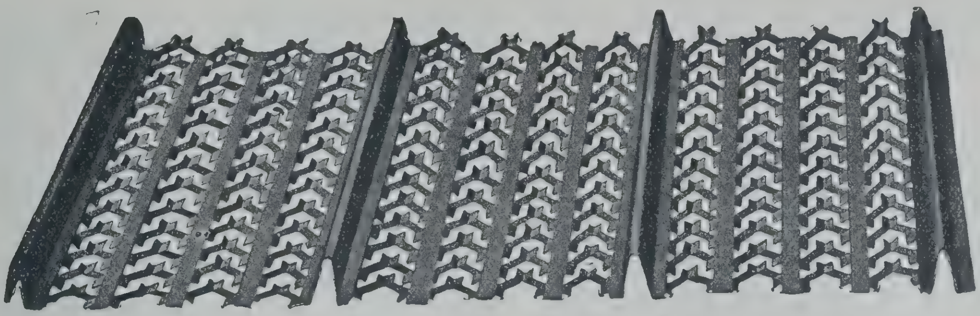
WAKEFIELD.—March 28.—For the whole of the work in connection with erection of a new bandstand in the Clarence Park. The City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Wakefield.

WALTHAMSTOW.—March 30.—For alterations and additions to the Walthamstow Conservative Club. Mr. J. E. Sterrett, architect, A.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Evans and Sterrett, 401 Strand, W.C.2.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—March 24.—For erection of 14 non-parlour houses in seven semi-dettached pairs on a site in Selwyn Road, Walton-on-Thames. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Hersham Road, Walton-on-Thames. Deposit £2 2s.

HY-RIB

THE COMBINED REINFORCEMENT AND CENTERING



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The lath surface between the rigid ribs is expanded in such a manner as to provide a perfect surface for the application of concrete or plaster in any form. Consequently a good job is obtained and a saving in labour and material effected.

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No. 1 "GLOW-WORM"
Normal output 50 gallons of water per hour at 150° F., sufficient for 3 baths per hour, 3 draw-offs over sink and lavatory basins and 3 or 4 radiators. Suitable storage 35-45 gallon tank. List price **£12.10.0**

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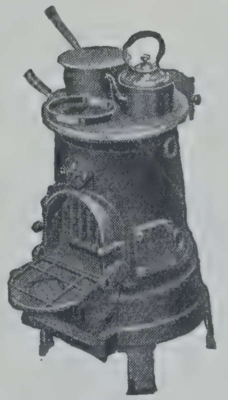

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼ %
Allow for water, ditto	⅓ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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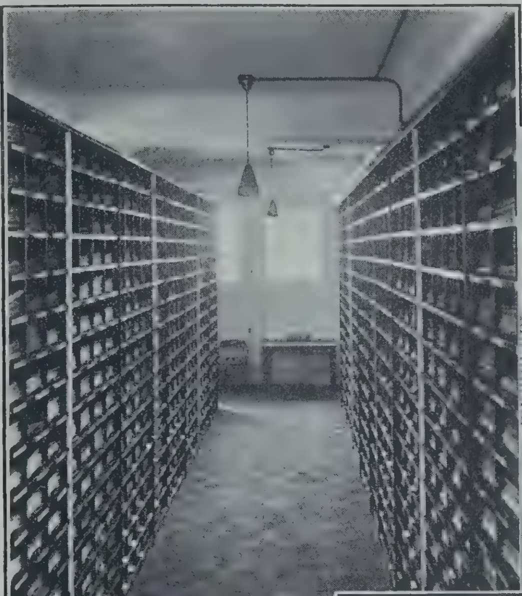

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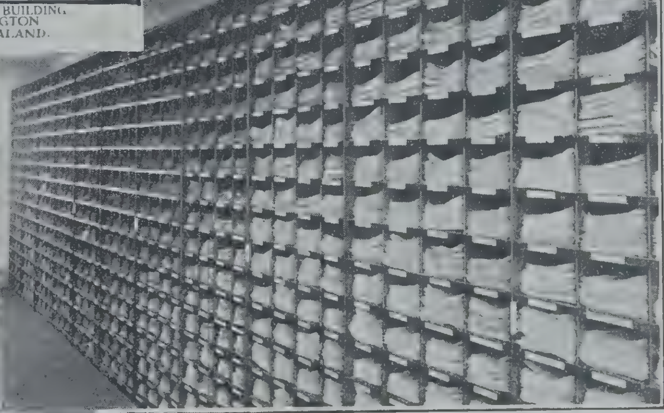
WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND.



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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	62/0	69/3	72/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3 9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2 6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1 5	2 0	2 3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1 8	2 7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13 2	14 8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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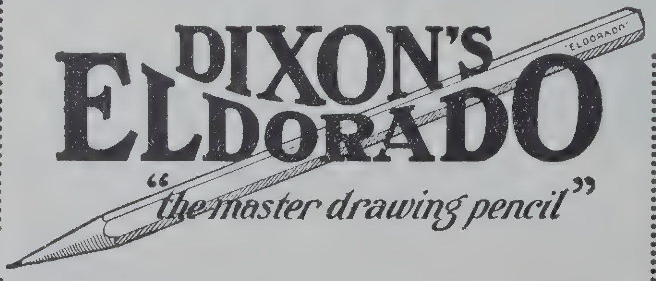

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/7	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/8½	0/10	0/10½	1/2½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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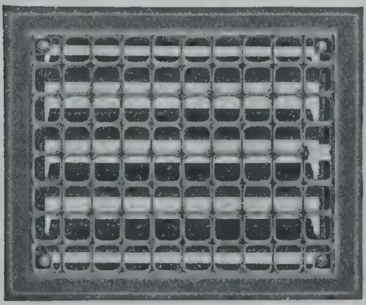

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LOUGHBOROUGH LEICESTERSHIRE
London Office 122 VICTORIA ST S. W.

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan.11	1/3½+12½%	1/0¾+12½%	11¾+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb.15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov.15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb.1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924-Aug.25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924-Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/8	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/9½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	4/3	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/11	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/10	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	8¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	7¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	11*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	49/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	50/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	53/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	58/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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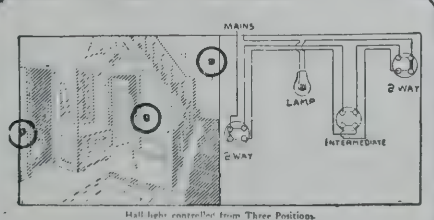

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THE ARCHITECT

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"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—
All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BETHNAL GREEN.—March 31.—For the work of erecting an annexe (ground floor only) to C block at the Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge Road, Cambridge Heath, E.2. Deposit of £1. Mr. C. F. Jones, clerk, Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's Road, E.2.

BETHNAL GREEN.—April 1.—For erection of a block of dwellings on the Collingwood estate, Bethnal Green. Deposit £2. The County Hall (Room No. 3).

BYFLEET.—March 30.—For erection of 12 artisans' dwellings in the parish of Byfleet. Mr. N. S. Brettell, 80 Guildford Street, Chertsey. Deposit £2.

CHRISTCHURCH.—April 4.—For erection of a new Council school at Christchurch, near Bournemouth, Hants, to accommodate 345 children. Mr. A. L. Roberts, county architect, The Castle, Winchester. Deposit £2 2s.

CLANFIELD, HANTS.—April 3.—For alterations and additions at Clanfield Council School. Mr. A. L. Roberts, The Castle, Winchester. Deposit £1 1s.

CREED.—March 31.—For erection of a new house and farm buildings at Tregonjohn Farm, Creed. The County Land Agent, County Hall, Truro. Deposit £1 1s.

DALKEITH.—April 2.—For the works in connection with proposed extensions to the Dalkeith High School: various trades. The County Education Office, 9, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

DOVER.—March 31.—For enclosing five arches under the pier viaduct. The Borough Engineer, Maison Dieu House.

DUNFERMLINE.—March 30.—For 36 houses at Forth Street (12 flatted houses); Pittencrieff Street (16 flatted houses); and Wilson Street, Townhill (eight flatted houses): various trades. Mr. J. G. Hardie, measurer, 13 New Row, Dunfermline.

DUNSTABLE.—April 7.—For erection of 18 cottages at the Watling Street site. Mr. W. F. Wilkins, borough surveyor and architect, Town Hall, Dunstable. Deposit £1 1s.

EAST HAGBOURNE, ETC.—April 1.—For erection of houses at the following places: East Hagbourne, 10 houses; Cholsey, 10 houses; and North Moreton, six houses. Messrs. J. G. T. West & Son, architects, The Knowl, Abingdon, Berks.

ERITH.—March 31.—For 100 houses on the Lesney Farm site, consisting of 18 blocks of four and 14 pairs, including drainage, pavings, and fencings complete. Mr. H. Hind, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Erith. Deposit £2.

FALMOUTH.—March 30.—For the building of a parish hall and institute at Church Corner, Falmouth. Mr. C. R. Corfield, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 23 Church Street, Falmouth.

GRAVESEND.—March 30.—For erection of 26 brick-built houses of the non-parlour type on the King's Farm estate. Mr. T. H. Dunch, architect, 27 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4. Deposit £2 2s.

GWAUNCAEGURWEN.—April 1.—For the erection and completion of 24 houses at Cresent Road, Gwauncaegurwen, and for the construction of roads and sewers relative thereto. Mr. E. D. Jones, M.S.A., architect, Council Offices, Pontardawe. Deposit £3.

KENSINGTON.—March 31.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc., invite tenders for the completion (second section) of the New Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

KINAWLEY, IRELAND.—April 2.—For repairs to Kinawley R.C. Church, Co. Fermanagh. Mr. J. Donnelly, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Enniskillen.

LEE.—March 31.—For alterations, renovations and repairs at Grove Park Institution, Lee, S.E.12. Mr. T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., engineer-in-chief, Sheffield Street, W.C.2, and also at the Grove Park Institution. Deposit £5.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.—April 4.—For the erection of an additional classroom and new offices at Lee-on-the Solent Council School. Mr. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Deposit £1 1s.

MAIDSTONE.—April 7.—For erection of offices in St. Peter Street, Maidstone. Mr. F. Livesey, M.I.C.E., Gasworks, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

MILTON REGIS.—March 28.—For erection of 12 houses on the London Road site (six parlour type and six non-parlour type). The Surveyor, Mr. A. W. Callaway, Town Hall, Milton Regis. Deposit £1.

MORTLAKE.—March 31.—For the work and materials required in the erection of superintendent's office and lodge, waiting-rooms and conveniences, messroom and timber store, &c., at the new cemetery, Mortlake. Mr. R. H. Clucas, M.I.C.E., etc., borough engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

NEVIN.—March 30.—For a pair of semi-detached villas at Nevin. Nanhoron House, Nevin.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—March 31.—For erection upon a portion of the Pendower housing estate of 70 houses, consisting of 20 five-roomed and 50 four-roomed self-contained houses. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 54 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2.

NEWLYN, CORNWALL.—March 31.—For building a first-aid station on the Newlyn Harbour Road. Mr. H. Maddern, H.R.S. Mines, London, and 11 Morrab Road, Penzance.

NORMANTON.—April 1.—For erection of 12 houses in Snydale Road, Normanton. Mr. W. F. Copp, surveyor, Council Offices, Normanton.

PENSHURST, KENT.—April 1.—For erection of two houses at Penshurst Station, Chiddingstone Causeway, in the rural district. Mr. P. F. Potter, architect, 49 London Road, Sevenoaks. Deposit £2 2s.

PUTNEY.—March 30.—For erection of the County Secondary School. The Architect to the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, on payment to the cashier of the Council of a deposit of £2 2s.

RAMSEY, I.M.—April 4.—For erection of 16 houses to be erected opposite Gladstone Terrace, Ramsey. Messrs. G. Kay & Sons, architects, 22 Athol Street, Douglas.

RIPON.—April 6.—For erection of 12 houses under the housing scheme. City Engineer's Office. Deposit £5.

SALISBURY.—March 31.—For erection of 50 houses of the parlour and non-parlour type on the Stratford Road site. Mr. W. J. Goodwin, A.M.I.C.E., city engineer and surveyor, Municipal Offices, Salisbury. Deposit £2 2s.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—For new Catholic schools at Seaham Harbour and Birtley. Messrs. Stienlet and Maxwell, architects, 14 Savile Row, Newcastle. Deposit £2 2s.

SHOEBURYNESS.—March 30.—For the construction and erection of a bandstand on the Common at Shoeburyness. The Surveyor, High Street, Shoeburyness.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, ETC.—March 30.—For erection of type A two-storied houses as follows: 20 at The Slonks, Shotley Bridge, and 30 at Highgate, Blackhill. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Blackhill. Deposit £1 1s.

SPALDING.—April 1.—For erection of 19 pairs of houses on the Love Lane site. Mr. W. St. Leger Crowley, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., architect and surveyor, 32 Hall Place, Spalding.

STEEPLE, ESSEX.—March 31.—For erection of six workmen's dwellings, in pairs, at Steeple. Mr. W. Almond, surveyor, 6 Market Hill, Maldon, Essex.

SUNDERLAND.—March 30.—For erection of 86 three-roomed houses and 92 four-roomed houses at the Red Machine Farm estate. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall. Deposit £2 2s.

TROWBRIDGE.—March 30.—The Trowbridge Urban District Council invites alternative tenders for erection of 20 houses in two blocks of four and six pairs in concrete and block on the Charlotte Street site. Mr. G. W. J. Clark, Town Hall, Trowbridge.

WAKEFIELD.—March 28.—For the whole of the work in connection with erection of a new bandstand in the Clarence Park. The City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Wakefield.

WALTHAMSTOW.—March 30.—For alterations and additions to the Walthamstow Conservative Club. Mr. J. E. Sterrett, architect, A.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Evans and Sterrett, 401 Strand, W.C.2.

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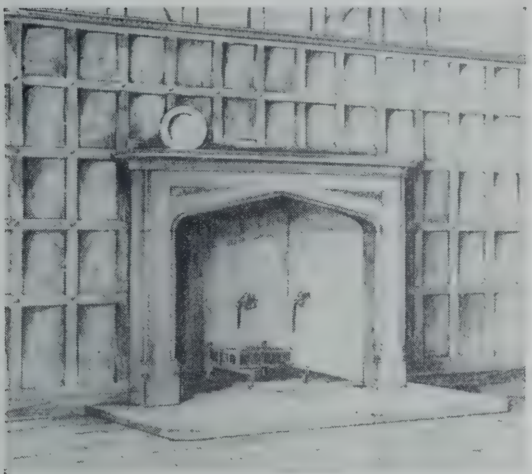

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	¼ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
n half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/6
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/6

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal sheives cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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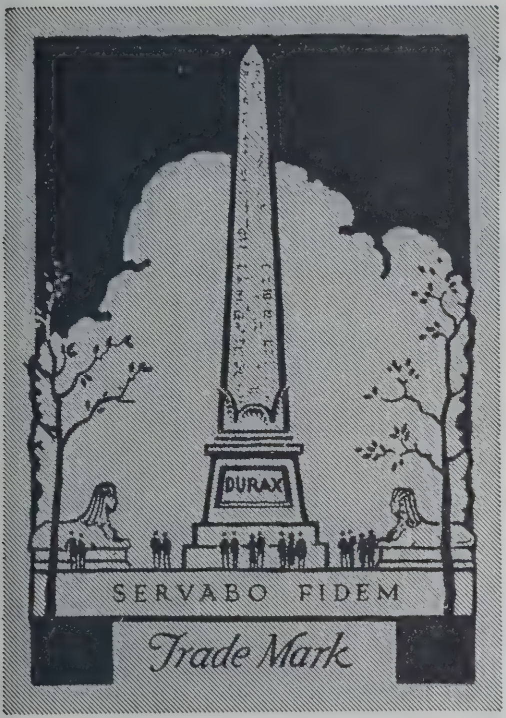

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. & M., St.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	61/0	68/3	71/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
		2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

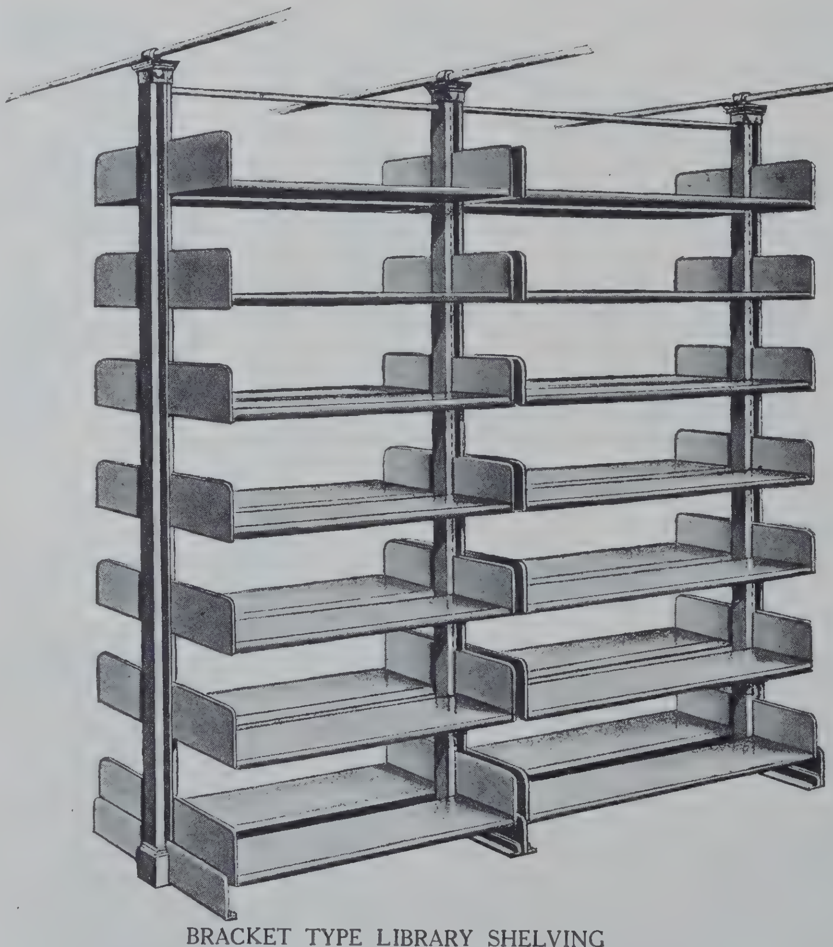
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/9
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1



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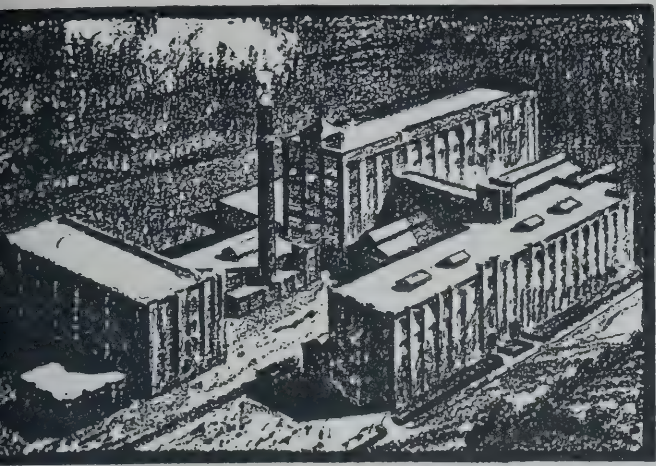

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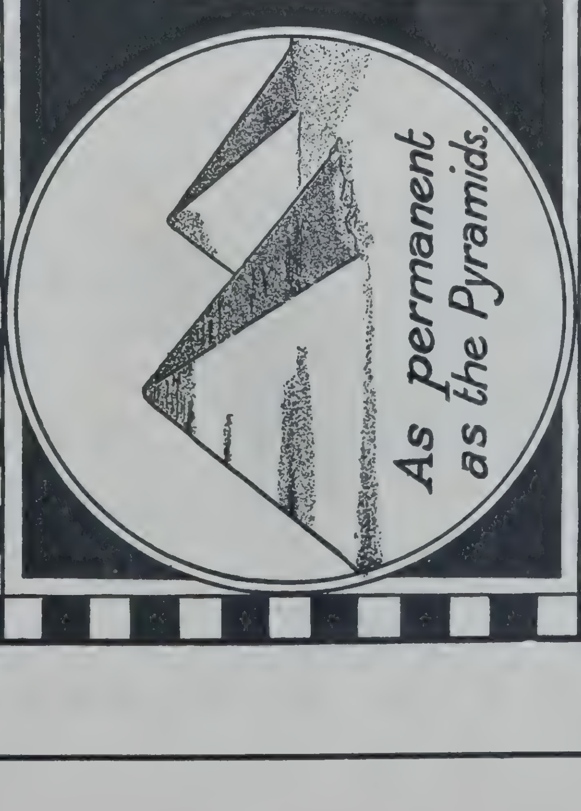
As permanent as the Pyramids.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/7	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/8½	0/10	0/10½	1/2½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on— Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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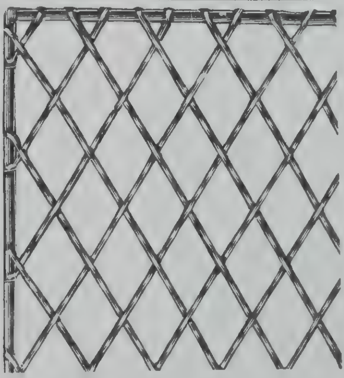

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3¾	1/0¾	11¾d.		
1918–Jan.11	1/3½+12½%	1/0¾+12½%	11¾+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb.15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov.15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924-Feb .1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924-Aug.25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924-Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

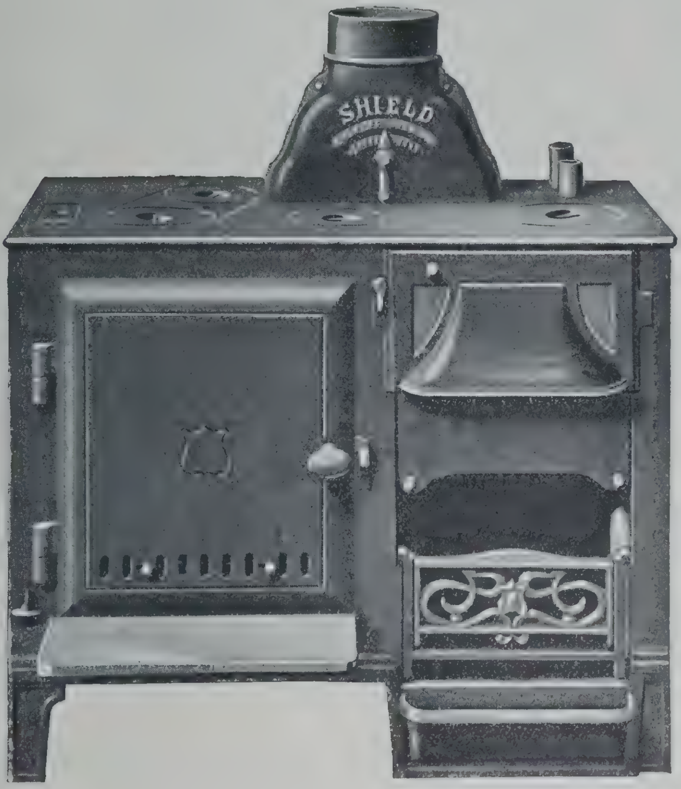
All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2"	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	208/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	58/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	–20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	–50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	–47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	–35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/8	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/9½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	4/3	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/11	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/10	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4¼d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6¼d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	8¼d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼"	7¼d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	11d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	8½d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	8½d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3"	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2"	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	48/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	49/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	52/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	58/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4"	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.



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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following n tice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

NOTICE.

Next Friday being Good Friday, THE ARCHITECT *will be published on Thursday. All advertisements intended for this Number must reach the Office not later than 5* P.M. *on Tuesday, April 7.*

No alteration of advertisement copy can be allowed after Saturday morning, April 4.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

BARNSLEY.—School.—For whole or separate trades in erection of a new elementary school in Greenfoot Lane, Wilthorpe, Barnsley. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, architects, 10 Regent Street, Barnsley.

BARRY.—April 6.—For (*a*) sixteen semi-detached parlour-type houses; (*b*) 34 semi-detached non-parlour-type houses between Trinity Street and College Road (south of Jenner Road), Barry. Mr. E. R. Hinchsliff, architect, F.S.I., Council Offices, Barry. Deposit, £1 1s.

BEIGHTON.—April 13.—For alterations and additions at the Beighton Council School-house. Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

BRISTOL.—April 8.—For erection of additional offices at the Council House, Bristol. Mr. O. F. Dawson, F.S.I., city estates surveyor and valuer, The Exchange, Corn Street, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

CARLISLE.—For any of the trades required in connection with erection of new buildings at the Golden Fleece, Rule Holme, and also at the adjoining residence on the Beanlands Park estate, near Carlisle. Mr. T. Taylor Scott, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 36 Lowther Street, Carlisle.

CASTLETOWN.—April 13.—For erection of six houses on the Bowling Green estate. The Town Commissioners' Office, The Parade, Castletown.

CHELMSFORD.—April 6.—Reroofing: For stripping off Dutch tiles and battens from 26 houses in Woodland Road, and reroofing six with new battens and slates, the remaining 20 to have the roofs covered with Ruberoid, new battens, and the Dutch tiles picked and sorted and relaid on the Ruberoid lining, for the Town Council. The Dutch tiles to be pointed on the outside and to include the relaying of hip and ridge tiles complete. Further particulars can be obtained upon application to the Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Chelmsford. Tenders to be endorsed "Reroofing Houses," and addressed to Mr. G. E. Barford, town clerk, Rainsford House, Chelmsford, by April 6.

CHISLEHURST.—March 30–April 20.—Cottages: For erection of 26 cottages on the Barham Road site at Chislehurst, and/or 24 cottages on the Cray Road site at Foots Cray. Send names, not later than March 30, to the architects, Messrs. Crickmer and Foxley, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architects, from whom also bills of quantities may be obtained upon payment of a deposit of £2 2s., which will be returned upon the receipt of a *bona-fide* tender. The contract will include a fair wages clauses and a condition as to the employment of apprentices. Tenders, endorsed "Erection of Houses," must be delivered at the office of Mr. J. J. Brown, clerk, Council Offices, Chislehurst, Kent, by 6 p.m., on April 20.

CRANTOCK, CORNWALL.—For erection of a bungalow at Crantock, near Newquay. Mr. P. E. Stephens, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Midland Bank Chambers, Falmouth.

CROYDON.—April 16.—For erection of 112 brick-built houses (comprising 126 tenements) on the Waddon estate. Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £3 3s.

DUNSTABLE.—April 7.—For erection of 18 cottages at the Watling Street site. Mr. W. F. Wilkins, borough surveyor and architect, Town Hall, Dunstable. Deposit £1 1s.

FARSLEY.—April 14–21.—For the removal of four galleries and alterations to offices at Farsley Wesley Street Council School. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FORMBY.—April 4.—For erection of 36 houses of the non-parlour type. Mr. E. H. Bond, clerk, Council Offices, Formby. Deposit £2 2s.

GLOUCESTER.—April 6.—For erection of 100 hours upon Corporate land adjoining roads already made within the city boundary. The City Surveyor, Guildhall, Gloucester. Deposit £5 5s.

GRANTHAM.—April 13.—For the erection of new public library and museum, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham. Mr. G. A. Ballard, borough surveyor, Guildhall, Grantham. Deposit £5 5s.

HELENSBURGH.—For construction of 24 houses under the various trades. The Burgh Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Helensburgh.

HELLIFIELD.—April 10.—The Settle Rural District Council invites tenders for the separate trades. For the erection and completion of 12 houses at Hellifield. Drawings, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen during office hours. Mr. T. A. Foxcroft, surveyor, Town Hall, Settle.

ILFORD.—April 6.—For erection of 12 cottages at the rear of the electricity works, Ley Street, Ilford. Copies of drawings, specification and form of tender can be obtained at the office of Mr. H. Shaw, M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Ilford, upon payment of a deposit of £2 2s.

KEMPTON PARK, MIDDLESEX.—April 8.—For construction of an engine-house, 132 ft. by 61 ft. by 79 ft. high to roof template level; boiler house, 132 ft. by 63 ft. by 29 ft. high to roof template level; five elevated steel coal bunkers, approximately 25 ft. square; octagonal chimney shaft, about 140 ft. high; coaling and ash subways, three suction wells, stores, drains, paths and other contingent works adjoining the Board's existing pumping station on the east side of the Hanworth Road, Kempton Park, for the Metropolitan Water Board. Mr. H. E. Stilgoe, M.I.C.E., chief engineer, on production of an official receipt of £10 deposit.

LITTLE HEATH, HERTS.—April 15.—For the erection of 12 houses at Little Heath, in the parish of North Mimms, in the county of Hertford. Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, architects, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

MAIDSTONE.—April 7.—For erection of offices in St. Peter Street, Maidstone. Mr. F. Livesey, M.I.C.E., Gasworks, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s.

MOSSLEY, LANCS.—April 6.—For the erection of 20 houses at the Fox Platt housing site, Mossley. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Mossley. Deposit £2 2s.

NORTHAW, HERTS.—April 15.—For the erection of eight houses at Northaw, in the county of Hertford. Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, architects, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

PAR, CORNWALL.—April 6.—For the erection and completion of a cottage at Par, Cornwall. Mr. A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Truro.

RAINFORD.—April 9.—For the rebuilding of three separate lengths of the retaining wall, Pasture Lane, Rainford. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Rainford, on personal application only.

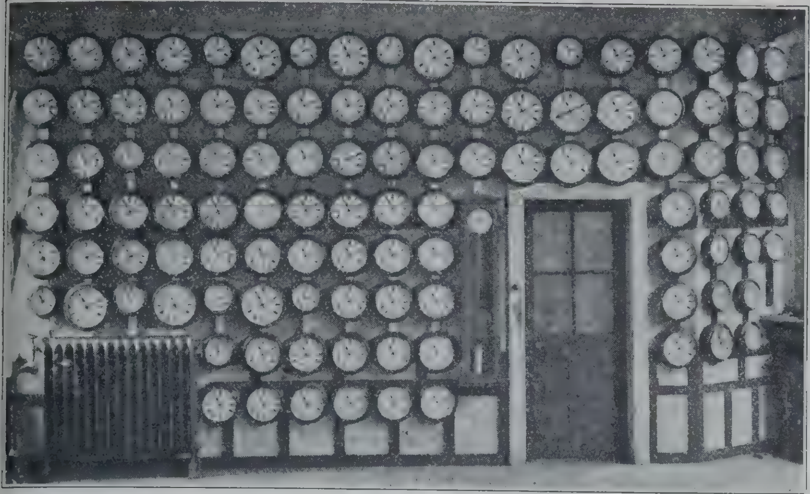
RAINFORD.—April 9.—For the erection of 10 houses fronting Ormskirk Road, Rainford, opposite the Bridge Inn. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Rainford. Deposit £1 1s.

SOUTHPORT, LANCS.—April 8.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, &c., invite tenders for the erection of a telephone exchange at Birkdale, Southport, Lancs. Birkdale Post Office. Bills of quantities and forms of tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

WALLINGTON.—April 9.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, &c., invite tenders for the erection of a telephone exchange at Wallington, Surrey. The Contract Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s.

WALSALL.—April 6.—For the erection of 40 parlour-type houses on the Pelsall Lane site at Rushall, also for eight bungalows on the Walsall Wood Road site at Aldridge. Mr. T. H. Partridge, clerk, Darwall Street, Walsall. Deposit £2 2s.

WIGAN.—April 13.—For the reconstruction of the fish market at Market Square, Wigan. Borough engineer, Mr. R. B. Donald, M.I.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.



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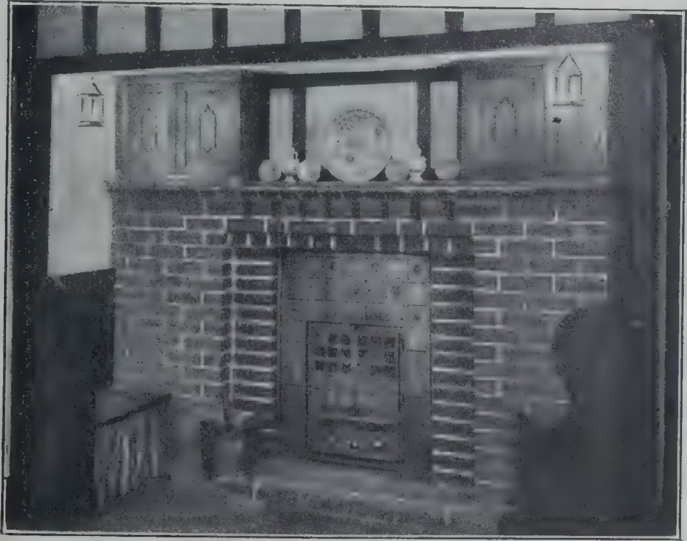

"COZY" STOVE No. 30 in an ingle nook. Installed to heat three other rooms by hot air

"COZY" Stoves give a greater heating capacity in proportion to heating surface than any contemporary stoves—that is why they are specified by so many architects for bungalow heating.

The larger types of "Cozy" Stove can be so fitted that they will heat two to four rooms by hot air conducted through channels in the walls.

"Cozy" Stoves are of plain but pleasing design, and harmonise with any architectural scheme. Easy to install and burning all kinds of fuel, they are the most efficient and economical to maintain, and the number of exposed parts minimises renewal expenses.

"Cozy" Stoves have proved their efficiency in actual practice—as proved by the many testimonials we have received from Architects and others.

We shall be pleased to send to any Architect interested a copy of our illustrated Brochure, "The Cozy Stove," which contains full particulars of the design and construction of our numerous models.

The
COZY STOVE Co. LTD.
36, GERRARD STREET, LONDON, W.1
Telephone: Gerrard 8611.
Telegrams: "Kosistove, Westrand, London."

CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	⅓%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	43/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3¾*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal sheives cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
Architect:
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

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Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew Steel Works.	Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	Office: 47 Temple Row.	Office: Milburn House.

REGISTERED OFFICES: 2 St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	61/0	68/3	71/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/0	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70 0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers	7d. per dozen

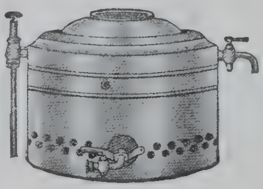
SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.		
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

	Per Foot Run		
Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10d.	1/0	1/1

Hot Water Problem

DIPLOMAS AND GOLD MEDALS



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A Remarkable Test

There have been hundreds of attempts made to penetrate John Tann's Safes and Strong Rooms—both by burglars and by Engineering Experts equipped with cutting tools far exceeding in power anything likely to be at the disposal of burglars.

One of the most remarkable tests of recent times was that made by Messrs. David Kirkaldy, the eminent testing Engineers, on John Tann's Grade 2 Safe and Strong Room Door Construction.

The test occupied three days, during which 33 drills were spoilt, and 300 cubic feet of oxygen and 200 cubic feet of acetylene were used.

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" These tests have demonstrated that a slab of this form of construction is :—

Proof *against mechanical tools and appliances.*

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ANTI-CORROSIVE

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Wailes Dove Bitumastic
Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5¼	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/7	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass 3/16in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/8½	0/10	0/10½	1/2½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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A LIQUID WATERPROOFER

for every description of Concrete Work.

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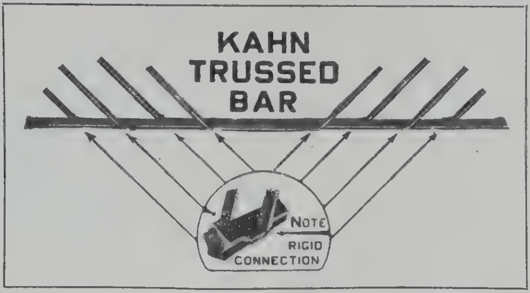
THIS ILLUSTRATION OF THE
KAHN TRUSSED BAR
DEMONSTRATES IT



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(Boilers extra.)

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OVER 60,000
INTEROVENS
IN USE

Central position of Fire with Oven above avoids the Cooking Stove appearance of Side Oven Combinations

Write for Illustrated List :—

The INTEROVEN STOVE Co. Ltd.
(*Dept. S.R.*), 156, Charing Cross Rd., LONDON, W.C.2

R.A.A.

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	Add 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	Add ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	Add 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920 May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920 May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	Add 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922 Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d*. per hour.

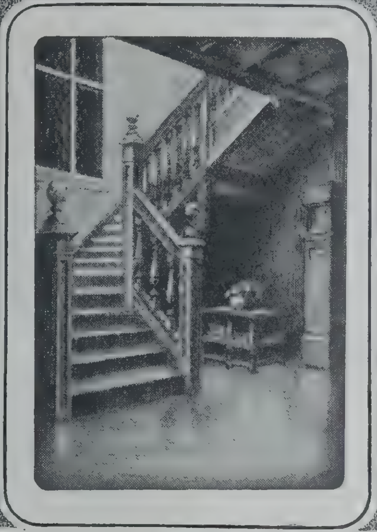
Prices of Building Material in London.

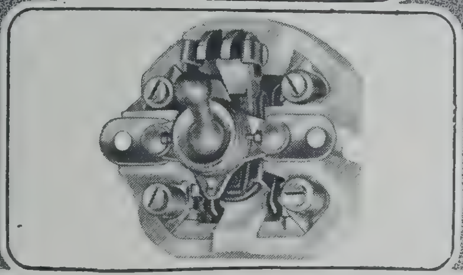
	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	58/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/8	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/9½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	4/3	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/11	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/10	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4¼d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6¼d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	8¼d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	7¼d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	11d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	8½d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	8½d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	48/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	49/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	52/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	58/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.

Current-Saving Switches





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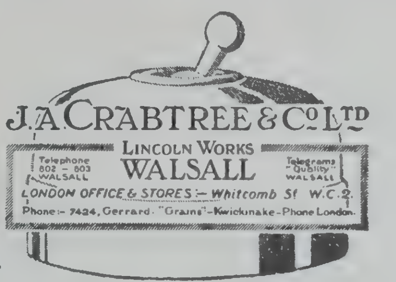

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FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

AIREDALE.—April 21.—Builder, etc., various trades for school at Ferry Fryston. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—April 17.—For erection of a new secondary school at Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester. The county architect, Mr. Henry Littler, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

BEBINGTON, &c., CHESHIRE.—April 20.—For erection of 30 houses at Bebington and 30 houses at Bromborough, all of subsidy size. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Bebington.

BELFAST.—April 20.—For building and other works for internal office building at East Bridge Street Station. Specification (No. W.32), with form of contract, may be obtained from Mr. J. Wright, city electrical engineer and manager, East Bridge Street, Belfast, on deposit of £2 2s.

BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY, YORKS.—April 14–21.—For erection of a new school for girls and infants at Bentley-with-Arksey, Bentley Road. Various trades. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—April 21.—For erection of a new secondary school for girls (200) and boys (200) at Bexhill-on-Sea, in the county of East Sussex. Mr. F. J. Wood, county surveyor, County Hall, Lewes. Deposit £3 3s.

BIRMINGHAM.—April 17.—Special subjects centres at Nansen Road Schools, Saltley. W. H. Ashford, architect, 32 Paradise Street.

BRIGHTON.—April 15.—For the construction of a reinforced concrete roof over the receptacle at the Shoreham pumping station in Steyning Road, Old Shoreham, for the Corporation. Drawings may be seen and specification, bills of quantities and form of tender obtained from Mr. A. B. Cathcart, M.I.C.E., waterworks engineer, 12 Bond Street, Brighton, upon payment of a deposit of £2 2s., which will be refunded upon receipt of a bona-fide tender (not subsequently withdrawn), together with the documents supplied. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Roof over Receptacle, Shoreham Works," must be delivered at the office of Mr. J. H. Rothwell, town clerk, Town Hall, Brighton, not later than 12 noon on April 15.

BROOKWOOD AND COULSDON.—April 17.—For erection of eight pairs of cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, Brookwood, Surrey; and six pairs of cottages at Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey. Mr. F. J. Hodgson, architect, L.R.I.B.A., &c., 36 High Street, Guildford. £1 1s. deposit.

CHIPPENHAM.—April 16.—For erection of 14 non-parlour houses. Mr. A. E. Adams, borough surveyor. £2 2s. deposit.

DUBLIN.—April 13.—For erection of 216 houses in two sections of 108 houses. The City Treasurer. Deposit £2. Tenders must be accompanied by specification and detail drawings of any alternative construction proposed. It is a condition of contract that the houses be completed within six months.

DUBLIN.—April 20.—Erection by way of experiment of five-roomed houses, superficial area 844 super feet, for the County Borough Council. City Treasurer's Office. £2 deposit.

FERRY FRYSTON, YORKS.—April 14–21.—For the erec
tion of a new school at Ferry Fryston, Airedale. Trades—
Builder, etc., carpenter and joiner, slater, plumber, plasterer
painter, ironfounder and smith, asphalter. The Educatio
Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

GILLINGHAM.—April 20.—Extension of school for Ken
E.C. W. H. Robinson, Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone
£2 2s. deposit.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—April 20.—Erection of 100 house
for the Metropolitan Borough Council. Borough Engineer'
Department, Town Hall, Greenwich. £2 2s. deposit.

GREEN HAMMERTON, YORKS.—For proposed cottage
Green Hammerton. Send names to Messrs. Gibson & Hil
architects, Harrogate.

HESWALL, CHESHIRE.—April 23.—For erection and com
pletion of extensions at the county police station at Heswal
Mr. H. Beswick, F.R.I.B.A., County architect, Chester. £1 1
deposit.

LONDON.—April 20.—Two blocks of dwellings on the Tabar
Garden estate, Southwark. Architect to the Council (Roo
No. 3), the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. £2 deposi

MANCHESTER.—April 18.—For the several works require
in erection of the new municipal school in Mount Road, Gorto
and the school clinic in Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. Th
Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester. £2 2s. deposit.

MENAI BRIDGE.—April 22.—For additions to and conve
sion of Iorwerth House, Menai Bridge, into a war memori
institute. Messrs. J. Owen, Sons and Lloyd Owen, surveyor
Holyhead and Menai Bridge.

METHLEY, YORKS.—April 18.—For erection of 32 sem
parlour-type houses, to be built in blocks of two on three differe
sites in the Mickletown area. Mr. Thomas Thompson, architec
Red House, Methley.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—April 20.—Public elementary scho
at The Tranch, near Pontypool, and two cottages on the Rhad
Farm, Usk. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., architect, County Ha
Newport.

NORTH BURLINGHAM.—April 24.—For the erection
two new cottages and outbuildings at Green Farm, Nort
Burlingham, Norfolk. The County Land Agent, Shirehous
Norwich. £1 1s. deposit.

OSWESTRY.—April 15.—For building of laundry at Mor
House, Oswestry. The Surveyor to the Rural District Counc
Mr. C. B. Barnes, Council Offices, Bailey Street, Oswestr
£2 2s. deposit.

PLYMOUTH.—April 14.—For converting Prince Rock Poli
Station into flats. Mr. J. Wibberley, borough engineer a
surveyor, Municipal Offices, Plymouth.

PONTARDAWE.—April 15.—For erection of 10 houses
the Ystalyfera site, and for the completion of the road relati
thereto. Mr. E. D. Jones, M.S.A., architect to the Counc
Council Offices, Pontardawe. £2 deposit.

PORT ST. MARY, I.M.—April 18.—For erection of five hous
(workmen's dwellings). Messrs. S. Kaye & Sons, architect
22, Athol Street, Douglas.

PUDSEY.—April 20.—Stormwater tank in mass concrete a
brick respectively for the Borough Council. The Clerk, Pudse

SHAW, OLDHAM.—April 16.—For erection of a post offi
and telephone exchange at Shaw, Oldham. The Head Po
Office, Oldham. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Work
King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. £1 1s. deposit.

SILKSWORTH, DURHAM.—April 27.—For erection of a ne
department to accommodate 304 scholars, together with t
work in connection with alterations and improvements to t
existing premises of the Silksworth Council School. Mr.
Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

SUNDERLAND.—April 18.—178 houses. Borough Engine
Town Hall, Sunderland £2 2s. deposit.

SUTTON BRIDGE.—May 5.—For erection of eight pa
of houses on the Princes Street site, Sutton Bridge. Mess
A. W. and H. J. Wilson, architects, Cumbergate, Peterboroug

WAKEFIELD.—April 20.—External painting at the Coun
Hall, for the West Riding C.C. Architect, County Hall, Wak
field.

WARRINGTON.—April 21.—For supply, delivery and ere
tion on the War Memorial site adjoining Warrington Brid
Warrington, of a granite obelisk, base and work incident
thereto. Mr. A. M. Ker, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer a
surveyor, Town Hall, Warrington. £2 2s. deposit.

WORCESTER.—April 20.—For erection of 26 pairs of hous
in Bromwich Lane. Mr. W. Ransom, M.I.C.E., city surveyo
Guildhall, Worcester.

YNYSYBWL.—April 20.—Manual Instruction centre a
School Clinic at Ynysybwl, for the Mountain Ash E.C. W.
Williams, architect, Town Hall. £2 2s. deposit.

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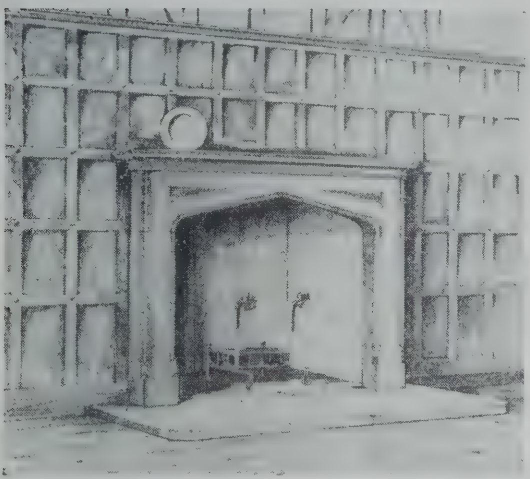

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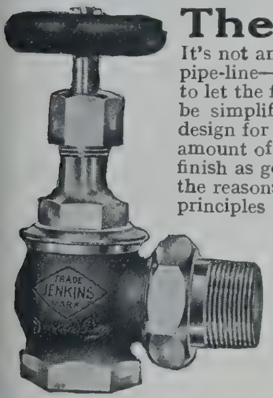

Fig. 491. G.M. Angle Radiator Valve, with union and wood wheel.

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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for water, ditto	⅜ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

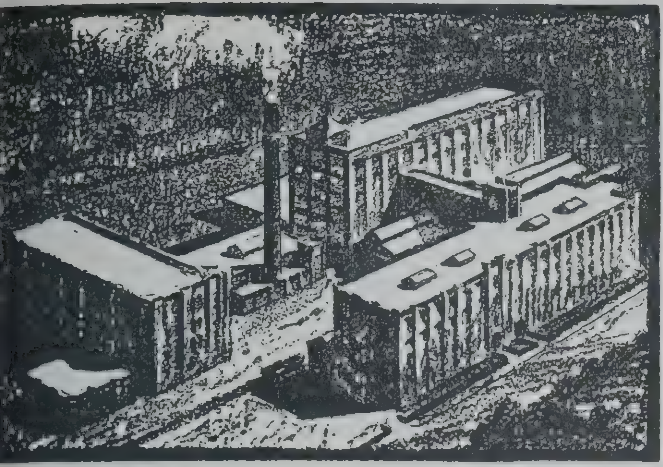
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¼*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.



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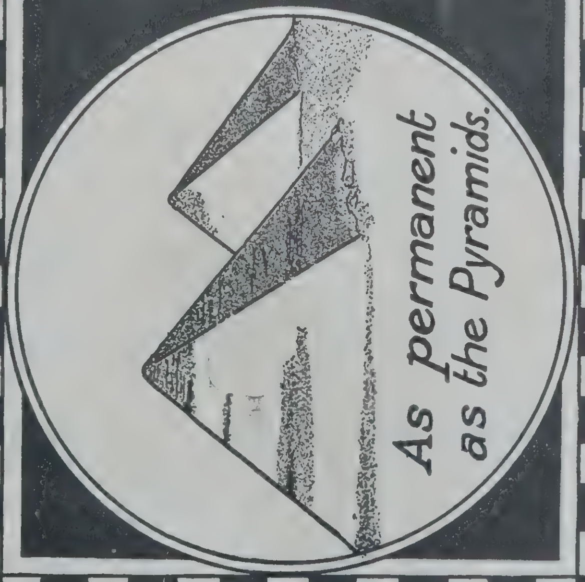
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	**Flush Bolts**	**Sash Fasteners**	**Rim**	**Mortice**	**Cupboard**	**Stays**	**Fasteners**	**Grip Handles**	**Spring Catches**
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
	Per cwt.		
Milled lead and laying	60/0	67/0	70/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	**Soldered Angle**	**Welted Joint**	**Bossed Ends to Rolls**	**Cesspools**	**Soldered Dots**
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		2in.	4in.
		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Countess	Ladies
	Per Square	
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
	Per Cwt.		
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	**Medium**	**Heavy**
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	**5in.**	**6in.**
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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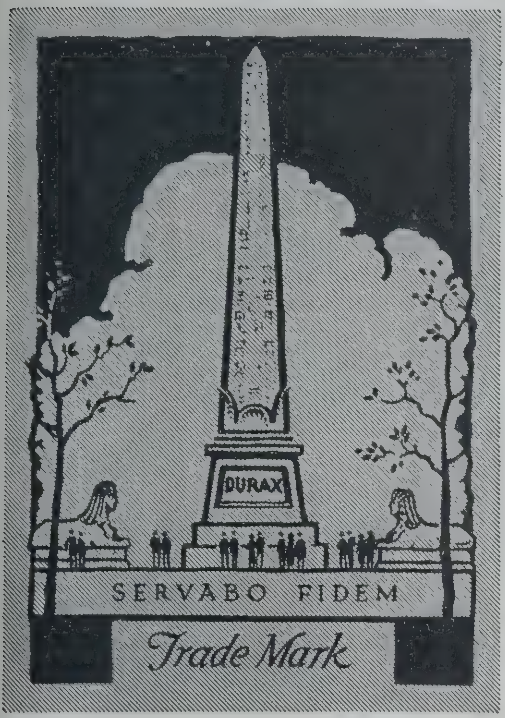

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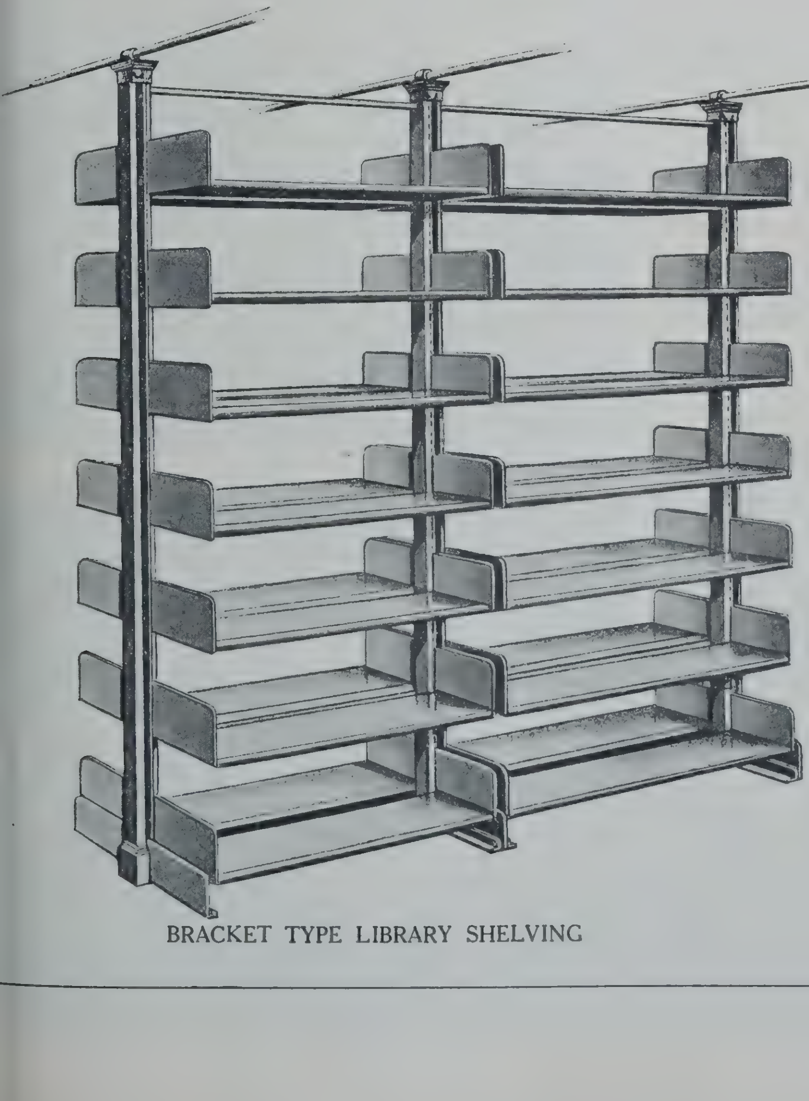

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/1½	4/7	5/0½

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/8½	0/10	0/10½	1/2½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0¾	0/1	0/1¼	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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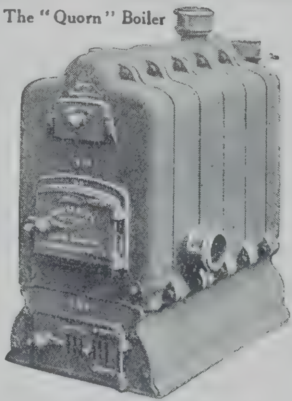

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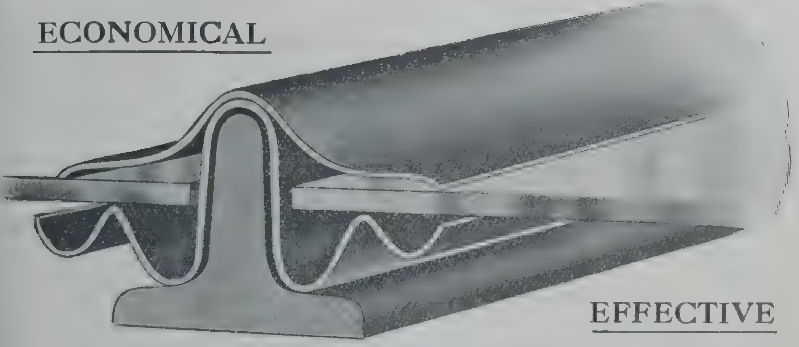

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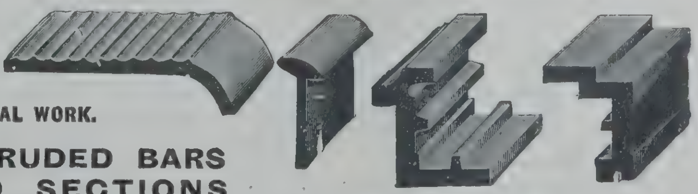

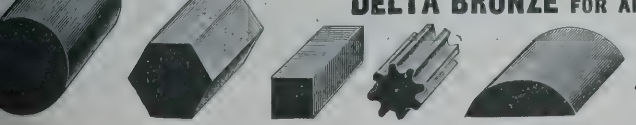

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 2	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 8	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
B			2" ¾"	
	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped ..	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list ..	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/8	Per foot super at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/9½	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/10	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	4/3	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/11	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/10	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	8¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼" ..	7¼*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	11*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	8½*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size ..	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller .. Water cart and men ..	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water ..	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3" ..	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2" ..	2/8	
K	Knotting	.. .. ..	19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	47/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	48/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	51/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	58/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany ..	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B. ..	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled ..	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions ..	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R			5" 6"	
	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh ..	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes ..	L.C.C., iron, 4" ..	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list ..	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine	.. .. ..	9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing ..	120/0	Per 1.000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed ..	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters' ..	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..		5/9	Per gallon
U			½" ¾" 1"	
	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
V			½" ¾" 1"	
	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated ..	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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◆

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ABERDARE.—April 25.—For erection of additions to the Gadly Central School, Aberdare (including four classrooms, science laboratory and domestic centre). Messrs. Thomas Roderick & Sons, architects, Clifton Street, Aberdare. Deposit £2 2s.

ABERSYCHAN.—April 30.—For erection of 88 houses of the parlour type at Ebenezer site, near the Oak Brick Works, Cwmffrwdoer, Pontnewydd. Mr. O. P. Bevan, architect, Station Road, Bargoed.

BAGULEY, CHESHIRE.—April 27.—For the erection of eight parlour-type houses and 12 non-parlour-type houses, in blocks of four. Mr. R. C. Gordon, engineer and surveyor, 25 Station Buildings, Altrincham. Deposit £2 2s.

BEDWAS, MON.—April 28.—For the erection of 40 semi-detached parlour-type houses, Bryn-y-Fran site, Trethomas, near Bedwas. The Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Bedwas, Mon. Deposit £3 3s.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE.—For conversion of offices at Bolton-on-Dearne Council School (boys' department). Mr. W. H. Jones, Education Offices, Mexborough.

BOURNE, LINCS.—April 22.—For the various works required in erection of a 12-bed tuberculosis pavilion. Surveyor's Office, West Street, Bourne. Deposit £1 1s.

CARNARVON.—April 22.—For erection of a pair of cottages at Seiont Road, Carnarvon. Mr. L. Ll. Jones, architect and surveyor, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Carnarvon.

CHAPEL ALLERTON.—For proposed detached house. All trades. Mr. S. Hodgson Doyle, L.S.A., etc., Calverley Chambers, Victoria Square, Leeds.

CHICHESTER.—April 27.—For erection of new science block at the Midhurst Grammar School. Persons desirous of tendering must forward their names and addresses at once to the county architect, Mr. H. P. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., Westgate, Chichester. Deposit cheque of £1 1s.

DARTON, YORKS.—May 12-19.—For proposed extensions to Darton Barugh Council School. Various trades. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

DONCASTER.—For rebuilding "Fitzwilliam Arms," Doncaster. Send names to Mr. T. H. Johnson, architect, 20 Priory Place, Doncaster.

FOLKESTONE.—April 21-27.—For the erection of a shelter and pavilion in Radnor Park, Folkestone. Mr. A. E. Nichols, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, 11 Church Street, Folkestone. Deposit £2 2s.

FRAMWELLGATE MOOR, DURHAM.—April 25.—For erection of 26 type A houses at Framwellgate Moor. Mr. J. N. Adams, architect, 40 Saddler Street, Durham. Deposit £1 1s.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—April 24.—For erection and completion of 100 houses (non-parlour type) in 13 blocks on the Barracks site, Admiralty Road, Great Yarmouth. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Great Yarmouth. Deposit £2 2s.

GREENOCK.—April 30.—For erection of 400 houses of three and four apartments on sites at Hole Farm and Bow Farm The Master of Works. Deposit £2 2s.

HEREFORD.—April 30.—For erection and completion of 6 houses on the Westfields site, Hereford. Mr. H. Skyrme, M.S.A. architect and surveyor, 138 Widemarsh Street, Hereford Deposit £2 2s.

HESWALL, CHESHIRE.—April 23.—For erection and completion of extensions at the county police station at Heswall Mr. H. Beswick, F.R.I.B.A., County architect, Chester. £1 1s deposit.

HORSFORTH.—May 9.—For the erection of (1) 80 non-parlour-type houses ; (2) 20 parlour-type houses, on the Crag Hill site, Horsforth, to the contractors' own design. Mr. J. E Aldersley, surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Horsforth

KINLOCKLEVEN.—April 18.—For proposed new school a Kinlockleven (400 pupils) and janitor's house. Various trades Intending tenderers are requested to communicate with Mr. R Cameron, master of works, Education Offices, Dunoon. Deposi £1 1s.

LADOCK, CORNWALL.—April 30.—For the erection an completion of a cottage at Scarcewater, Ladock. Mr. R. A Martyn, Manna, Grampound Road.

LONDON, ACTON.—April 30.—For erection of an elementar school (for 200 boys and girls) at East Acton, W.3. Boroug Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3. Deposit £2 2s.

LONDON (WILLESDEN).—April 27.—For the erection o 64 houses on their Brentfield estate, Stonebridge. Mr. F Wilkinson, M.I.C.E., engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Dym Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

MACCLESFIELD.—May 1.—For erection of a new pos office and telephone exchange at Macclesfield. The Contract Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

MENAI BRIDGE.—April 22.—For additions to and conversion of Iorwerth House, Menai Bridge, into a war memoria institute. Messrs. J. Owen, Sons and Lloyd Owen, surveyors Holyhead and Menai Bridge.

MEXBOROUGH.—For erection of new football stand, fo the Mexborough Athletic Club. Mr. D. W. Harrop, architect 17 Genoa Street, Mexborough. Deposit £1 1s.

NORTH BURLINGHAM.—April 24.—For the erection o two new cottages and outbuildings at Green Farm, Nort Burlingham, Norfolk. The County Land Agent, Shirehouse Norwich. £1 1s. deposit.

OXFORD.—April 28.—For erection of a pavilion and kitche block at the Headington Manor extension of the Radcliff Infirmary and County Hospital, Oxford. The Administrato Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Deposit £2 2s.

RAWTENSTALL.—April 29.—For the erection of 40 house at Oakley, Rawtenstall, three bedroom non-parlour type ; 2 houses at New Inn, Crawshawbooth, three bedroom non-parlou type ; six houses at New Inn, Crawshawbooth, three bedroon parlour type. Mr. A. Brocklehurst, M.S.A., architect, St James' Chambers, Waterfood. Deposit £2 2s.

REDDITCH.—April 22.—For erection of 36 non-parlou houses, in blocks of four, in Farm Road, Redditch. Lieut.-Col A. J. Dickinson, T.D., surveyor to the Council. Deposit £1 1s

SHEFFIELD.—April 21.—For the erection of registrar' lodge and office, public conveniences and boundary walls a Abbey Lane Cemetery. Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A. city architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SHIPLEY.—April 30.—For the erection of 70 houses on th Albert Road estate. Mr. H. Dawson, architect, Council Offices Somerset House, Shipley. Deposit £2 2s.

SILKSWORTH, DURHAM.—April 27.—For erection of a nev department to accommodate 304 scholars, together with th work in connection with alterations and improvements to th existing premises of the Silksworth Council School. Mr. F Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

SKIPTON.—April 25.—For the various works required i connection with erection of 40 houses in blocks of two (15 pair of scullery type and five pairs of parlour type) on the Council' Carleton Road housing site. The engineer and surveyor, Mr. A E. W. Aldridge, Town Hall, Skipton. Deposit £1 1s.

SUTTON BRIDGE.—May 5.—For erection of eight pair of houses on the Princes Street site, Sutton Bridge. Messrs A. W. and H. J. Wilson, architects, Cumbergate, Peterborough

TRURO.—April 21.—For the erection of a cottage at Carnor Downs, near Truro. Mr. A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect Truro.

WAKEFIELD.—April 20.—External painting at the County Hall, for the West Riding C.C. Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

WETHERBY.—April 28.—For erection of 12 houses a Wetherby, two houses at Kirkby Overblow, four houses a Weeton, and two houses at East Keswick. Mr. A. Suttel architect, Council Offices, Wetherby.

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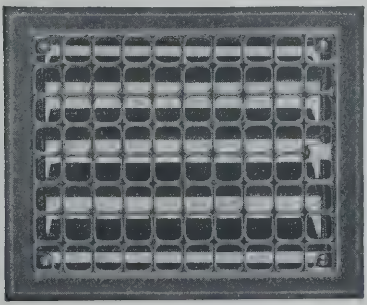

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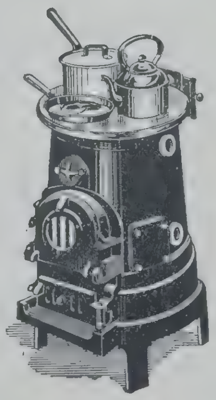

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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3¼*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal sheives cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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JOINER—*Continued*.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	58/0	65/0	68/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run 2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

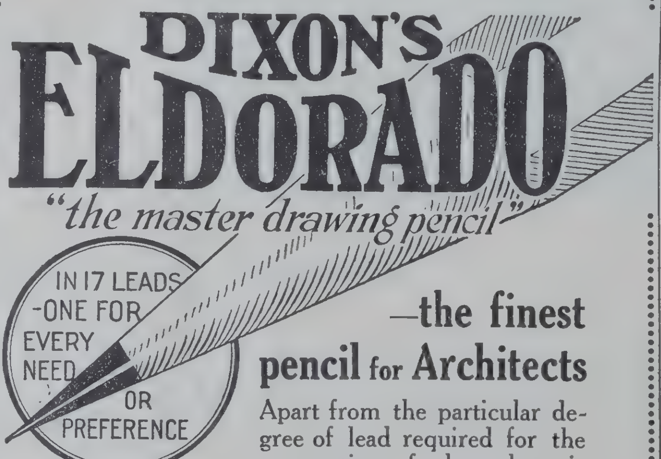
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1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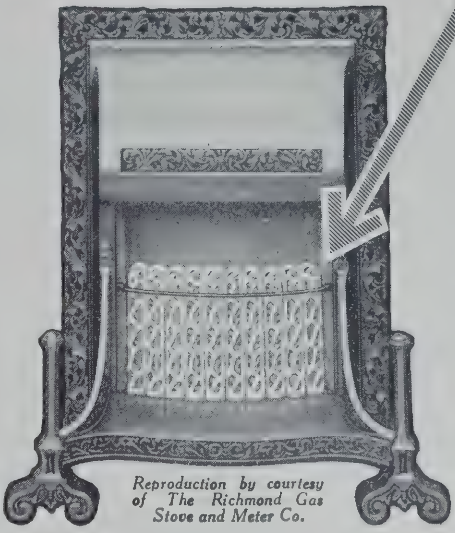

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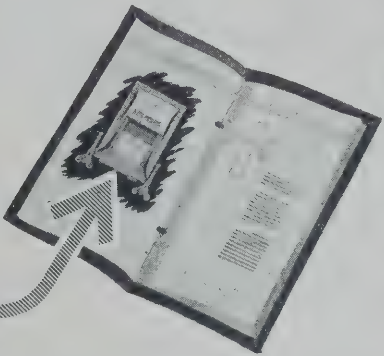

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	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER

On Walls and Ceilings		Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
				Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair	..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite ..	..	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland	..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's	..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	..	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	..	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	..	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run		Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..	..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland	..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous ..	..	0/3		

Partitions		Per Yard Super.		
		2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering	..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

		Per Foot Super.		
		Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft
Ordinary plate glass glazed	.. ..	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			$\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.		
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on— Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

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On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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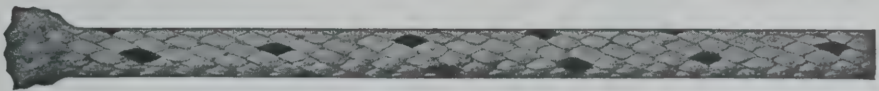

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1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28 1917–Oct. 20	1/1½ 1/3½	11*d.* 1/0¾	10*d.* 11¾*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11 1918–July 27	1/3½+12½% 1/5 +12½%	1/0¾+12½% 1/2½+12½%	11¾+12½% 1/1½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1919–Feb. 15 1919–May 3 1919 Nov. 15	1/9 1/9 1/11½	1/6 1/8 1/10½	1/5 1/5 1/8	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1920–May 1 1920–May 20	2/0½ 2/4	1/11½ 2/3	1/9 2/1		
1921–May 16 1921–July 1 1921–Aug. 1 1921–Sept. 1	2/2 2/2 2/1 2/0½	2/1 2/1 2/0 1/11½	1/11 1/10 1/9 1/7½	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1922–Feb. 1 1922–April 1 1922–June 1	2/0 1/10 1/8	1/11 1/9 1/7	1/7 1/5 1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1 1924–Aug. 25 1924–Oct. 25	1/8 1/8½ 1/9½	1/7 1/7½ 1/8½	1/3 1/3½ 1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1½″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	45/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	46/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	49/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	58/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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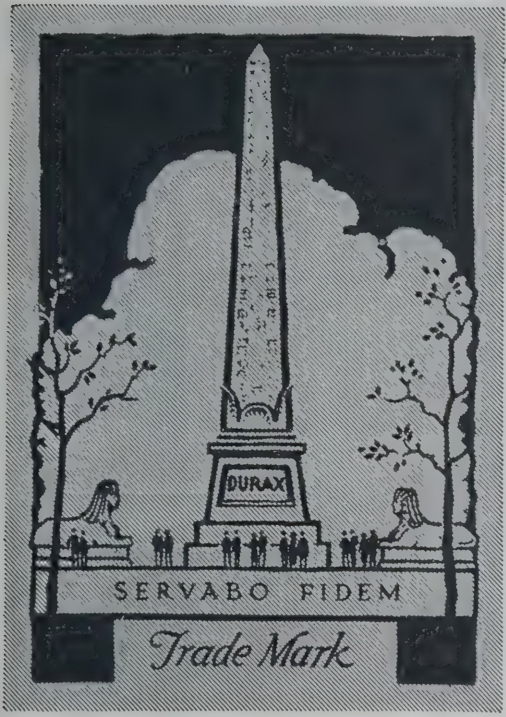

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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ALDINGTON, EVESHAM.—May 11.—For erection of eight semi-detached houses at Aldington. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, surveyor to the Council. £2 2s. deposit.

ALLINGTON AND MARKET LAVINGTON, WILTS.—April 30.—For erection of the following cottages : at Allington, two pairs ; Market Lavington, one pair. Mr. T. V. Trumper, building surveyor, 2 Pretoria Villas, Bath Road, Devizes.

BREWOOD AND COVEN.—April 30.—For erection of eight houses at Brewood and 12 houses at Coven. Mr. H. M. Whitehead, Engineer's Office, Penkridge, Stafford.

BRIDLINGTON.—May 2.—For erection of four houses on the Postill housing estate, Bridlington, in one block of two houses and two single houses. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Quay Road, Bridlington. Deposit, £2 2s.

BURY, LANCS.—For 12 houses. Mr. J. D. Mould, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Walmersley Road, Bury.

CHELMSFORD.—For building 30 new semi-detached houses on the Danbury Avenue estate, with concrete blocks, bricks, tiles and slabs. For particulars apply to Mr. B. Hillen, Danbury, Chelmsford.

CHERTSEY.—May 6.—For erection of 46 cottages (23 pairs), formation of drainage, fences, &c., on their housing estate at Pyrcroft Road, Chertsey. Mr. E. J. Castle, clerk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Deposit, £1 1s.

CHESTERTON.—April 29.—For erection of the following houses :—Girton, three pairs ; Milton, two pairs. Mr. J. E. Few, clerk, Bank Buildings, 1, Sydney Street, Cambridge.

CHICHESTER.—April 27.—For erection of new science block at the Midhurst Grammar School. Forward names and addresses at once to the county architect, Mr. H. P. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., Westgate, Chichester. Deposit, £1 1s. Payable to the West Sussex County Council.

COBHAM.—For erection of a semi-bungalow at Cobham, near Leatherhead, Surrey. Cubic content, 18,500 ft. Messrs. F. Nesbitt Kemp & Son, 34 Bonser Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

DEINIOLEN.—April 28.—For erection of a new Council school at Deiniolen. £2 2s. deposit. Mr. R. Lloyd Jones, county architect, 14 Market Street, Carnarvon.

DEWSBURY.—April 27.—For carrying out the whole of the masons', joiners', slaters', plumbers', plasterers' and painters' work in connection with structural alterations to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Council School. Deposit, £1 1s. Mr. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., borough surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury.

ELLAND.—April 25.—For the various trades in erection of detached house and grounds at Elland. Send names to Mr. H. E. Hinchliffe, 3 Fountain Street, Halifax.

EXETER.—May 5.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, &c., invite tenders before 11 a.m. on May 5 for extension of Exeter telephone exchange. Drawings, specification and a copy of the condition and form of contract may be seen on application at the Head Post Office, Exeter. Bills of quantities and forms for tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, &c.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

EYEMOUTH.—May 4.—For excavator and various trades in connection with the erection of three blocks of four three-apartment houses, including bathroom, scullery, &c. Mr. T. Small, burgh surveyor, Eyemouth. Deposit, £1 1s.

FALMOUTH.—April 30.—For building an addition to the Falmouth Nursing Home, Lansdowne House, Falmouth. The Hydro, Falmouth.

FOLKESTONE.—May 4.—For erection of 19 houses and 32 pairs of flats on the Canterbury Road housing site, Folkestone. Mr. A. E. Nichols, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, 11 Church Street, Folkestone. Deposit, £3 3s.

GLASGOW.—April 30.—For the following works required in connection with proposed erection of 108 houses at Bellahouston, Various trades. Specifications and forms of tender may be had at the office of Mr. J. Lindsay, town clerk, City Chambers, Glasgow.

GOLCAR.—April 29.—For the various trades required in the erection of one dwelling-house in Scar Lane, Golcar. Mr. A. Shaw, architect, Golcar.

GOOLE.—May 6.—For erection of 10 "B" type houses on the Pasture Road site and 20 "A" type houses on the Moorland Road site. Mr. J. H. Castle, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Goole. Deposit £2 2s.

HALSTEAD.—May 4.—For erection of four pairs of semi-detached cottages adjoining Mallows Field Road, Halstead. Mr. W. A. Nicholson, surveyor, Halstead, Essex. Deposit £1.

HAMMERSMITH.—May 1.—For the construction of an above-ground, brick-built, electricity sub-station, about 25 feet by 30 feet, at the "North Pole" depot, Scrubbs Lane, W.12. Mr. F. Hill, engineer and manager, Electricity Department, 85 Fulham Palace Road, W.6.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—April 27.—For the various trades required in erection of residence, Pecket Well. Messrs. Sutcliffe & Sutcliffe, architects, Hebden Bridge.

HEYWOOD.—April 27.—For erection of 20 houses (in pairs) in Orchard Street and 10 houses (in one block) in Barley Hall Street, Heywood. Mr. J. B. Nuttall, borough surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

HOVE.—May 11.—For erection of a fire station and electricity department offices as a combined building upon a site fronting on Hove Street. Messrs. Clayton & Black, architects, 10 Prince Albert Street, Brighton. Deposit £2 2s.

LAMPETER.—April 28.—For the erection of a new wing and offices at the Bryn Road Central School, Lampeter. Mr. Rhys Jones, A.I.S.E., county architect (Southern Division), Llandyssul.

LEEDS.—April 26.—For erection of six type-B houses in Raynville Crescent, off Raynville Road, on the Wyther House Estate, Leeds. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, city engineer, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

LEICESTER.—May 5.—For construction of the new central fire station and firemen's houses on the Lancaster Road. Messrs. A. E. and T. Sawday, A.R.I.B.A., architects, 56 London Road, Leicester. Deposit £2.

RETFORD.—May 1.—For erection and completion of 20 houses (in 10 pairs), on the Hallcroft building estate, Retford. Mr. W. Southall, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Chapelgate, Retford. Deposit £2 2s.

RIPPONDEN.—May 5.—For erection of four parlour houses at Ripponden Wood, Ripponden. Send names to Mr. J. Normanton, P.A.S.I., architect, Belle Vue, Barkisland.

ROCHDALE.—April 30.—For the following work at Marland Hospital, for the Health Committee :—(1) Erection of laundry building in timber construction ; (2) excavation and drainage work ; and (3) supply and erection of laundry machinery. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale.

SILSDEN.—For extension of Silsden Dyeworks. Mr. J. W. C. Atkinson, architect, 1 Ivegate, Bradford.

STAFFORD.—May 1.—For erection of nine houses of the non-parlour type on the Littleworth housing estate. Mr. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Borough Hall, Stafford. Deposit £1 1s.

STANLEY.—For 38 houses proposed to be erected on Lime Pit Lane, Stanley, near Wakefield. Mr. J. D. MacLeod, architect, 4 Frenchgate, Doncaster.

WEDNESBURY.—May 6.—For the erection and completion of 32 houses (type "C"—non-parlour) on the Holyhead Road recreation ground site, Wednesbury. Mr. A. Booth, M.I.M.C.E., etc., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Wednesbury. Deposit £2 2s.

WESTHOUGHTON.—May 6.—For erection on Wingates site, Chorley Road, Westhoughton, of 16 type A (non-parlour) houses. The Surveyor, Town Hall, Westhoughton. Deposit £2 2s.

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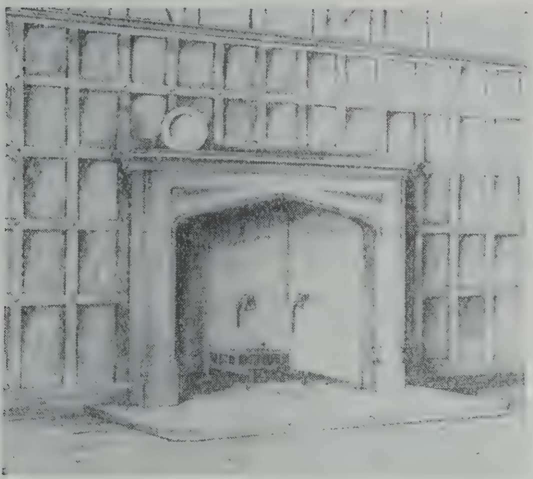

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced— In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube— 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced— Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super.— Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.— Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and P an ing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.— 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube— Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/6
Roofing felt lapped and laid		12/0 to 20/0	

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube— Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	126/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area— 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¼*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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Used also for Damp Walls, Flooded Cellars, Leaking Tanks, Reservoirs, Baths, Garage Pits, Washing Floors, Concrete Buildings, etc.
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	**Flush Bolts**	**Sash Fasteners**	**Rim**	**Mortice**	**Cupboard**	**Stays**	**Fasteners**	**Grip Handles**	**Spring Catches**
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
	Per cwt.		
Milled lead and laying	57/0	64/0	67/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	**Soldered Angle**	**Welted Joint**	**Bossed Ends to Rolls**	**Cesspools**	**Soldered Dots**
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run 2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/6
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	**Medium**	**Heavy**
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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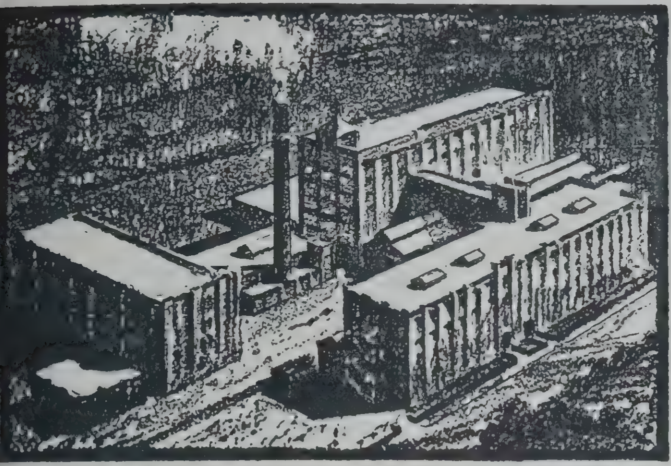

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			3/16in.	¼in.		
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on— Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

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Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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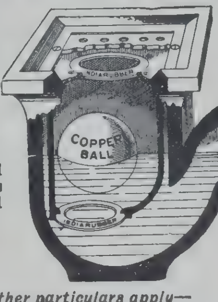

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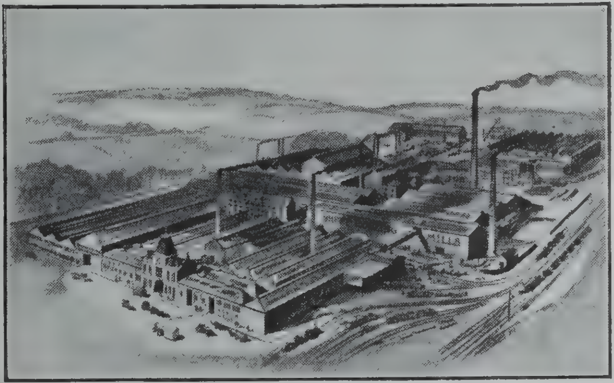

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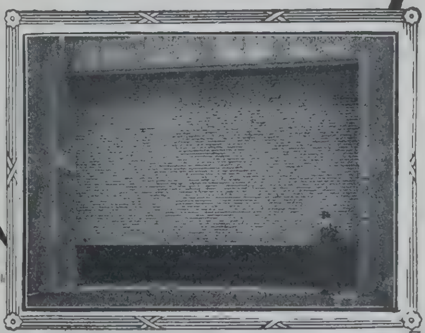

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CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 8	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2″ ..	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos ..	Sheeting ..	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint ..	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast ..	Thames ..	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto ..	Pit ..	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves ..	Brass ..	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick ..	Broken ..	11 6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Hardcore ..	5/0	
	Bricks ..	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto ..	Firebricks ..	203/0	
	Ditto ..	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto ..	Flettons ..	53/8	
	Ditto ..	Reds ..	110/0	
	Ditto ..	Rubbers ..	244/0	
	Ditto ..	Stocks ..	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto ..	White ..	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	White glazed Stretchers ..	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto, headers ..	450/0	
	Ditto ..	2nd quality ..	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze ..	Coke ..	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Pan ..	5/6	
C	Cartage ..	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto ..	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto ..	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement ..	Keenes ..	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Portland ..	58/0	
	Ditto ..	White, ditto ..	312/0	
	Copper ..	Nails ..	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto ..	Sheeting ..	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks ..	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto ..	Stop, brass, stamped ..	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list ..	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes ..	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers ..	For paint ..	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel ..	White, best ..	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt ..	Roofing ..	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay ..	Stourbridge ..	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring ..	Deal, P.E. ..	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto ..	Ditto, G. & T. ..	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas ..	Tubes, Standard list ..	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto ..	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/7	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/2	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/6	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto ..	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 21 oz.	6*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Rough cast ⅛″ ..	6½*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Wired, cast ..	9¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Figured, rolled ..	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Flemish or Arctic ..	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf ..	English ..	2/9	Per book
	Gold size ..	Best ..	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite ..	Chippings ..	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire ..	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto ..	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Steam roller .. Water cart and men ..	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Sacks ..	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water ..	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists ..	Steel, rolled ..	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″ ..	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″ ..	2/8	
K	Knotting ..	..	19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing ..	Metal ..	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto ..	Wood, sawn ..	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead ..	Sheet ..	44/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Pipe ..	45/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Soil ..	48/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	White ..	55/3	Ditto
	Lime ..	Grey stone ..	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto ..	Blue lias ..	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany ..	Honduras ..	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto ..	Cuba ..	26/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching ..	Deal, T. G. & B. ..	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails ..	Brads, floor ..	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto ..	Cut clasp ..	23/0	
	Ditto ..	Lath ..	31/0	
	Ditto ..	Wire, oval ..	26/0	
O	Oak ..	American ..	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto ..	English ..	13/0	
	Ditto ..	European ..	21/0	
	Ditto ..	Japanese ..	20/0	
	Oil ..	Linseed, boiled ..	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, raw ..	4/9	ditto
P	Paint ..	Mixed ..	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions ..	Breeze ..	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster ..	Paris, coarse ..	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Sirapite ..	70/0	
	Ditto ..	Slabs, ceiling ..	2/3	Per yard
	Putty ..	Glazing ..	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto ..	Pipes, round ..	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand ..	Ordinary ..	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Washed ..	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash ..	Lines, flax ..	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto ..	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, lead ..	40/0	Ditto
	Size ..	Best ..	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates ..	20″ × 10″, Welsh ..	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto ..	14″ × 9″, ditto ..	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes ..	L.C.C., iron, 4″ ..	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder ..	Plumbers' ..	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam ..	Tubes, Standard list ..	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel ..	Angles ..	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Bolts ..	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Joist ..	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Stanchions ..	17/6	Ditto
	Stone ..	Bath ..	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Portland ..	5/3	
	Ditto ..	York ..	6/3	
T	Tar ..	Stockholm ..	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak ..	Eng. ..	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Moulmein ..	14/0	
	Terebine ..	..	9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles ..	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles ..	Plain, roofing ..	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto ..	6″ × 6″, white glazed ..	12/6	Per yard
	Timber ..	Deal, joinery ..	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Ditto, Carpenters' ..	3/0	
	Ditto ..	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps ..	Cast, lead, S. ..	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto ..	Ditto, P. ..	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..		5/9	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions ..	Plumbers' ..	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves ..	Ball ..	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish ..	Hard, oak ..	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto ..	Copal ..	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Flat ..	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting ..	Gilders' ..	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire ..	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto ..	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting ..	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, perforated ..	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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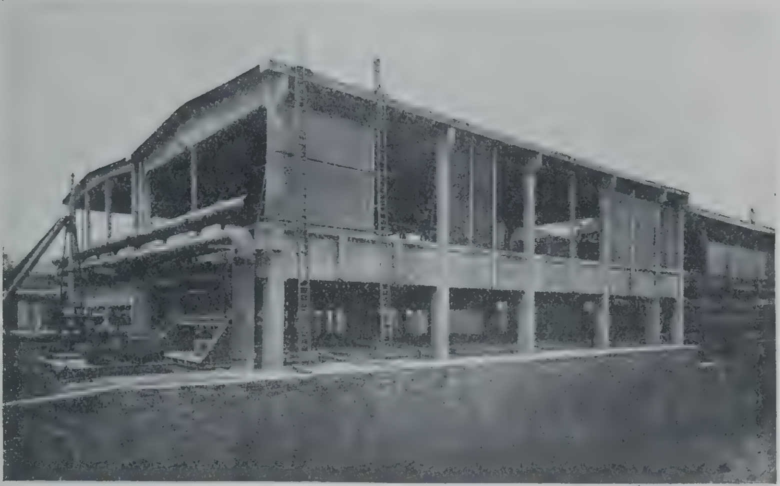

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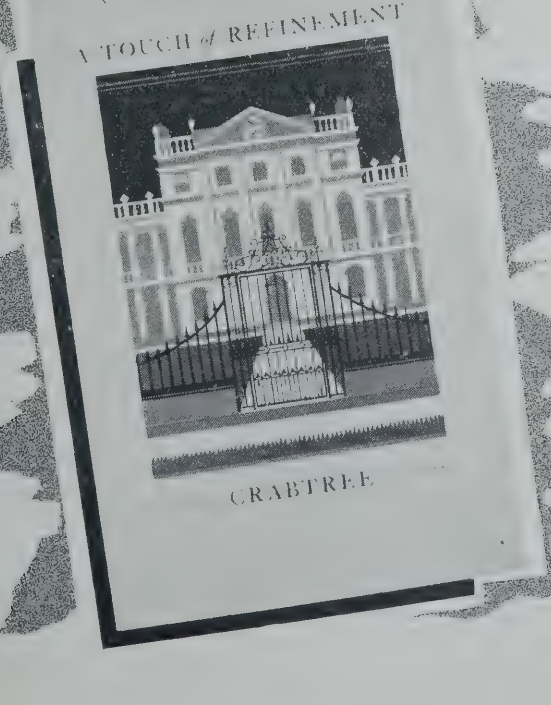
The Literature of —
Craftsmen in Switches



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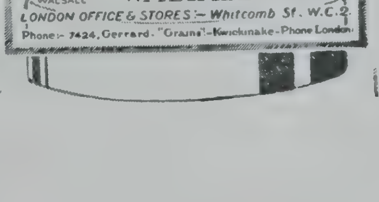
* * *

To properly appreciate the wide range of finishes in which Switches can be supplied, Architects are invited to refer to the Folder reproduced herewith, showing various examples in colour that are designed to harmonise with various schemes.

* * *

These, and other Folders, are sent out periodically to all on our Mailing List, and any Architect not receiving them is invited to communicate with us.

"Craftsmen in Switches"



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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ABBOT'S LEIGH, SOMERSET.—For the erection of elementary schools, to be erected at Abbot's Leigh, Somerset. The County Architect, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.

AUCHLUNIES, SCOTLAND.—May 5–9.—For various trades for alterations to Cottar House at Cowford, Auchlunies, Maryculter. Messrs. C. & P. H. Chalmers, advocates, 18 Golden Square, Aberdeen, prior to May 5.

BEVERLEY, YORKS—May 13.—For engineering works, steam boiler, heating, hot water supply, oil engines and dynamo, electric wiring, etc., at the Beverley Workhouse. Arthur H. Barker, M.I.C.E., B.Sc., Whit.Sch., consulting engineer, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

BIGGLESWADE.—For erection of farm buildings at Bleak Hall, Biggleswade. The County Agricultural Officer, Shire Hall, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

BLACKWELL, &c.—May 13.—For the erection of houses on sites in the parishes as follows: Blackwell, 40; Pinxton, 40; Shirebrook, 90; South Normanton, 40. Mr. A. H. Elliott, A.M.I.C.E., architect, 8 Union Street, Mansfield. £2 per set deposit.

BOURNEMOUTH.—May 14.—For the conversion of Lowther Road Hospital as an extension to Bournemouth School. Mr. F. P. Dolamore, borough engineer and surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

BRIDLINGTON.—May 4.—For the erection of a private residence with motor garage on the Priory estate, Bridlington. Mr. O. L. Waite, F.G.S., architect, 4 Canton Villas, Bridlington. Deposit £1 1s.

CARDIFF.—May 2.—For new female officers' block at 42 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff. Messrs. Willmott & Smith, architects, 4 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2 2s.

CHERTSEY.—May 6.—For erection of 46 cottages (23 pairs), formation of drainage, fences, &c., on their housing estate at Pycroft Road, Chertsey. Mr. E. J. Castle, clerk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Deposit £1 1s.

CHICHESTER.—May 14.—For erection of 16 non-parlour houses (in pairs) on a site off Basin Road, near to railway station. Messrs. Whitehead & Whitehead, architects, 18 East Street, Chichester. Deposit £1 1s.

DARTON, YORKS.—May 12–19.—For proposed extensions to Darton, Barugh Council School. Trades: Builder and various trades. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

DONCASTER.—May 4.—For alterations to Hamilton Lodge for the purpose of a maternity home. Mr. F. O. Kirby, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer, 2 Priory Place, Doncaster.

DUMBARTON.—May 12.—For various trades in connection with 104 houses, Silvertonhill. The Burgh Engineer, Dumbarton.

EDINBURGH.—May 13.—For the various trades: in connection with new ward building No. 28 at the Bangour Mental Hospital. Mr. J. D. Gibson, F.F.S., surveyor, 60 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

ESHER.—May 11.—For the erection of 31 houses within their district. Mr. H. C. Fread, A.R.I.B.A. architect, Council Offices, Esher.

FARSLEY.—May 5.—For the erection of 30 houses on the Stoney Royd estate, Farsley. Mr. E. Bray, architect, 113 Town Street, Stanningley, Leeds.

FLOCKTON.—For the whole works or separate trades for the erection of nine scullery-type houses at Flockton. Send names to Mr. W. Dickinson, clerk, 70 Westgate, Wakefield.

FREISTON SHORE, LINCS.—May 5.—For erection of farm buildings at Freiston Shore. Mr. E. J. A. Christie, F.L.A.S., county land agent, County Council Offices, Boston.

HAMPTON COURT.—May 8.—For erection of a tea-house at Hampton Court. The Superintendent of Works, Hampton Court Palace, the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.)

HARROGATE.—May 7.—For the erection of 102 houses and the construction of roads, sewers, &c., on Ripon Road Farm, Harrogate. Mr. C. E. Rivers, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

LONDON, S.E.—May 9.—For the erection of four villas at Crystal Palace. Mr. A. H. Middleton, architect, 34 Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.3.

MELMERBY, RIPON.—For the works required in building a Wesleyan Chapel (in brick or stone) at Melmerby, near Ripon. Send names to Mr. T. Stokes, architect, Thirsk.

MENHENIOT, CORNWALL.—May 8.—For the erection of a new house at Tregondale, Menheniot. Mr. E. C. Higman, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Barras Street, Liskeard.

MORTLAKE.—May 11.—Additions, &c.—For additions and alterations to the destructor works, Kew Meadows, Mortlake, for the Barnes Urban District Council. Plans, sections, specification and general conditions may be seen and form of tender obtained from Mr. G. B. Tomes, A.M.I.C.E., surveyor, Council House, High Street, Mortlake, S.W.14, where sealed tenders, endorsed "Destructor Works Alterations," are to be delivered by noon on May 11.

NEATH.—May 14.—For the erection and completion of Practical Instruction Centre at Gnoll Schools. Mr. H. A. Clarke, borough engineer, Gywn Hall, Neath.

NEWPORT, I.W.—May 6.—Houses.—For the following works, for the Town Council: (1) At Albany Road, Newport, I.W., (*a*) erection of two or more pairs of 10 pairs of semi-detached houses, "E" design; (*b*) erection of two pairs of semi-detached houses, "F" design; (*c*) laying 6 inch and 4 inch g.s. pipe drain for the above; (*d*) laying 1 inch and ¾ inch water services for the above. (2) Laying 9 inch, 6 inch, and 4 inch g.s. pipe drain for 18 houses, Trafalgar estate. Plans, specifications, and conditions may be obtained on application to the borough surveyor, Mr. E. A. Slater, A.M.I.C.E., &c. Sealed tenders, in an envelope marked outside "Tender for Houses, Water Services, or Drains," respectively, must be delivered at the office of Mr. T. R. Pratt, town clerk, Municipal Offices, 38 Quay Street, Newport, I.W., by May 6. Other things being equal, preference will be given to contractors who are on the King's Roll.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.—For the erection of a pair of villas in Hallowell Road, Northwood. Mr. W. S. Carr, architect and surveyor, Roy Road, Northwood.

OSSETT.—May 11.—For the erection of 20 houses on the Leeds Road site (Contract No. 9), Mr. H. Holmes, M.I.C.E.I., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Ossett.

READING.—May 16.—For erection of 59 houses on the Oxford Road housing site. The Housing Architect, Municipal Buildings, St. Laurence's Churchyard.

RUSHALL, NEAR WALSALL.—May 16.—For the erection and completion of two new departments to accommodate 264 boys and 266 girls, respectively, on the site of the Infants' School, Pelsall Road, Rushall, near Walsall. Mr. G. Balfour, director of education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

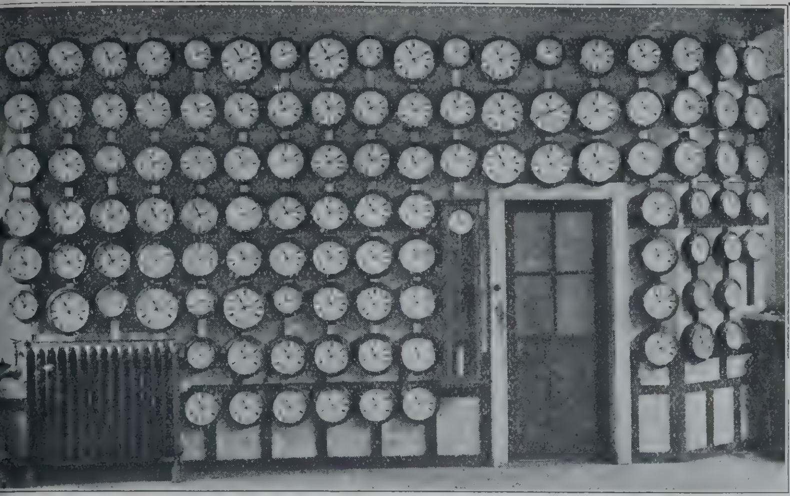
STANLEY.—For 38 houses, proposed to be erected on Lime Pit Lane, Stanley, near Wakefield. Mr. J. D. MacLeod, architect, 4 Frenchgate, Doncaster.

SUNDERLAND.—May 9.—For erection of new premises and alterations to existing, for the Missions to Seamen, Sunderland. Messrs. J. Potts & Son, architects, 57 John Street, Sunderland. Deposit £3 3s.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—May 11.—For the erection of 30 houses in the Whitehouse Common Road. Mr. W. A. H. Clarry, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, The Council House, Sutton Coldfield. Deposit £1.

TADWORTH.—May 12.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, &c., invite tenders for erection of a telephone exchange at Burgh Heath, Tadworth, Surrey. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—May 9–30.—For the erection of 16 parlour-type houses and 80 non-parlour-type houses on their housing estate at Wath-upon-Dearne. Separate tenders are also invited for the construction of house drainage, footpaths, boundary walls and fencing to the above houses. Messrs. Tennant & Smith, architects, Ropergate Chambers, Pontefract. Applications for the quantities should be made to Messrs. Nicholson & Co., clerks, 28 High Street, Wath-upon-Dearne, near Rotherham, by May 9. Deposit £2.



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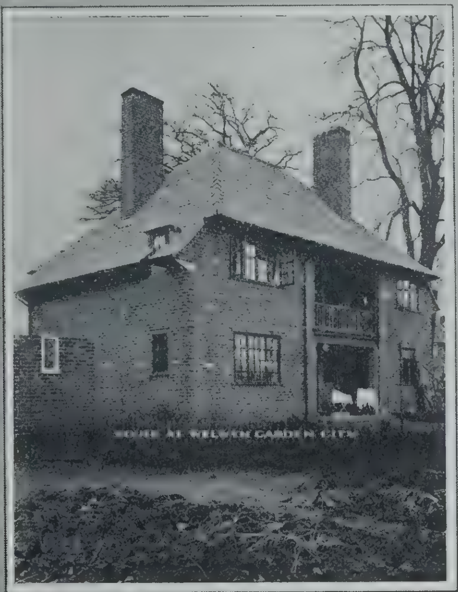
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super.: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.: Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.: 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area: 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5¾*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
Architect:
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

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REGISTERED OFFICES: 2 St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	57/0	64/0	67/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	76/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

BUILDERS
EXHIBITION
BINGLEY HALL BIRMINGHAM SEPT. 7TH-19TH 1925

Schedule consists of :

Building Materials.
Builders' Ironmongery and Hardware.
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(Sept. 7th to 19th, 1925)

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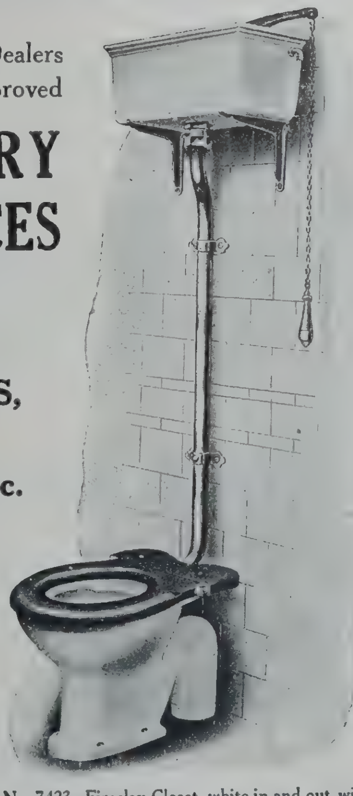

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0,9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Ename
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	208/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	58/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	45/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	45/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	48/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/9	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/8	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/9	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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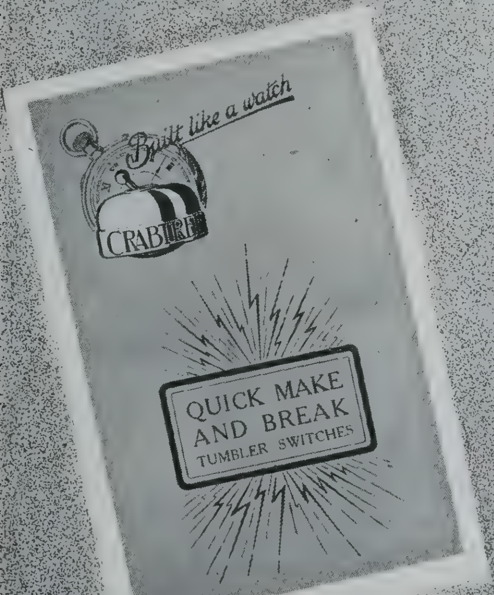

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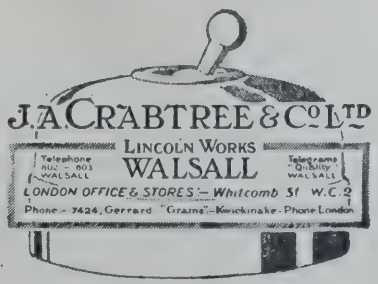

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—
All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ALDINGTON, EVESHAM.—May 11.—For erection of eight semi-detached houses at Aldington. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, surveyor to the Council. Deposit £2 2s.

BEVERLEY, YORKS—May 13.—For engineering works, steam boiler, heating, hot water supply, oil engines and dynamo, electric wiring, etc., at the Beverley Workhouse. Arthur H. Barker, M.I.C.E., B.Sc., Whit.Sch., consulting engineer, 100 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

BEXLEY, KENT.—May 23.—For erection in pairs of up to 100 houses, non-parlour type. Mr. W. P. Howse, surveyor, Council Offices, Bexley Heath. Deposit £3 3s.

BLACKWELL, &c.—May 13.—For the erection of houses on sites in the parishes as follows: Blackwell, 40; Pinxton, 40; Shirebrook, 90; South Normanton, 40. Mr. A. H. Elliott, A.M.I.C.E., architect, 8 Union Street, Mansfield. £2 per set deposit.

BOLSOVER.—May 26.—For erection of 62 dwelling-houses (non-parlour and parlour types) in Moorfield Lane, Bolsover, and for the construction of streets and sewers in connection therewith. Mr. S. Hoten, surveyor, Council Offices, Bolsover. Deposit £2 2s.

BOURNEMOUTH.—May 14.—For the conversion of Lowther Road Hospital as an extension to Bournemouth School. Mr. F. P. Dolamore, borough engineer and surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

BRIGHTON.—May 27.—For the erection of 15 houses in Hereford Street, Brighton. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Brighton. Deposit £1.

BRITON FERRY, NEATH.—May 22.—For the erection of 50 houses (parlour type), also for stoneware pipe sewers in connection with the housing, etc., on the Brynhyfryd Road (north) site, Briton Ferry. The Borough Engineer. Deposit £3 3s.

CHESTER.—May 20.—For the necessary builders' work required in the alterations and additions to the existing slaughter-house in Queen Street. Mr. C. Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., city engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Chester.

GOOLE.—May 23.—For works required at Goole Boothferry Road Council School, Rawcliffe Council School and Drax Council School. Mr. E. L. Harrap, West Riding Education Offices, Goole.

CHICHESTER.—May 14.—For erection of 16 non-parlour houses (in pairs) on a site off Basin Road, near to railway station. Messrs. Whitehead & Whitehead, architects, 18 East Street, Chichester. Deposit £1 1s.

DARTON, YORKS.—May 12–19.—For proposed extensions to Darton, Barugh Council School. Trades: Builder and various trades. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

DUMBARTON.—May 12.—For various trades in connection with 104 houses, Silvertonhill. The Burgh Engineer, Dumbarton.

EDINBURGH.—May 13.—For the various trades: in connection with new ward building No. 28 at the Bangour Mental Hospital. Mr. J. D. Gibson, F.F.S., surveyor, 60 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

ESHER.—May 11.—For the erection of 31 houses within their district. Mr. H. C. Fread, A.R.I.B.A. architect, Council Offices, Esher.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—May 18—For alterations and additions to the Royal Pump Room. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Leamington Spa. Deposit £2 2s.

LEGACURRY, IRELAND.—May 22.—For the erection of a new public elementary school at Legacurry, County Down. Mr. T. J. K. Rankin, manager, Legacurry, Lisburn.

LONDON (MORTLAKE).—May 20.—For the work and materials required in the erection of a chapel at the Council's new cemetery, Mortlake. Mr. R. H. Clucas, M.I.C.E., etc., borough engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

MORTLAKE.—May 11.—Additions, &c.—For additions and alterations to the destructor works, Kew Meadows, Mortlake, for the Barnes Urban District Council. Plans, sections, specification and general conditions may be seen and form of tender obtained from Mr. G. B. Tomes, A.M.I.C.E., surveyor, Council House, High Street, Mortlake, S.W.14, where sealed tenders, endorsed "Destructor Works Alterations," are to be delivered by noon on May 11.

NEATH.—May 14.—For the erection and completion of Practical Instruction Centre at Gnoll Schools. Mr. H. A. Clarke, borough engineer, Gywn Hall, Neath.

OSSETT,—May 11.—For the erection of 20 houses on the Leeds Road site (Contract No. 9), Mr. H. Holmes, M.I.C.E.I., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Ossett.

OXFORD.—May 16.—For erection of 246 houses in five separate contracts each of about 50 houses. Mr. J. E. Wilkes, A.M.I.C.E., city engineer, Town Hall, Oxford. Deposit £5.

READING.—May 16.—For erection of 59 houses on the Oxford Road housing site. The Housing Architect, Municipal Buildings, St. Laurence's Churchyard.

RUGBY.—May 16.—For the erection of 100 houses on the Eastlands estate, or such lesser number as the contractor may wish to tender for. Surveyor's Office, Benn Buildings, High Street, Rugby.

RUSHALL, NEAR WALSALL.—May 16.—For the erection and completion of two new departments to accommodate 264 boys and 266 girls, respectively, on the site of the Infants' School, Pelsall Road, Rushall, near Walsall. Mr. G. Balfour, director of education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

SHEVINGTON, NEAR WIGAN.—May 14.—For the erection of a new Council school for 200 scholars and alterations and addition to the existing premises at the Broad o' th' Lane Council School, Shevington, near Wigan. Mr. H. Littler, county architect, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

ST. HELENS, LANCS.—May 16.—For the erection of 144 houses of brick as follows: Site No. 1, Pocket Nook, 52 parlour type (14 pairs, two blocks of six, one block of eight and one block of four); site No. 5, Gower Street, eight non-parlour type (two blocks of four); site No. 7, Scholes Lane, 46 parlour type (in pairs); site No. 8, Lacey Street, 38 non-parlour type (one pair three blocks of six, one block of eight, and one block of 10). Tenders will be considered for the erection of a pair of houses, or a block of houses, or the total number of houses on a site, or the whole number of houses required. Mr. A. W. Bradley, M.I.C.E., borough and water engineer, Town Hall, St. Helens. Deposit £2.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—May 11.—For the erection of 30 houses in the Whitehouse Common Road. Mr. W. A. H. Clarry, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, The Council House, Sutton Coldfield. Deposit £1.

TADWORTH.—May 12.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, &c., invite tenders for erection of a telephone exchange at Burgh Heath, Tadworth, Surrey. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

TYLDESLEY, LANCS.—May 18.—For alterations to the proposed Town Hall. Mr. F. E. Jones, surveyor, Council Offices, Deposit £2 2s.

WALCOTT, NEAR SLEAFORD.—May 16.—For erection and completion of two pairs of houses in the parish of Walcott. W. B. Marsden, architect, Council Offices, Northgate, Sleaford. Deposit £1.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—May 9–30.—For the erection of 16 parlour-type houses and 80 non-parlour-type houses on their housing estate at Wath-upon-Dearne. Separate tenders are also invited for the construction of house drainage, footpaths, boundary walls and fencing to the above houses. Messrs. Tennant & Smith, architects, Ropergate Chambers, Pontefract. Applications for the quantities should be made to Messrs. Nicholson & Co., clerks, 28 High Street, Wath-upon-Dearne, near Rotherham, by May 9. Deposit £2.

WELBOURN, NEAR SLEAFORD.—May 16.—For erection and completion of three pairs of houses in the parish of Welbourn. Mr. W. B. Marsden, architect, Council Offices, Northgate, Sleaford. Deposit £1.

WELBOURN, SLEAFORD.—May 16.—For erection and completion of two pairs of houses in the parish of Welbourn. Mr. W. B. Marsden, architect, Council Offices, Northgate, Sleaford. Deposit £1.

WOKING.—May 22.—For the erection of 80 cottages (non-parlour type), in pairs, and blocks of four and six; also for two blocks each containing four flats. Mr. G. J. Wooldridge surveyor, Council Offices, Woking. Deposit £2 2s.

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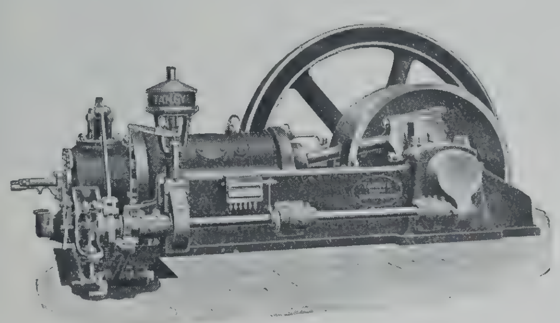

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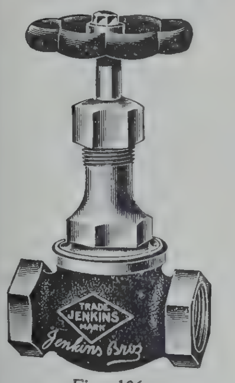

Fig. 106.
Gunmetal Globe Valve.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/8	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and Pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

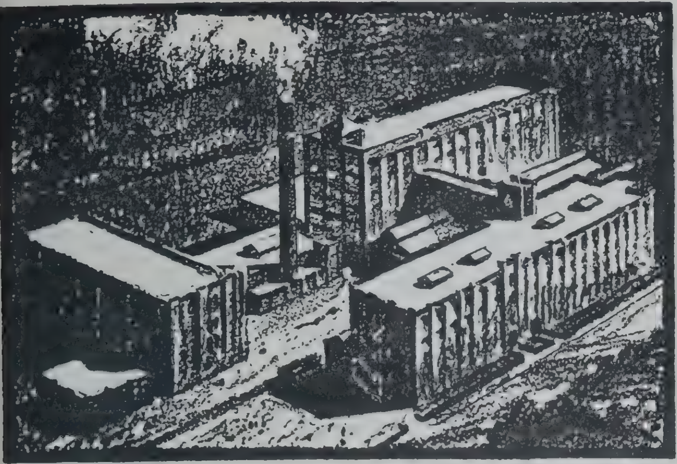
Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5½*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/[illegible]

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.



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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	57/0	64/0	67/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

	Per Foot Run	
	2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/0	3/0
Extra for bends .. .. each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions .. .. each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/6
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/6
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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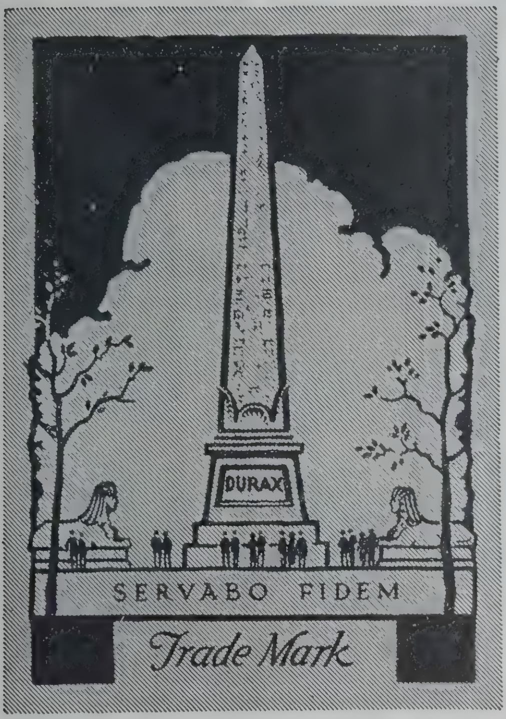

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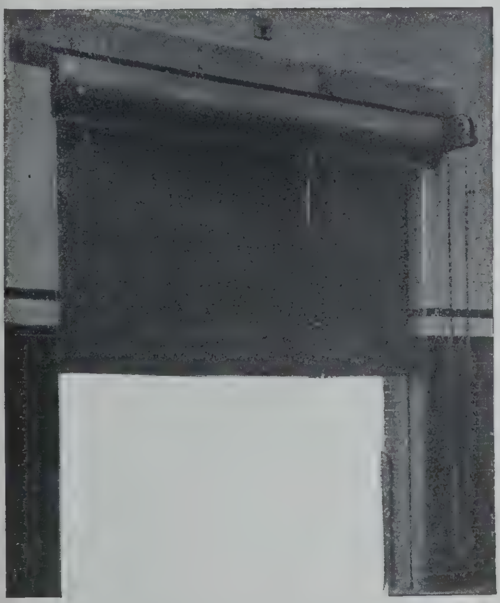

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run — Gas ½in.	¾in.	Steam Tubing ½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d*.	10½*d*.	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run — Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1¼	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following — If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on — Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d*.	2*d*.

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d*.	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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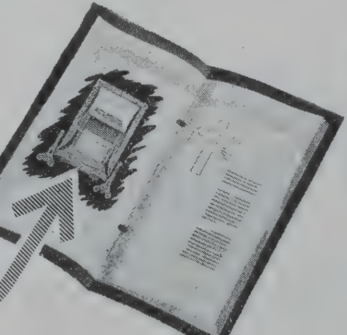

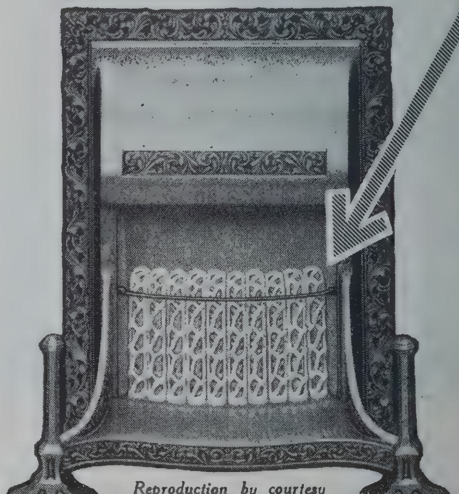

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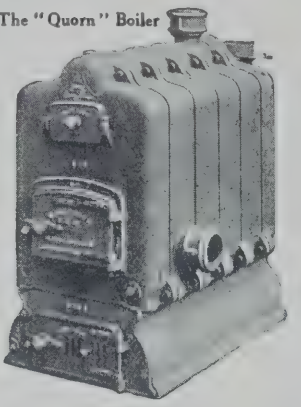

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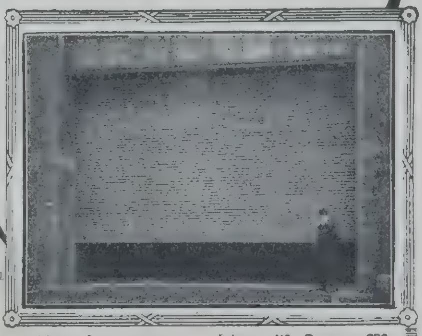

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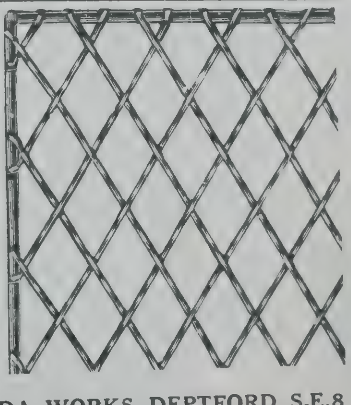

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11¾*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0¾+12½%	11¾+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922 April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST	UNIT
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2″ ..	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos ..	Sheeting ..	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast ..	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto ..	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick ..	Broken ..	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Hardcore ..	5/0	
	Bricks ..	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto ..	Firebricks ..	203/0	
	Ditto ..	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto ..	Flettons ..	53/3	
	Ditto ..	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto ..	Rubbers ..	244/0	
	Ditto ..	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto ..	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto, headers ..	450/0	
	Ditto ..	2nd quality ..	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze ..	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage ..	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto ..	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto ..	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement ..	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Portland ..	58/0	
	Ditto ..	White, ditto ..	312/0	
	Copper ..	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto ..	Sheeting ..	1/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks ..	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto ..	Stop, brass, stamped ..	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list ..	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers ..	For paint ..	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel ..	White, best ..	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt ..	Roofing ..	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay ..	Stourbridge ..	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring ..	Deal, P.E. ..	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto ..	Ditto, G. & T. ..	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas ..	Tubes, Standard list ..	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super at Merchant's depot
	Ditto ..	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/7	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/2	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/6	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto ..	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Rough cast ¼″ ..	6½*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Wired, cast ..	9¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Figured, rolled ..	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Flemish or Arctic ..	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto ..	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf ..	English ..	2/9	Per book
	Gold size ..	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite ..	Chippings ..	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire ..	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto ..	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Steam roller .. Water cart and men ..	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water ..	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists ..	Steel, rolled ..	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″ ..	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	3/0	
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″ ..	2/8	
K	Knotting ..	.. .. ..	19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing ..	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto ..	Wood, sawn ..	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead ..	Sheet	45/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Pipe	45/6	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Soil	48/6	Ditto
	Ditto ..	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime ..	Grey stone ..	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto ..	Blue lias ..	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany ..	Honduras ..	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto ..	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching ..	Deal, T. G. & B. ..	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails ..	Brads, floor ..	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto ..	Cut clasp ..	23/0	
	Ditto ..	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto ..	Wire, oval ..	26/0	
O	Oak ..	American ..	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto ..	English ..	13/0	
	Ditto ..	European ..	21/0	
	Ditto ..	Japanese ..	20/0	
	Oil ..	Linseed, boiled ..	5/0	Per gall.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, raw ..	4/9	ditto
P	Paint ..	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions ..	Breeze ..	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster ..	Paris, coarse ..	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto ..	Sirapite ..	70/0	
	Ditto ..	Slabs, ceiling ..	2/3	Per yard
	Putty ..	Glazing ..	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto ..	Pipes, round ..	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand ..	Ordinary ..	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Washed ..	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash ..	Lines, flax ..	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto ..	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, lead ..	40/0	Ditto
	Size ..	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates ..	20″ × 10″, Welsh ..	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto ..	14″ × 9″, ditto ..	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes ..	L.C.C., iron, 4″ ..	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder ..	Plumbers' ..	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam ..	Tubes, Standard list ..	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto ..	Fittings, ditto ..	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Tubes, galvanised ..	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel ..	Angles ..	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Stanchions ..	17/6	Ditto
	Stone ..	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Portland ..	5/3	
	Ditto ..	York	6/3	
T	Tar ..	Stockholm ..	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak ..	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Moulmein ..	14/0	
	Terebine ..	.. .. ..	9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles ..	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles ..	Plain, roofing ..	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto ..	6″ × 6″, white glazed ..	12/6	Per yard
	Timber ..	Deal, joinery ..	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Ditto, Carpenters' ..	3/0	
	Ditto ..	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps ..	Cast, lead, S. ..	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto ..	Ditto, P. ..	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..		5/9	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions ..	Plumbers' ..	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves ..	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish ..	Hard, oak ..	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto ..	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto ..	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting ..	Gilders' ..	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire ..	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto ..	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting ..	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto ..	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

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[ARCHITECTURAL]

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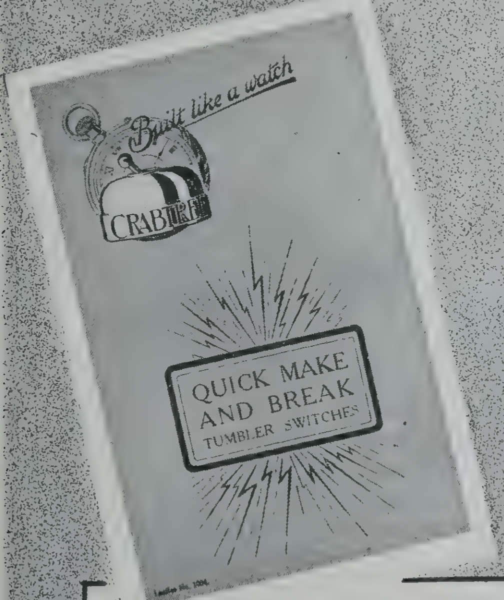

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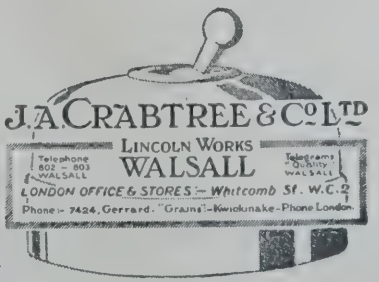

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THE ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1869.

Incorporating "The Contract Reporter," 1885.
"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

◆

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—
All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ARNOLD, NOTTS.—May 14.—For the erection of 24 houses (all or part) on the Grove estate, Arnold. Send names and addresses to the Surveyor of the Council, Arnot Hill House, Arnold.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—May 20.—For erection of a sanitary annexe at the Poor Law Institution, Nottingham Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The Union Offices, 3 Kilwardby Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

ASHINGTON.—May 16.—For erection of and completion of proposed Masonic Hall, &c., at Ashington. Mr. J. G. Gray, secretary, Linden Cottage, High Market, Ashington. Deposit £1 1s.

BANGOR, IRELAND.—May 26.—For the execution of additions to the Technical School, Bangor. The Town Surveyor, Town Hall, Bangor.

BARNSTAPLE.—May 30.—For erection of a further 13 houses (parlour type) on the Newport building site. The Borough Surveyor's Office, The Strand, Barnstaple.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—May 19.—For alterations to 36 Cornwallis Street, Barrow. Mr. H. T. Fowler, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 6 Cornwallis Street, Barrow.

BETHNAL GREEN.—May 25.—For concrete foundations and walls and reinforced concrete work to be erected as first portion of a building at Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, for use as public baths and washhouses. Mr. A. E. Darby, A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, London, E.2. Deposit £2 2s.

BINLEY.—May 18.—For erection of 20 houses (non-parlour type) in the parish of Binley. Mr. A. E. Newey, M.S.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Foleshill. Deposit £2 2s.

BLACKBURN.—May 19.—For the erection of 150 houses on the Brownhill housing site. Mr. A. T. Gooseman, M.I.C.E., borough and water engineer, Town Hall, Blackburn. Deposit £3.

BRIDLINGTON.—May 26.—For the following works: (*a*) Bridlington School—new laboratories and classrooms, with alterations to existing buildings; (*b*) Bridlington School (Sanatorium)—new sanatorium, with small alterations to existing buildings; and (*c*) Bridlington High School for Girls—new gymnasium and classrooms, new kitchen block, with alterations to existing buildings. Mr. J. Bickersteth, clerk, County Hall, Beverley. Deposit £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—May 25.—For erection of a block of four non-parlour and three blocks of semi-detached parlour-type houses, as a commencement of their scheme on the "Forty Acres" site. Mr. P. H. Warwick, city surveyor and engineer, Municipal Buildings, Canterbury. Deposit £2 2s.

CHIRK.—May 30.—For erection and completion of 33 houses on Rhosywaen Chirk Glyn Ceirlog and Pontfadog sites, and construction of roads, footpaths, sewers, &c., on the Glyn Ceirlog site. Messrs. Berrington & Son, architects, Prudential Chambers, Wolverhampton, and 4 Memorial Hall, Oswestry. Deposit £2 2s.

COWLERSLEY, YORKS.—May 27.—For the various works required in erection of 14 scullery-type houses (in stone) on the housing estate at Cowlersley. Mr. J. Ainley, architect, 55 New Street, Huddersfield.

EDINBURGH.—May 23.—For erection of 288 houses at Gorgie as follows: (1) 126 houses, (2) 162 houses or, alternatively, (3) 288 houses. Mr. J. A. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A., city architect, City Chambers. Deposit of a crossed cheque for £3 3s.

LOWESTOFT.—May 28.—For erection of cottages, non-parlour type, on the Beccles Road housing site, Lowestoft. Mr. S. W. Mobbs, A.R.I.B.A., borough surveyor, Town Hall, Lowestoft. Deposit £2 2s.

MANCHESTER.—May 27.—For the several works required in the erection of the new municipal school in Wilbraham Road, Withington, Manchester. The Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

MENSTON, near LEEDS. — May 18.—For the work in connection with the erection of a pair of cottages at the Menston Mental Hospitals, near Leeds. Mr. W. E. H. Burton, A.M.I.C.E., architect and engineer, Mental Hospitals Board Offices, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

NOTTINGHAM.—May 21.—For erection of washhouse and laundry at the Radford Baths, Denman Street. Mr. T. W. Gordon, city engineer, Guildhall. Deposit £2.

PETERBOROUGH.—June 3.—For erection of 62 houses within the borough boundary, South View estate, 14 parlour type; Burmer Road estate, 28 parlour type; and Star Road estate, two parlour type and 18 non-parlour. Mr. W. H. A. Court, A.M.I.C.E., city engineer and surveyor, Broadway, Peterborough. Deposit £3 3s.

PLYMOUTH.—May 25.—For erection of two blocks of houses, containing 24 flats, at Pottery Quay, and three bungalows at Elphinstone Barracks. Mr. J. Wibberley, borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Offices, Plymouth.

PORT TALBOT.—May 18.—For the construction of a corrugated iron building with brick foundations, containing three classrooms. The Borough Surveyor's Office, Municipal Buildings Aberavon.

PRESTON.—May 18.—Separate tenders are invited for all trades for three-storey accident ward block, operating theatre, &c., at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Mr. A. C. M. Lillie, L.R.I.B.A., &c., architect and surveyor, Bamber Bridge, Preston, Lancs.

RAMSDEN CRAYS, ESSEX.—June 1.—For erection of an elementary school at Ramsden Crays. County Architect, Old Court, Sprinfield, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR.—May 27.—For erection of laundry and drying-room (including necessary apparatus and the carrying out of certain structural alterations at the Poor Law Instation, St. Columb Major. Mr. John Ennor, architect, 61 Tower Road, Newquay.

SALFORD.—May 25.—For erection of two pairs of houses off Agecroft Road, Agecroft. Mr. C. Swain, architect, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.

SHEFFIELD.—May 25.—For the erection of 184 houses (building scheme No. 10) on the Manor estate, Intake. Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall, Sheffield. Deposit £2.

SOWERBY BRIDGE.—May 23.—For erection of seven houses on the Albert Road housing site. Mr. J. Eastwood, A.M.I.C.E., surveyor, Council Offices, Sowerby Bridge.

STROOD, KENT.—May 28.—For the erection of an additional strong room at the Guardians' Offices, Gun Lane, Strood, in accordance with specification and drawings, which may be inspected at the offices of the architect, Mr. F. T. Goring, 384 High Street, Rochester. Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Strong Room," to be sent to reach Mr. J. E. Povey, clerk, Union Offices, Strood, by 10 a.m. on May 28.

SUTTON.—June 9.—For the erection of 24 houses in Constance Road and Oliver Road, Sutton. Mr. W. Hedley Grieves, surveyor, Municipal Offices, Sutton, Surrey. Deposit £2 2s.

SUTTON, SURREY.—June 9.—For the erection of 68 houses in Benhill Road and Erskine Road, Sutton. Mr. W. H. Grieves, surveyor, Municipal Offices, Sutton, Surrey. Deposit £2 2s.

SWANSEA.—May 25.—Plastering—For rendering and rough-casting 10 houses at Llangyfelach Street, for the Housing of the Working Classes Committee. Specification, form of tender and particulars may be obtained at the office of Mr. E. E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., borough architect, 3 Prospect Place, Swansea. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Plastering 10 Houses at Llangyfelach Street," to be delivered to the Borough Architect before noon on May 25.

WEALDSTONE.—May 19.—For the erection and completion of 38 non-parlour-type houses in the Bye Way on the Weald Village housing site, Wealdstone. Mr. H. Walker, Council Offices, Peel Road, Wealdstone. Deposit £2 2s.

WEMBLEY.—June 3.—For the erection of 34 brick-built houses in blocks of two, four and six, and 16 flatted cottages, all non-parlour type, in the extension of their Christchurch estate, Ealing Road, Wembley. Mr. C. R. W. Chapman, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

BOILERS

For medium-sized Houses there is nothing to equal the No. 1 or No. 2

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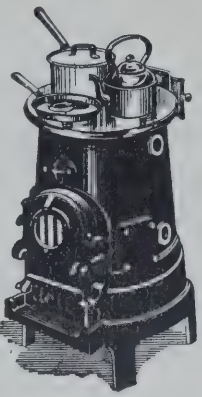

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Normal output 50 gallons of water per hour at 150° F., sufficient for 3 baths per hour, 3 draw-offs over sink and lavatory basins and 3 or 4 radiators. Suitable storage 35-45 gallon tank. List price **£12.10.0**

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The "Glow-Worm" is made in 3 sizes in Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Copper. It burns Coke or Anthracite, and consumes Kitchen Refuse. Moreover, it is smokeless and sootless, and when desired can be fitted to existing hot water pipes.

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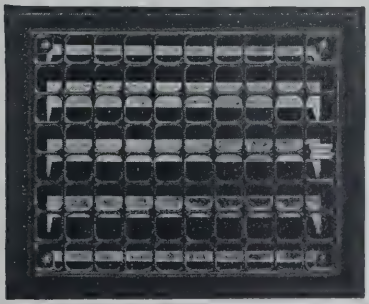

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The Autocar
FOUNDED 1895

New Motorists' Number

Dated May 15, 1925.

An enlarged and profusely illustrated number specially devoted to the guidance, help and encouragement of newcomers to motoring.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES INCLUDE:

1925 Cars at a Glance.
A handy reference table giving the salient points of cars on the British market. The details given include the number of cylinders, horse-power, annual tax, number of seats, gear ratios, ignition, fuel consumption, weight, and price.

Selecting a Car.
An article which will be invaluable to those who cannot obtain the advice of a skilled motorist. It deals in a helpful manner with the problems that face the new motorist.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for water, ditto	⅓ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super.: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.: Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.: 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/6
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area: 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
***Architect*:**
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

Steelwork Manufactured and Erected by
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LONDON	MANCHESTER	EDINBURGH	GLASGOW	BIRMINGHAM	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew Steel Works.	Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	Office: 47 Temple Row.	Office: Milburn House.

REGISTERED OFFICES: 2 St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	¾*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing										
			Locks and Furniture			Casement				
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1 0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	57/0	64/0	67/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
		2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Per Square Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

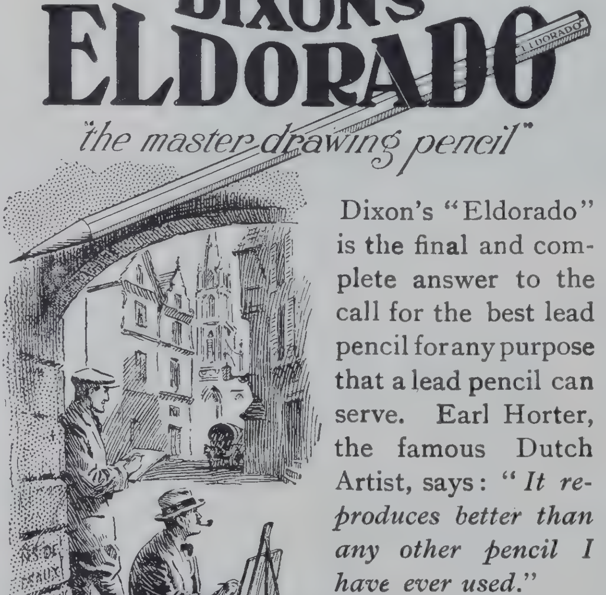
	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Per Cwt. Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19 6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1



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In 24 colours, each pencil in the same colour as its lead. 6d. each, 4/6 per doz., 48/- per gross. Of Stationers, Artists' Colourmen, etc.

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THE service you render your clients does not end with the completion of a contract. A new building, if made of Iron or Steel, will soon show signs of deterioration through corrosion and rust unless protected with an efficient anti-corrosive solution at the outset. In this connection you will give your clients better service if you

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How to eliminate your yearly maintenance costs for roofing

This corrugated metal sheeting gives permanent protection against corrosion and completely withstands the severest vibration

ORDINARY corrugated steel sheets are an extremely efficient roofing and covering material. They are strong, light, adaptable and economical in the constructional cost of foundations and supporting framework. There is no more practical material for temporary construction.

But, over a period of years, ordinary corrugated sheets inevitably suffer from corrosion—frequently require repainting—and eventually, of course, complete renewal.

Now, with Robertson Asbestos Protected Metal, you can save all this subsequent cost of upkeep. R.A.P.M. is simply corrugated steel sheeting *permanently protected* against all the destructive forces of corrosion and vibration. It can be applied wherever ordinary corrugated steel sheets are used. Painting is unnecessary and periodic renewals are not required—maintenance costs are absolutely eliminated.

Engineers now specify these scientifically protected corrugated sheets for all vital industrial buildings. Above is a small section of the Pooley Hall Colliery Co., Ltd., Polesworth, where corrosive conditions are most severe.

Nine years ago, 20,000 sq. feet of R.A.P.M. was erected. Here maintenance costs and periodic replacements are entirely eliminated.

Robertson Asbestos Protected Metal sheets come in black, maroon and aluminium colours—of standard lengths and gauges of steel core Nos. 26 to 20. They may be obtained straight or curved, and can be erected in the same manner, at the same cost, and applied to the same pitch of purlins as ordinary corrugated sheets.

How this metal is protected

Robertson Asbestos Protected Metal sheets consist of the finest annealed steel with a threefold protection against all forms of corrosion, and a natural elastic resistance to the severest vibration. They are positively inert to acid fumes, alkali deposits, sunlight, moisture and all destructive forces that break down iron and steel.

First, there is asphalt of unexampled quality—nature's best protective agent for steel, which hermetically seals the sheet.

Second, a coating of long fibre asbestos felt which protects the plastic asphalt from heat and light so that it permanently retains its natural characteristics and protective qualities.

Then lastly, a specially prepared hard water-proofing coat, which finally protects the two inner layers.

Send a postcard or cut out the coupon below and we will gladly post you free of charge full details of this remarkable material together with an actual specimen that you may judge for yourself. We want you to see a sample of Robertson Asbestos Protected Metal. We want you, too, when you are considering new industrial buildings or renewing old, to take advantage of the Wolverhampton Company's Engineering Department's Service.

Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd.,
Makers of black and galvanized
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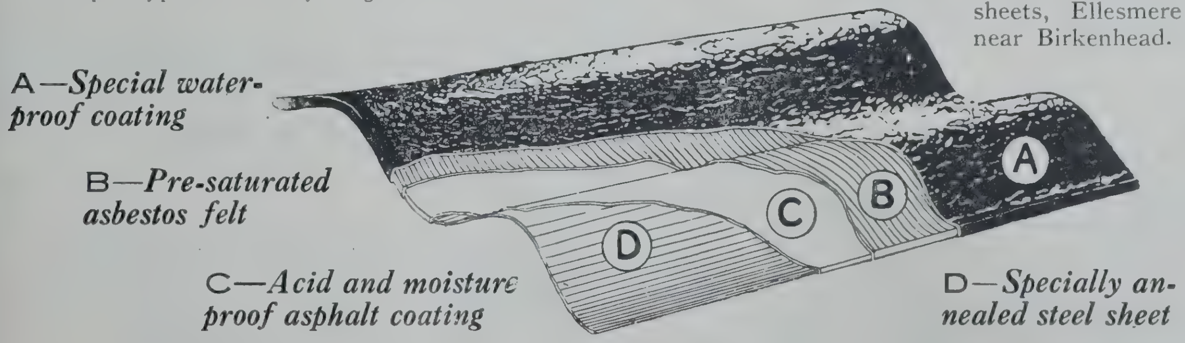
near Birkenhead.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C—Acid and moisture proof asphalt coating
D—Specially annealed steel sheet
A
B
C
D

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CORRUGATED SHEETS

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IRON CO., LTD., Dept. 1
Ellesmere Port, Birkenhead

Please send to the address below, and without any obligation whatsoever, a free postage sample and full descriptive details of R.A.P.M.

Name ....
Address ....
....

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5¼	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4¼	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass 3/16in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/6	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/9
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/3
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

EASTWOODS "SIKA"
A LIQUID WATERPROOFER
for every description of Concrete Work.
MAKES CEMENT SET IN
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STOPS LEAKAGE WITHOUT
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For Banks

RIPPERS LIMITED
CASTLE HEDINGHAM, ESSEX

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason. Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1 /0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1 /1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1 /3½	1 /0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1 /3½ + 12½%	1 /0½ + 12½%	11½ + 12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1 /5 + 12½%	1 /2½ + 12½%	1 /1½ + 12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1 /9	1 /6	1 /5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 8	1 /9	1 /8	1 /5		
1919 Nov. 15	1 /11½	1 /10½	1 /8		
1920–May 1	2 /0½	1 /11½	1 /9		
1920–May 29	2 /4	2 /3	2 /1		
1921–May 16	2 /2	2 /1	1 /11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2 /2	2 /1	1 /10		
1921–Aug. 1	2 /1	2 /0	1 /9		
1921–Sept. 1	2 /0½	1 /11½	1 /7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2 /0	1 /11	1 /7		
1922–April 1	1 /10	1 /9	1 /5		
1922–June 1	1 /8	1 /7	1 /3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
B			2" ¾"	
	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4 each	
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	208/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/4	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0 Each	
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped ..	4/6 6/6 10/6 Ditto	
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list ..	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	5/6 8/7	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	−35%	Ditto
	Glass out to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼" ..	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size ..	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller .. .. Water cart and men ..	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d	Each
	Hot water ..	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3" ..	3/2	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	3/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2" ..	2/8	
K	Knotting	.. .. ..	19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	45/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	45/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	48/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany ..	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B. ..	17/6 22/0 26/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled ..	4/10	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/7	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions ..	Breeze	2/1 2/11	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R			5" 6"	
	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh ..	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes ..	L.C.C., iron, 4" ..	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list ..	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine	.. .. ..	9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing ..	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed ..	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters' ..	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps ..	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..		6/0	Per gallon
U			½" ¾" 1"	
	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3 Each	
V			½" ¾" 1"	
	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0 Each	
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.

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"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

◆

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ACTON.—May 29.—For erection of new cloakrooms and assembly room to the public baths, for the Corporation. The Borough Surveyor's Office, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3.

BERMONDSEY.—June 2.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of an employment exchange in Bermondsey, S.E. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BOGNOR.—June 8.—For (*a*) the erection of 12 parlour cottages and 30 non-parlour cottages in Collyer Avenue, Bognor, and (*b*) erection of two flats in Ockley Road, Bognor, for the Urban District Council. The Surveyor, High Street, Bognor. Deposit £2 2s.

BOSTON.—June 1.—For the erection of 25 pairs of houses in several parishes, for the Rural District Council. Mr. A. Barton, M.I.M.C.E., 8 Market Place, Boston.

CARDIFF.—May 26.—The Cardiff City Council invites tenders from contractors who are members of the King's Roll for the erection (in lots) of 150 houses at Ely. The Architect, City Hall, Cardiff. Deposit £2 2s.

CHATTERIS.—June 6.—For the erection of 24 parlour-type houses. The Surveyor, 19 New Road, Chatteris. Deposit £2 2s.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, ETC.—June 2.—For the erection of houses, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1924, in the parishes of Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, and Mickleton respectively, for the Campden Rural District Council. Mr. H. C. Sharp, clerk, Council Offices, The Mann Cottage, Oxford Street, Moreton-in-Marsh. Deposit £1 1s.

CHISWICK.—May 27.—For erection of a small public retail market, with certain lavatories and other incidental works thereto. Mr. E. Willis, M.I.C.E., architect and surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4. Deposit £3 3s.

COLLINGHAM BRIDGE, NEAR LEEDS.—For any or all of the various works required in the erection of Wesleyan church and school at Collingham Bridge, near Leeds. Messrs. F. Mitchell & Sons, architects and surveyors, 9 Upper Fountaine Street, Albion Street, Leeds.

COWDENBEATH.—June 2.—For any of the following works in connection with the erection of 52 houses at Stevensonsbeath, adjoining Stenhouse Street, Cowdenbeath :—(1) Excavator and brickwork ; (2) carpenter and joiner work, etc. ; (3) glazier work ; (4) slater and roughcast work ; (5) plumber work and gasfittings ; (6) plaster and cement work ; (7) painter work. Mr. C. A. Alexander, burgh surveyor, Town House, Cowdenbeath. Deposit £2 2s.

DOWLAIS.—For carrying out alterations and additions to the Royal Oak Hotel, George Street, Dowlais. Mr. E. Davies, Mount Pleasant Hotel, Dowlais.

DOWNHAM MARKET.—June 2.—For works of alteration and renovation at the United Methodist Church, Downham Market. Mr. J. C. Flatman, Bridge Street, Downham Market.

DUBLIN.—June 1.—For erection of 50 four-roomed houses on portion of Croydon Park section of the Marino housing area, for the Dublin Borough Commissioners. City Treasurers' Office, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward Street. Deposit £2.

DURHAM.—June 2.—For the construction of 44 houses in blocks of four, being the first part of the Whinney Hill housing scheme (180 houses). Mr. J. W. Green, city engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Durham. Deposit £2 2s.

EAST MOLESEY.—June 8.—For the erection of approximately 35 cottages and flats, for the East and West Molesey Urban District Council. The Surveyor's Office. Deposit £2 2s.

EPSOM.—June 8.—For carrying out the extension of the existing engine-house at the waterworks, East Street, including the construction of a ferro-concrete roof, and alterations and additions to the existing buildings at East Street and the pump-house at the Downs Road reservoir, Epsom. Mr. W. V. Graham, M.I.C.E., 5 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

LONDON (DULWICH).—May 28.—For erection of new billiard hall at rear of existing club premises, 108-110 Lordship Lane, East Dulwich. The club secretary, Mr. G. Bramidge. Deposit £2 2s.

LONGWOOD, YORKS.—June 1.—For the various works required in the erection of a detached house, Spark Street, Longwood, Huddersfield. Messrs. Lunn and Kaye, architects and surveyors, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.

LUTON.—May 30.—For erection of 26 houses in Stratford and Selbourne Roads. Mr. J. E. Tomlinson, borough engineer and surveyor, 1 Cheapside, Luton.

NELSON.—May 30.—For work in connection with the erection of conveniences in Brunswick Street and Carr Road, Nelson. Mr. W. Shackleton, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor.

NEW DEER.—May 26.—For the mason, carpenter, slater, plumber, plasterer and painter and glazier works of new manse at New Deer for the Heritors. Mr. H. Maclennan, architect, 16 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

PLYMOUTH.—May 29.—For erection of 86 houses, together with roads and sewers, at Beechfield site, Weston Park Road, Plymouth. Mr. M. Alton Bazeley, F.R.I.B.A., 21 Princess Square, Plymouth. Deposit £3 3s.

RUGBY.—May 30.—For the erection of a sewage pumping station, comprising tanks, buildings, motor pumps, electrical apparatus, pumping main and other necessary works in connection therewith. Mr. J. H. Sharp, M.I.M.C.E., Benn Buildings, Rugby.

SALTASH.—June 3.—For erection of 20 houses for the working classes in the Corporation Field abutting New Road, for the Town Council. The office of the Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

SEAFORD.—May 28.—For the erection in The Chapel Field site, East Street, Seaford, of 25 parlour-type houses in 11 blocks of two and one of three. Mr. B. A. Miller, surveyor, 3 Clinton Place, Seaford. Deposit £1 1s.

SKETTY.—June 8.—For erection of a new isolation hospital proposed to be built at Hill House, Sketty, for the Health Committee. Mr. E. E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., borough architect, 3 Prospect Place, Swansea. Deposit £5 5s.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—June 6.—For erection and completion of 89 houses, comprising 38 parlour and 51 non-parlour type, in the following blocks, for the Town Council, viz. :—Three blocks of two, 12 blocks of four, 1 block of five and 5 blocks of six. Mr. R. H. Dyer, borough engineer, Southend-on-Sea. Deposit £2.

SWINTON, YORKS.—June 9–16.—Additions, &c.—The West Riding Education Committee invite whole or separate tenders for additions and alterations to the Council schools at Swinton Roman Terrace and Swinton Bridge. Trades :—Builder, joiner, slater, plumber, plasterer, painter. Plans may be seen and specifications with quantities obtained on application, not later than June 9, to the Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield. Copies of the plans are also deposited at the schools. Sealed tenders, properly endorsed and addressed to the Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield, must be received by 10.30 a.m. on June 16.

TRURO.—June 1.—For erection of a new secondary school at Truro, for the Cornwall Education Committee. Mr. F. G. Drewitt, architect to the committee, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Penzance. Deposit £2 2s.

TWICKENHAM.—May 27.—For erection of 36 houses on sites in Whitton Dean Road, Cedar Avenue, Kneller Road and Colonial Avenue, Twickenham. Surveyor, Town Hall, Twickenham. Deposit £2 2s.

WALBERTON, SUSSEX.—June 6.—For erection of 10 houses proposed to be built on the Council's site in Lake Lane, in the parish of Walberton, for the Westhampnett Rural District Council. The Council Offices, Pallant House, Chichester.

WEST WALTON, NORFOLK.—May 27–June 5.—For erection of new school and teacher's house at West Walton, for the Norfolk Education Committee. Mr. J. S. Davis, secretary, Shirehall, Norwich. Deposit £3 3s.

YORK.—May 26.—For erection of a proposed new library at York. Send names to the Town Clerk, Guildhall, York, by May 26. Bills of quantities will be supplied and sole tenders only will be considered.

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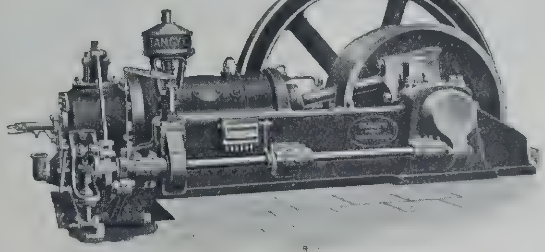

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

	Per Ft. Super reduced	
DEMOLITION	In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0	„	„

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware		Iron	
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
„ „ cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

	Per Foot Super.	
Damp course	Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

	Per Foot Super.	
Facings	Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.				
	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

	1½in.		2in.	
Doors, per foot super.	2 Panel	4 Panel	4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3¾*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	128/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

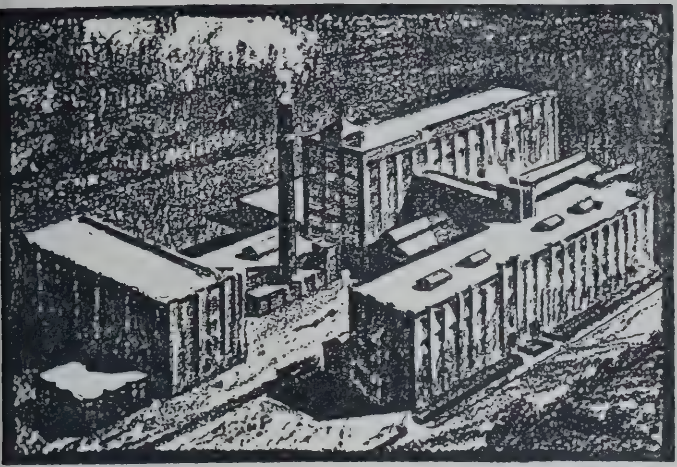
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

	Sectional Area							
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.



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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	**Flush Bolts**	**Sash Fasteners**	**Rim**	**Mortice**	**Cupboard**	**Stays**	**Fasteners**	**Grip Handles**	**Spring Catches**
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
	Per cwt.		
Milled lead and laying	56/0	63/0	66/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	**Soldered Angle**	**Welted Joint**	**Bossed Ends to Rolls**	**Cesspools**	**Soldered Dots**
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Lag Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		2in.	4in.
		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Countess	Ladies
	Per Square	
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
***Add* for every ½in. additional lap**	2/3	3/7
***Add* for copper nails**	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/6
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
***Add* for vertical work**	2/6
***Add* for circular on face in elevation**	25%
***Add* for circular on plan, according to radius**	40%
***Add* for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius**	66⅔%

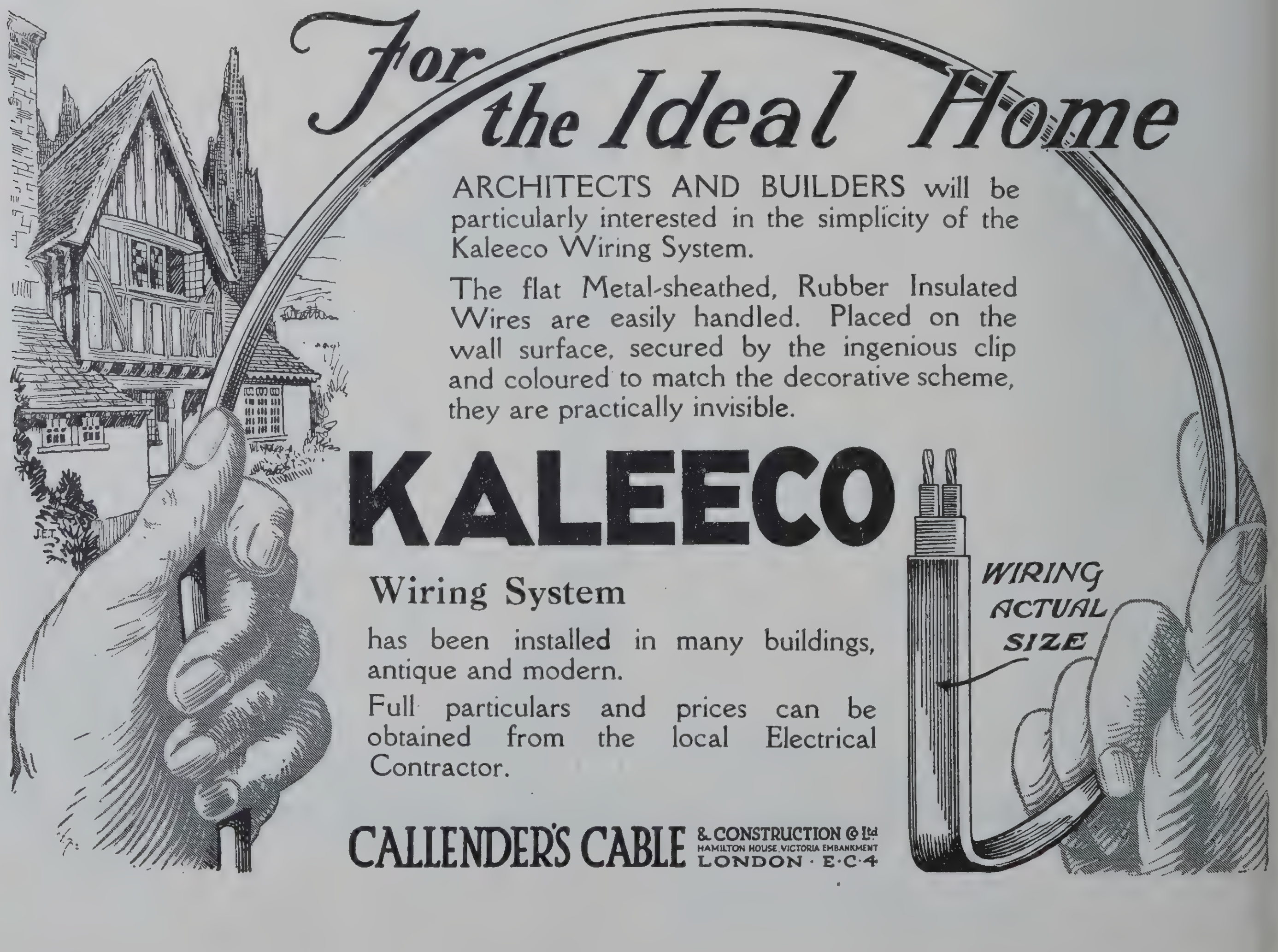
	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	**Equal 1 foot super.**
Edges and abutments	**Equal ½ foot super.**
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* **per dozen**

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
	Per Cwt.	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1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KALEECO

Wiring System

has been installed in many buildings, antique and modern.

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AFTER years of research a process has at last been discovered which makes Bitumen Asphalte Roofing fireproof for all practical purposes and gives it a stability previously unknown. So far it has been impossible to prevent bitumen liquefying and then burning when subjected to a temperature over 250°. With this newly-invented process, however, such roofing is rendered fire-resisting, and the sudden application of water will not affect it. During a recent test it withstood a heat of 4,000°, for a far longer period than did the slate roof and tiled roof tested under the same conditions. This scientific discovery means a revolution in roof construction and cost.

It is well known that Bitumen Asphalte Roofing is cheaper to instal and more economical in upkeep than is any other material. There are no joints or cracks through which wet or wind can penetrate, which means complete protection from dust, dirt and damp, also the insulation from cold and heat is incomparably better than slate or tile roofs can provide.

Think what this means to you. A roofing material, weatherproof, rot-proof and *fireproof* from the exterior, better than a slate or tile roof, all at half the usual cost. Useful to everyone. It can be used on every kind of roof. It is easily laid and will last for ever without any upkeep cost.

No one can afford to overlook this wonderful roofing and its many valuable advantages. Try it, test it thoroughly, and then have it fixed on your new house or your present buildings. You will be protected from danger and decay at the minimum cost.

So that you may thoroughly convince yourself on its merits and highly useful qualities, we will willingly supply samples and full particulars.

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A Red Hand Product

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			3/16in.	¼in.		
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	If in Party Colours on Medium Panels	If in Party Colours on Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8½	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/9
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super.	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

Class of Workmen and Rate Payable per Hour.

Date of Variation	Mechanic	Painter	Labourer	Notes as to Rate Paid to Special Workmen	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	Add 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0¾	11¾*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0¾+12½%	11¾+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

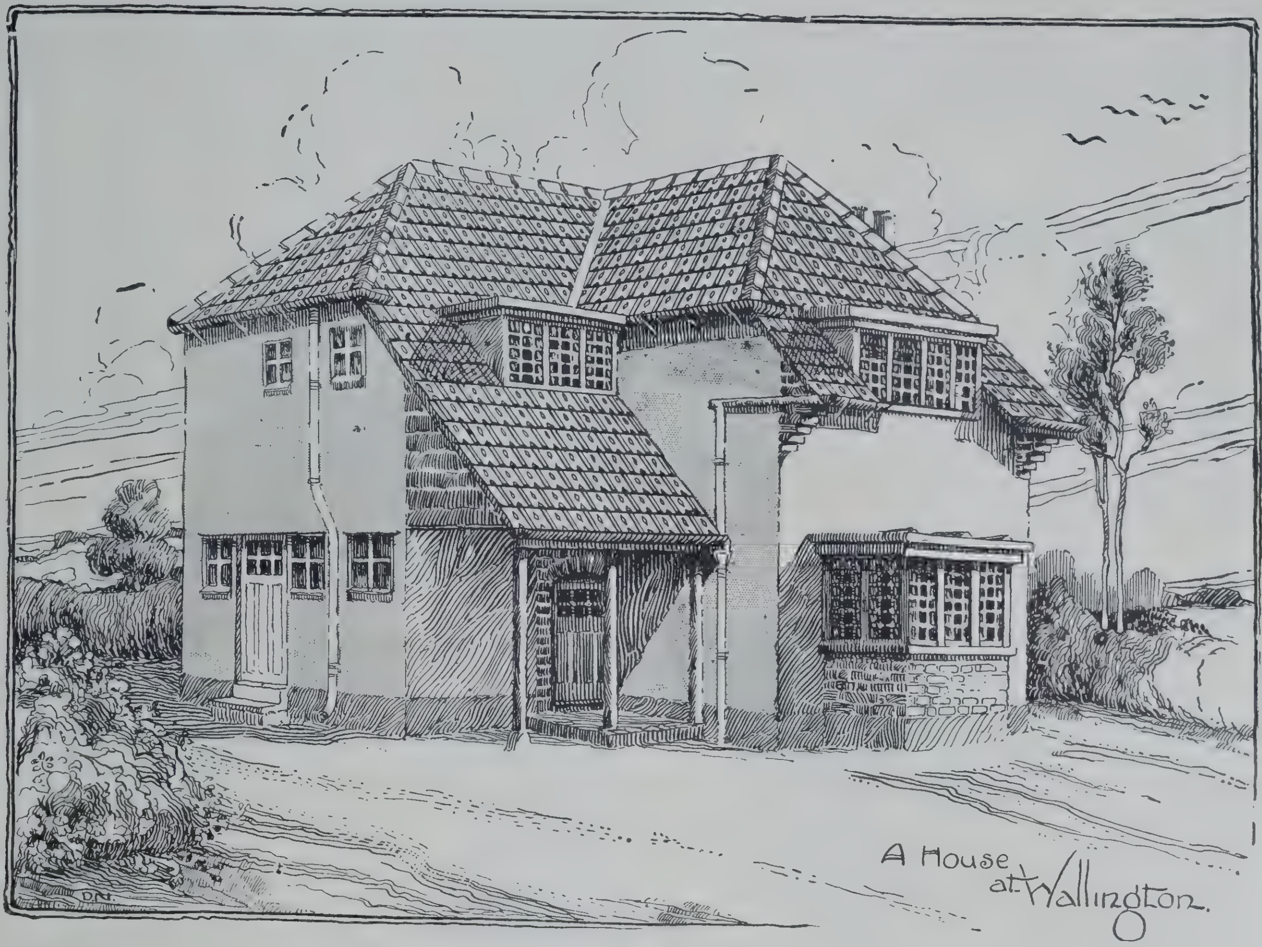
All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	Item.	Class.	Cost	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	2/10	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	44/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	44/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	47/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 20/0 25/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/10	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/7	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		7/3	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.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THE ARCHITECT

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Incorporating "The Contract Reporter," 1885.
"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ABERDEEN.—June 5.—For mason, carpenter, slater, plaster, asphalt, plumber, glazier and painter, electrical and heating engineer works of a spray baths building proposed to be erected in Hanover Street, Aberdeen, for the Education Authority. Mr. J. A. O. Allan, architect, 25 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.

ALTRINCHAM.—June 12.—For erection and completion of extensions to the Bradbury Central School, Altrincham, for the Cheshire County Council. Mr. H. Beswick, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, Newgate Street, Chester. Deposit £1 1s.

ASHBOURNE.—June 13.—For erection and completion of 22 houses in three blocks of four non-parlour type and five pairs parlour type, for the Urban District Council. Mr. D. Powell, surveyor, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. Deposit £2 2s.

BARLBOROUGH, ETC.—June 8.—For erection of 16 houses and construction of roads and sewers in the parish of Barlborough, and for erection of 26 houses and construction of roads and sewers in the parish of Elmton-with-Creswell, for the Clown Rural District Council. Mr. J. Haslam, architect and surveyor, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Street, Worksop. Special provisions :—(*a*) For the employment by the contractor, under an approved form of indenture, of apprentices up to the ratio of one apprentice to three craftsmen ; (*b*) that the houses shall be completed within 12 months.

BARNES.—June 9.—For additions to the lodge at Mortlake Cemetery. The Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, High Street, Mortlake.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—June 9-15.—For the following, for the Corporation, viz. :—(*a*) Construction of new roofs over corridors, Holker Street School ; (*b*) alterations at the Old Town Hall. Particulars may be obtained at the Borough Engineer's office, Town Hall. Tenders to be delivered at the office of Mr. L. Hewlett, town clerk, by 12 noon on June 9 in the case of (*a*), and on June 15 in the case of (*b*).

BATLEY.—For the various works in erection of new school at Healey, for the Batley Education Committee. Apply, after June 2, enclosing a deposit of 5s. and a stamped envelope, to Messrs. Walter Hanstock & Son, architects, Batley.

BRIDLINGTON.—June 8.—For extensions and alterations to Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington. Mr. J. R. Earnshaw, architect and surveyor, Cliff Street Chambers, Bridlington. Deposit £2 2s.

CALVERLEY.—June 10.—For erection of (1) 20 non-parlour type houses ; (2) 10 parlour-type houses, on the Brookfield estate, Calverley, to the contractor's designs, for the Urban District Council. Mr. W. Hunton, surveyor, Council Offices, Calverley.

CHISWICK.—June 8.—For erection of a bandstand, two conveniences and two shelters, and other works incidental thereto on the River Promenade, Chiswick, for the Chiswick Urban District Council. Mr. E. Willis, M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4. Deposit £2 2s.

COLCHESTER.—June 11.—For erection of four blocks of six houses (non-parlour type) at Collingwood Road on the Lexden Heath building site ; also for two blocks of six houses, one block of five houses and one block of four houses, on the Defoe Crescent housing site, for the Housing Committee. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Colchester.

CROYDON.—June 11.—For erection and completion of a block of flats containing 12 tenements, at the rear of Nos. 34 to 40 Cherry Orchard Road, for the Town Council. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall. Deposit £3 3s.

DEWSBURY.—June 5.—For the whole of the work required in the conversion of Earlsheaton Hall into two houses, for the Town Council. Mr. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Dewsbury.

HASTINGS.—June 3.—For complete erection of public baths in Frederick Road, Halton, Hastings, for the Town Council. Mr. G. H. Whitaker, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Town Hall, Hastings. Deposit £2 2s.

HERTFORD.—June 15.—For the erection of 110 subsidy houses. Surveyor's Office, The Castle, Hertford.

ILFORD.—June 8.—For the erection of 12 cottages. Mr. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Ilford.

KIRKBURTON.—June 15.—For the whole of the various works required to be done in the erection of proposed extensions to Primitive Methodist Chapel at Highburton, Kirkburton. Mr. F. C. Baxter, architect, Broad Oak, Linthwaite, Huddersfield.

LAMPETER.—June 3.—For erection of a new wing and offices at the Bryn Road Central School, Lampeter, for the Cardiganshire Education Committee. Mr. Rhys Jones, A.I.S.E., county architect (Southern Division), Llandyssul.

LEVENSHULME.—June 11.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of an employment exchange (hutting scheme) at Levenshulme, Manchester. The Employment Exchange, 245 Stockport Road, Levenshulme. Deposit £1 1s.

LINDFIELD, &c., SUSSEX.—June 2.—The Cuckfield Rural District Council invites tenders in two separate contracts for erection of 14 cottages in Luxford Road, Lindfield, and 10 in Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint. Mr. A. L. Robinson, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath. Deposit £2 2s.

LONDON (CATFORD).—June 18.—For the construction of 34 houses, together with certain road work, paths and greens, on the Bellingham estate, Catford. The Architect to the Council, the County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Deposit £2.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—June 8.—For erection of a public library in Magdalen Road, Earlsfield, for the Wandsworth Borough Council. Mr. E. J. Elford, M.I.C.E., borough engineer, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

LONGWOOD.—June 5.—For the various works required in erection of additions to Leymoor branch store, for the Longwood Industrial Society, Ltd. Messrs. Lunn and Kaye, architects and surveyors, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.

MANCHESTER.—June 10.—For the construction and erection of a steel-framed retort-house and horizontal retort installation, together with coal and coke handling plant, etc., on the site of the new gasworks at Partingdon, for the Corporation. Mr. J. H. Sillitoe, secretary, Gas Department, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £1 1s.

NOTTINGHAM.—For erection of a large bakery proposed to be built at the side of the River Trent at Nottingham, for the Nottingham Co-operative Society, Ltd. Messrs. W. V. Betts & Son, architects and surveyors, 630 Radford Road, Old Basford, Nottingham. Deposit £5.

OKEHAMPTON.—June 11.—For erection of a new school at Boasley Cross, near Okehampton, for the Devon Education Committee. Deposit £1 1s. County Architect (Education), 1 Blackall Road, Exeter.

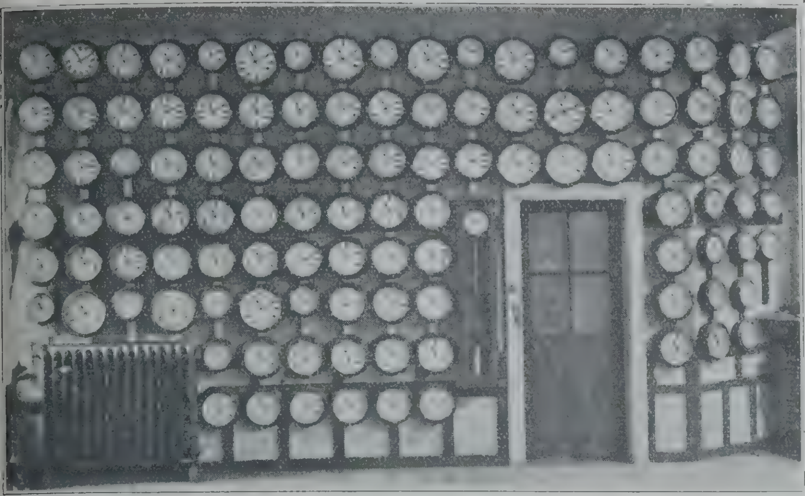
PONTEFRACT.—June 13.—For the whole of the works or separate trades in connection with the construction of 56 houses on the Love Lane housing site, for the Corporation. Mr. W. H. Newton, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Municipal Offices, Pontefract. Deposit £2 2s. (by cheque).

RUGBY.—For erection of a transforming chamber on the Eastlands building estate, Clifton Road, for the Rugby Urban District Council. Mr. T. S. Shenton, manager, the Electricity Department, 24 Dunchurch Road.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—June 15.—For erection of the whole or part of 362 houses (which include two types) on their Cleadon Park Estate, east side of Sunderland Road, for the Corporation. Contractors may tender for the whole or for groups of 40 houses, 96 houses or 206 houses, and the Corporation reserves the right to accept tenders for the whole or any one or more of these groups. Mr. S. G. Stanton, borough engineer, Town Hall, South Shields. Deposit £5 5s.

WANDSWORTH.—June 8.—For the erection of a public library in Magdalen Road, Earlsfield. Mr. Ernest J. Elford, M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

YORK.—June 9—For (1) new chemical laboratory, Nunthorpe Secondary School, (2) asphalting work, etc., Castlegate Council School, for the York Education Committee. The Education Offices, Clifford Street. Deposit £1 1s.



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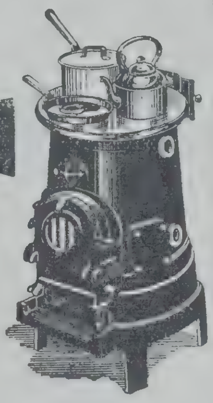

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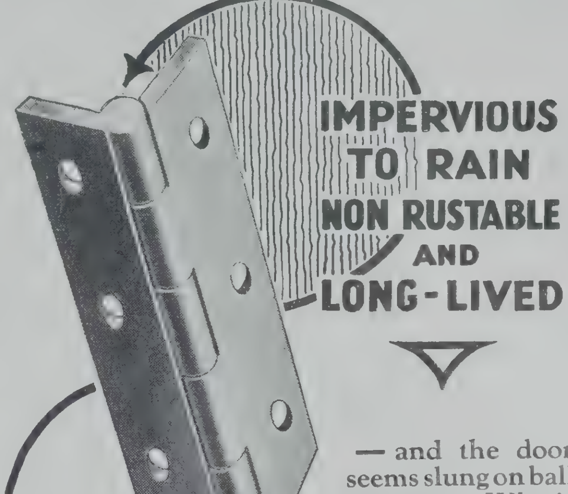

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅜%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	 In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2¼*d*.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	 5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	 Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	 Stocks	 Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
„ „ cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	 Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	 English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	**Per Ft. Run**
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	 1¼in.	 1½in.	 2in.	 3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	 Thresholds	 Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0
			To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			20/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	 Small	 Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1½in.	1¾in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	 2in.	 4in.	 6in.	 9in.	 12in.	 14in.	 16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	[illegible]

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
Architect:
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	**Flush Bolts**	**Sash Fasteners**	**Rim**	**Mortice**	**Cupboard**	**Stays**	**Fasteners**	**Grip Handles**	**Spring Catches**
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	56/0	63/0	66/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	**Soldered Angle**	**Welted Joint**	**Bossed Ends to Rolls**	**Cesspools**	**Soldered Dots**
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
unctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite.. ..	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster.. ..	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous.. ..	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			$\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.		
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1¼	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats				Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
		1	2	3	4				
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/9
Do., on frames each..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super.	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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BUILDERS EXHIBITION
BINGLEY HALL BIRMINGHAM SEPT. 7TH-19TH 1925

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is an unique opportunity for *you* to tell this great industry what you are doing to help building—for you to show what you *can* do. The Exhibition will be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham—in the very centre of the Midlands where the demand for building is greatest—and visitors will converge upon the city from every part of the country. If you have a service or a commodity that is associated with building, you can *sell* it at the Building and Allied Exhibition. Your "market" will be brought to your stand, and every visitor will be a live prospect—already interested. You must be at this Exhibition—the first of its kind to be held in the Midlands. Write for rates and space available and make your reservations early to ensure a good position.

SCHEDULE INCLUDES

Building Materials, Builders' Ironmongery and Hardware, Architectural and Ornamental Work, Constructional Steelwork, Ferro-Concrete, Sanitary Apparatus, Appliances and Fittings, Contractors' Plant, Shop, Bar and Restaurant Fittings; Municipal Engineering and Equipment; Paints, Varnishes, Colours, Enamels, Stains, Polishes, Lacquers, Metal Powders, Wood Preservatives, Glues and Adhesives; Mechanical and Hand Painting and Spraying Apparatus, Decorating Materials, Wallpapers and Coverings; Electrical, Gas, Oil and other Illuminating and Heating Plant and Fittings, Road Making Plant and Materials.

Full information from:
The General Manager, The Birmingham and Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition, Chamber of Commerce, 95 New Street, Birmingham.

Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ + 12½%	1/0½ + 12½%	11¾ + 12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 + 12½%	1/2½ + 12½%	1/1½ + 12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	2/10	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	44/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	44/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	47/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 20/0 25/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/10	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/7	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		7/3	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.

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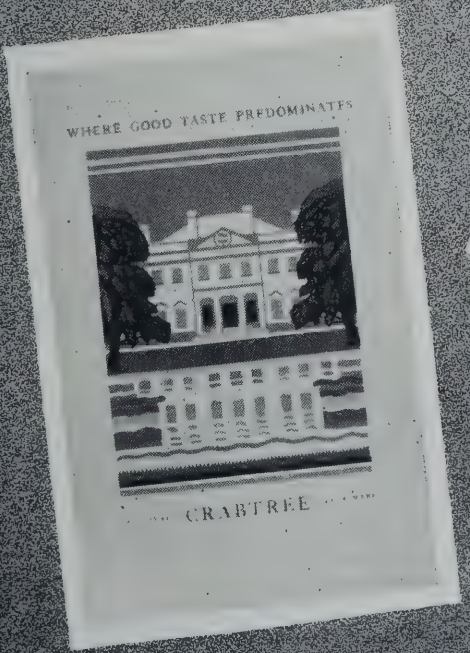
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Incorporating "The Contract Reporter," 1885.
"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ABERDEEN.—June 11.—For executing the excavator, mason, brick and drainage works, etc., of two hostels and subsidiary buildings proposed to be erected at Hilton, Kittybrewster, Aberdeen, for the National Committee for the Training of Teachers—Aberdeen Provincial Committee. Mr. J. A. O. Allan, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 25 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.

ABERYSTWYTH.—June 12.—For additional laboratories at the Agricultural Buildings, U.C.W., Aberystwyth, for the Welsh Plant Breeding station. Mr. G. T. Bassett, A.R I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Aberystwyth.

ACTON.—June 22.—For erection of new cloakrooms and assembly room to the public baths, for the Corporation. The Borough Surveyor's Office, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3.—June 25.—For erection of an elementary school for 200 boys and girls at East Acton, W.3, for the Education Committee. The Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3. Deposit £1 1s.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—June 15.—For erection of the proposed Risedale Council School. The Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall.

BASINGSTOKE.—June 17.—For bridging of four fords—Mortimer, West End, Pamber and Silchester—for the Basingstoke Rural District Council. Mr. H. W. Chandler, clerk, Wote Street, Basingstoke. Deposit £2 2s.

CAMBRIDGE.—June 10–29.—For the erection of a new Female Ward and Nursery, etc., at their Institute, 81A Mill Road, Cambridge. Mr. Sidney French, architect, Regent Street, Cambridge. Deposit £2 2s.

DERBY.—For erection of new Wesleyan Chapel and School at Ambergate, Derby. Messrs. Lambert and Trotter, architects, 28 Park Row, Nottingham.

DONCASTER.—June 11.—For erection of 45 loose boxes in the Glasgow Paddocks, Doncaster, for the Corporation. Mr. R. E. Ford, A.M.I.C.E., 3 Priory Place, Doncaster. Deposit £1 1s.

EAST HAM.—June 18.—For the erection of 30 double tenement houses (Scheme No. 6a), 30 double tenement houses (Scheme No. 7a), and 10 single tenement houses (scheme No. 15), on the central site, High Street North, East Ham. Borough engineer, Town Hall, East Ham. Deposit £2.

ENFIELD.—June 22.—For erection of 322 houses upon three sites as follows, for the Enfield Urban District Council, viz., Ponders End, 164 ; Bush Hill Park (Eastern), 78 ; ditto (Western), 80. Surveyor, Public Offices, Enfield. Deposit £2 2s.

ERITH.—June 8.—For building extension at the Electricity Works, Walnut Tree Road, Erith, and also for certain other contingent works. Mr. Harold Hind, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Erith. Deposit £1.

GLOUCESTER.—June 17.—For erection of 51 houses in blocks of four, three and two upon land at Tredworth, adjoining roads already made, for the Corporation. The land will be divided into five separate sites, and a separate tender must be filled up for the houses to be erected on each site, but any contractor may tender for only one or for any number of the sites. City Surveyor, Guildhall, Gloucester. Deposit £3 3s.

GUISELEY.—June 20.—The Guiseley Urban District Council invites plans, detailed specifications and tenders for the erection of 18 houses on the Kelcliffe Lane site (qualifying for Government subsidy). Mr. J. Battye, surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Guiseley.

HARPUR HILL, NR. BUXTON.—June 20.—For the erection of concrete buildings, comprising works and offices, and including a drainage system, for an experimental station at Harpur Hill, Nr. Buxton, Derbyshire. The Establishment Branch, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

HASTINGS.—June 23.—For the complete erection of seven blocks of flats and incidental works on the Halton housing estate, Hardwicke Road, Hastings, for the Town Council. The scheme is divided into four separate sections, viz., (Section No. 1) Blocks A1, A2 and B and incidental works, (2) blocks C1 and C2 and incidental works, (3) block D and incidental works, and (4) block A3 and incidental works. Mr. G. H. Whitaker, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Town Hall, Hastings. Deposit £1 1s.

HENDON.—July 13.—For erection of garages, workshops, messroom, etc., together with the construction of a roadway and other incidental works in connection with a refuse disposal works at Warner Road, Hendon, N.W.4, for the Hendon Urban District Council. Mr. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4. Deposit £3 3s.

HERNE BAY.—June 24.—For erection of eight semi-detached houses of the same design and one block of five houses of a different design in Dering Road, for the Herne Bay Urban District Council. Mr. B. J. Wormleighton, F.S.I., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Herne Bay. Deposit £3 3s.

LEVENSHULME.—June 11.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of an employment exchange (hutting scheme) at Levenshulme, Manchester. The Employment Exchange, 245 Stockport Road, Levenshulme; Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

LLANELLY.—June 13.—For erection of permanent buildings for the Gwendraeth Valley Secondary School, Drefach, Llanelly, including laboratories, dining-room, kitchen, gymnasium and head master's house, for the Carmarthenshire Education Committee. Mr. W. Vincent Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., county architect, County Offices, Carmarthen.

LONDON (PADDINGTON).—June 18.—For alterations in the goods station at Paddington, for the Great Western Railway Co. The Engineer at Paddington Station, London.

MANTON.—June 11.—For erection of 94 houses and the provision of the necessary sewers at Manton, for the Wigan Coal and Iron Co. Mr. J. Haslam, architect and surveyor, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Place, Worksop.

MILNROW.—June 16.—For erection of 52 houses (all non-parlour type) on the Holt estate, Milnrow, for the Urban District Council. Mr. A. Travis, Union Bank Chambers, Rochdale.

MOLD.—June 16.—For erection of 26 houses at Mold, in blocks of six and seven houses. Mr. J. G. Hughes, Earl Chambers, Mold. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWBRIDGE, MON.—For erection of 150 parlour-type houses, the first section of their housing scheme, at the Treowen site, Newbridge, Mon., for the Llanover Trustees. Deposit £5 5s. Mr. G. H. Davies, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Llanover Estate Office, Newport, Mon., or 12 Cross Street, Abergavenny, Mon.

NOTTINGHAM.—June 19.—For the erection of 128 houses to complete the Highbury Road Housing Estate. Mr. T. Wallis Gordon, city engineer and surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

OSSETT, YORKS.—The Education Committee invite the names of firms or persons who desire to tender for the following trades in connection with the erection of the Gawthorpe New Council School, viz., masons and bricklayers, joiners, slating, plumbing and glazing, plastering and painting. Deposit £1. Mr. E. Lucas, secretary for education, at the Education Department, Town Hall, Ossett.

PARKGATE, YORKS.—For erection of public baths and concert hall, for the Rawmarsh Urban District Council and the Miners' Welfare Committee. Mr. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Council Offices, Parkgate, Yorks., W.R. Deposit £3 3s.

TENDRING.—June 15.—For alterations and additions to the Institution, Tendring, for the Board of Guardians. Mr. F. G. Vincent-Brown, architect and surveyor, Dovercourt Bay.

TONYSTICK, IRELAND.—June 11.—For erecting a residence, etc., for Mr. J. B. Frith, J.P., at Tonystick, Enniskillen. Mr. W. Brownlee, Courthouse, Enniskillen.

WAKEFIELD.—June 16–23.—For proposed alterations at Hoylandswaine Council School, for the West Riding Education Committee. Trades: Builder, joiner, plumber, plasterer, painter, and asphalter. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

WINDSOR.—June 20.—For erection of 58 houses, either as a whole or in blocks of eight, six and four, non-parlour type, for the Town Council. The Borough Surveyor, 16 Alma Road, Windsor.

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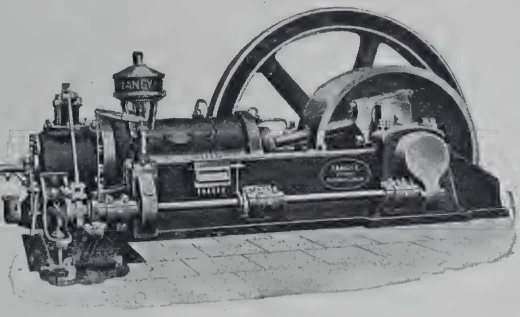

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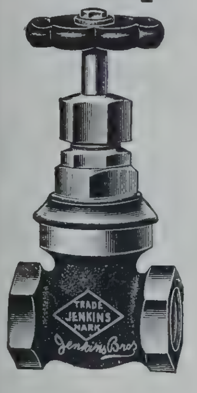

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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	Per Ft. Super reduced In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,, ,,		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/8	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5½*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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That the burglar still exists in the highly-organised community of to-day is proof enough that he is something more than his predecessor who required little else than sufficient courage to commit a crime.

When "the enterprising burglar goes a-burgling" to-day he is often equipped with the most up-to-date cutting and forcing implements—and a safe or strong room thus attacked must possess something very much more than an ornate and imposing exterior to withstand the encounter.

Protection against sustained attack by modern weapons such as the electric drill, high explosives and the deadly oxy-acetylene blowpipe is one of the chief concerns of the security expert.

The extent to which John Tann Ltd. have succeeded may be judged by the fact that although the most scientific safe-breaking instruments have been repeatedly employed in attempts to open John Tann's fire and burglar-resisting safes and strong rooms, every onslaught has been successfully withstood—without a single exception.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
	Per cwt.		
Milled lead and laying	56/0	63/0	66/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		2in.	4in.
		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Countess	Ladies
	Per Square	
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/6
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/6
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
	Per Cwt.		
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36 0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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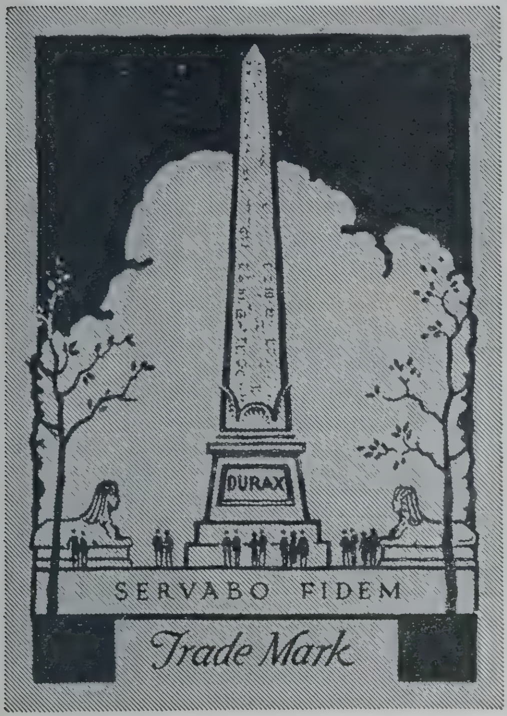

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			$\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.		
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1¼	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
		If in Party Colours on			
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/6	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/9
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/6
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece	
	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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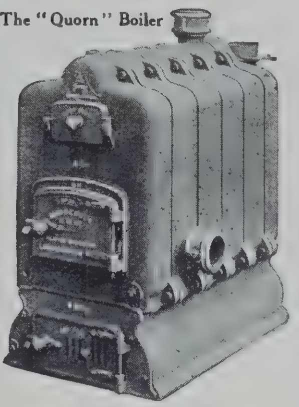

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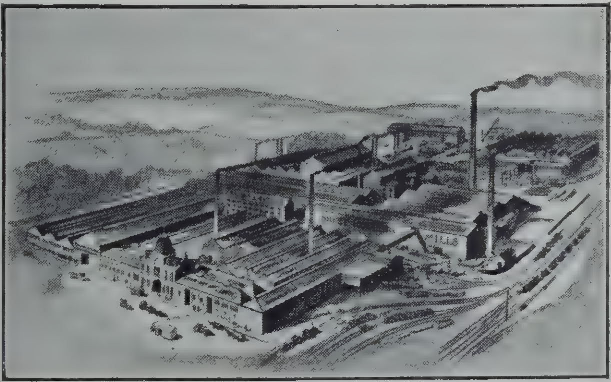

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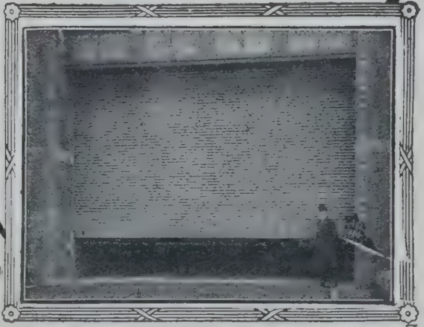

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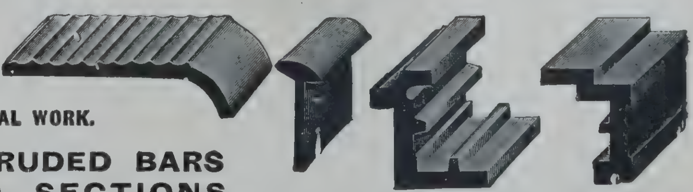

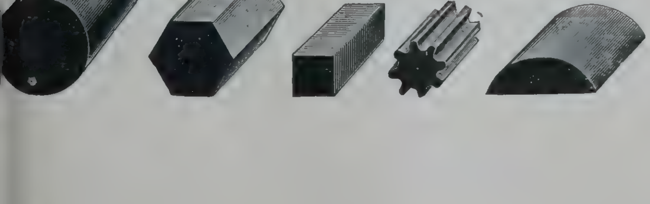

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0¾+12½%	11¾+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 8	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

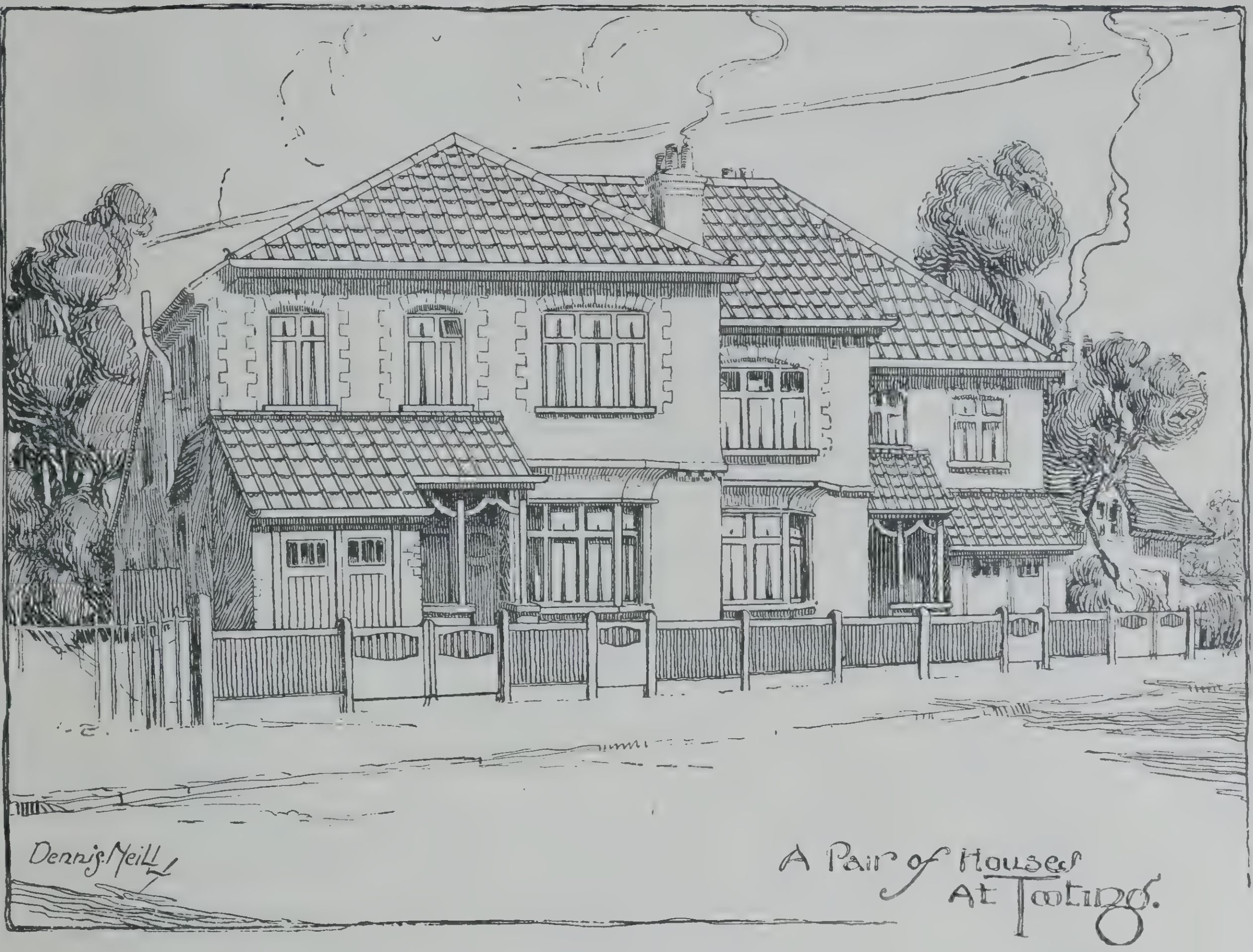
All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2"	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼"	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3"	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	2/10	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2"	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	44/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	44/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	47/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 20/0 25/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/10	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/7	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4"	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		7/3	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.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Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ACTON.—June 25.—For erection of an elementary school for 200 boys and girls at East Acton, W.3, for the Education Committee. Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3. Deposit £1 1s.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—June 24.—For extension to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Hospital, for the Building Committee. Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, 6 Millstone Lane, Leicester (or at the hospital). Deposit £2 2s.

BAGSHOT.—June 23.—For erection of 12 houses within their district as follows, for the Windlesham Urban District Council, viz. :—Ten non-parlour type in The Avenue, Lightwater, and two non-parlour type at the sewage disposal works, Lightwater. Mr. C. Gray, surveyor, Council Offices, Bagshot, Deposit £2 2s.

BIRCHINGTON, &c.—June 25.—Plans, specifications and tenders for erection of all or part of the following 20 houses :—Two blocks of four houses at Birchington ; two blocks of four houses at Westgate-on-Sea ; and one block of four houses at Minster. Mr. C. Taylor, clerk, Council Offices, Minster, near Ramsgate.

BISHOPSTOKE, HANTS.—June 27.—For the following contracts in connection with The Mount, Bishopstoke Tuberculosis Sanatorium, for the Hants County Council. Mr. A. L. Roberts, county architect, The Castle, Winchester. (1) Contract No. 3—Erection of new nursing pavilion, dining-room block and dispensary. Deposit £2 2s. (2) Contract No. 4—Erection of ferro-concrete floors and roofs to new pavilion. Deposit £1 1s. (3) Contract No. 5—Electric light installation, &c. Particulars will be ready on and after June 15. Deposit £1 1s. (4) Contract No. 6—Heating and domestic hot-water supply to new buildings. Particulars will be ready on and after June 15. Deposit £1 1s.

BLACKPOOL.—June 18.—For the whole of the works in new Church of St. Stephen-on-the-Cliffs, Blackpool. Messrs. Austin and Paley, architects, Castle Park, Lancaster.

BLACKROD.—June 26.—HOUSES—For erection of 20 houses (brick walls and usual permanent construction), on land situate at Manchester Road and Station Road, Blackrod (houses will be in pairs and/or blocks of four), for the Urban District Council. Mr. W. Bradley, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 8 Acresfield, Bolton, and Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester. Deposit £3 3s.

BLAIR ATHOLL.—For (1) mason, (2) joiner, (3) slater, (4) plumber, (5) plaster, (6) glazier, and (7) electric works in connection with the erection of new bank buildings at Blair Atholl. Messrs. G. Arthur & Son, architects, Airdrie.

CHIPPENHAM.—June 25.—For erection of eight parlour houses, for the Chippenham Borough Council. The Borough Surveyor, Mr. A. E. Adams, Chippenham, Wilts. Deposit £2 2s.

COLWYN BAY.—June 22.—For erection of 40 workmen's dwellings at Tanylan, Old Colwyn, for the Colwyn Bay and Colwyn Urban District Council. Mr. W. J. Dunning, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Colwyn Bay. Deposit £3 3s.

ERITH.—June 17.—For erection of a ladies' convenience at Belvedere, for the Erith Urban District Council. Mr. H. Hind, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Erith. Deposit £1.

EXETER.—June 19.—For renovations, &c., at the following Council schools, for the Devon Education Committee :—Bigbury-Bovey Tracey, and house ; Buckfastleigh : Coombe ; Bulkworthy ; Colyton ; Drewsteignton ; Halwell and Moreleigh; and house ; Horwood and Newton Tracey ; Instow ; Lydford ; repairs, &c. ; Lustleigh, and house ; Milton Abbot, and house ; Ringmore ; Shaugh Prior ; Shebbear ; Tetcott ; Torbryan ; Denbury ; Ugborough, and house ; Winkleigh ; Hollacombe ; Yarnscombe, and house. The Architect's Office, 1 Blackall Road, Exeter.

HALAMANNING, CORNWALL.—June 18.—For the rebuilding of Halamanning Farmhouse. Mr. W. H. Hicks, Retallack Farm, St. Hilary.

ILFORD.—June 18.—For erection of an electricity sub-station at Gantshill Cross, Ilford, for the Urban District Council. Mr. H. Shaw, M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Ilford. Deposit £2 2s.

LEEK.—June 22.—For erection of 20 parlour and 20 non-parlour houses on one site and four parlour houses on another site, Junction Road, Leek, for the Urban District Council. Mr. W. E. Beacham, surveyor, Town Hall, Leek. Mr. W. E. Beacham, surveyor.

LONDON (CATFORD).—June 18.—For the construction of 34 houses, together with certain road work, paths and greens, on the Bellingham estate, Catford, for the London County Council. The Architect to the Council, the County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Deposit £2

LONDON (PADDINGTON).—June 18.—For alterations in the goods station at Paddington, for the Great Western Railway Co. Engineer at Paddington Station.

OXFORD.—June 20.—For erection of a public lavatory in the Shrubbery, Park Town, Banbury Road, for the Corporation. Mr. J. E. Wilkes, A.M.I.C.E., city engineer, Town Hall, Oxford. Deposit £1.

PENISTONE, YORKS.—For the renovation and painting of the following schools, for the West Riding County Council :—Oughtibridge Council, Wharncliffe Side Council, Hunshelf Council, Thurlstone Infants' Council, Hazlehead Council and Townhead (Dunford Bridge) Council ; also for the construction of heating chamber and installation of heating apparatus at the Oughtibridge Council (Infants') School. Mr. W. Wood, divisional clerk, Education Offices, Penistone.

PONTYPRIDD.—June 22.—For erection of a workman's hall and institute at Pontypridd for the Great Western Colliery workmen. Messrs. A. O. Evans and Evans, L.R.I.B.A., architects, Pontypridd. Deposit £3 3s.

ROCHDALE.—June 15-22.—For alterations to existing buildings and conversion of same into lavatories, for the Guardians. Mr. H. H. Clough, architect, Newgate Chambers, Rochdale. Deposit £1 1s.

SHEVINGTON, LANCS.—June 18.—For erection of a new Council school and alterations and additions to the existing premises at the Broad-o'-th-Lane Council School, Shevington, for the Lancashire Education Committee. Mr. H. Littler, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

THIRSK.—July 14.—For the various works in connection with the Thirsk and Sowerby Institute, viz. :—Bricklayer and draining ; joiner ; plumber ; central heating ; electrician ; and painting. Mr. Cecil Lee, Millgate, Thirsk.

TONBRIDGE.—June 20.—For erection of houses for the working classes in the following districts, for the Tonbridge Rural District Council, viz. :—Brenchley, four ; Paddock Wood, 10 ; Capel, six ; Hadlow, 10 ; Hildenborough, three ; Horsmonden, four ; Lamberhurst, two ; Pembury, 12 ; Langton, four. Mr. F. Harris, M.I.M. and C.E., engineer and surveyor, 130 High Street, Tonbridge. Deposit £1 1s.

USHAW MOOR, DURHAM.—June 20.—For erection of 20 type A houses at Ushaw Moor, for the Durham Rural District Council. Mr. J. N. Adams, architect to the Council, 40 Saddler Street, Durham. Deposit £1 1s.

WARRINGTON.—June 23.—For stores building, for the Electricity and Tramways Committee. Mr. S. P. Silcock, architect, 6 Egypt Street, Warrington. Deposit £1 1s.

WHISTON, PRESCOT.—June 22.—For erection of eight dwelling-houses for their employees, off Warrington Road, Whiston, for the Guardians. Mr. W. Ellis, architect, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens. Deposit £1 1s.

WHITSTABLE.—June 23.—For the conversion of existing buildings into public conveniences, slipper baths, &c., and the erection of a new shelter, &c., at Horsebridge Road, Whitstable, for the Urban District Council. Mr. J. Dunn, surveyor, Council Offices, Whitstable. Deposit £2.

WILLINGTON, DURHAM.—June 22.—The Durham County Council Education Department invites sole tenders for the work in connection with the alterations and additions to the Willington Infants' School. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

WORTHING.—June 25.—For erection in brick or concrete slabs of 44 parlour and 58 non-parlour-type houses in pairs and blocks of four and five, on the Poor's Ten Acre site at the corner of Lyndhurst Road and Ham Road. Mr. P. E. Harvey, Municipal Offices. Deposit £1 1s.

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0	,,	,,

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	6 in.	Iron 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
,, ,, cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super. Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	**Per Ft. Run**
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d*. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super. 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10¾*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	**Flush Bolts**	**Sash Fasteners**	**Rim**	**Mortice**	**Cupboard**	**Stays**	**Fasteners**	**Grip Handles**	**Spring Catches**
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	**Flats**	**Flashings and Gutters**
Milled lead and laying	56/6	63/6	66/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	**Soldered Angle**	**Welted Joint**	**Bossed Ends to Rolls**	**Cesspools**	**Soldered Dots**
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass slieves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		2in.	4in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square	
	Countess	**Ladies**
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/6
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.	
	Up to 1st Floor	**Above 1st Floor**
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6
Compound girders	19/6	21/6
Stanchions	21/6	23/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	**Medium**	**Heavy**
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

	Per Foot Run		
Rain-water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS, SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite ..	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass $\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10¼	1/1¼	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/6	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/9
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1¼	0/1½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	Add 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2"	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¾"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	208/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	58/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ½"	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3"	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½"	2/10	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2"	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	44/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	45/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	48/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 20/0 25/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/10	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/7	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2" 3"	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5" 6"	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3" 4"	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4"	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2" 4"	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½" 2"	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		7/3	Per gallon
			½" ¾" 1"	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½" ¾" 1"	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2" 4"	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.

Reinforced Concrete Engineers

KAHN SYSTEM

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION—IT IS PERMANENT, FIREPROOF AND ELIMINATES MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

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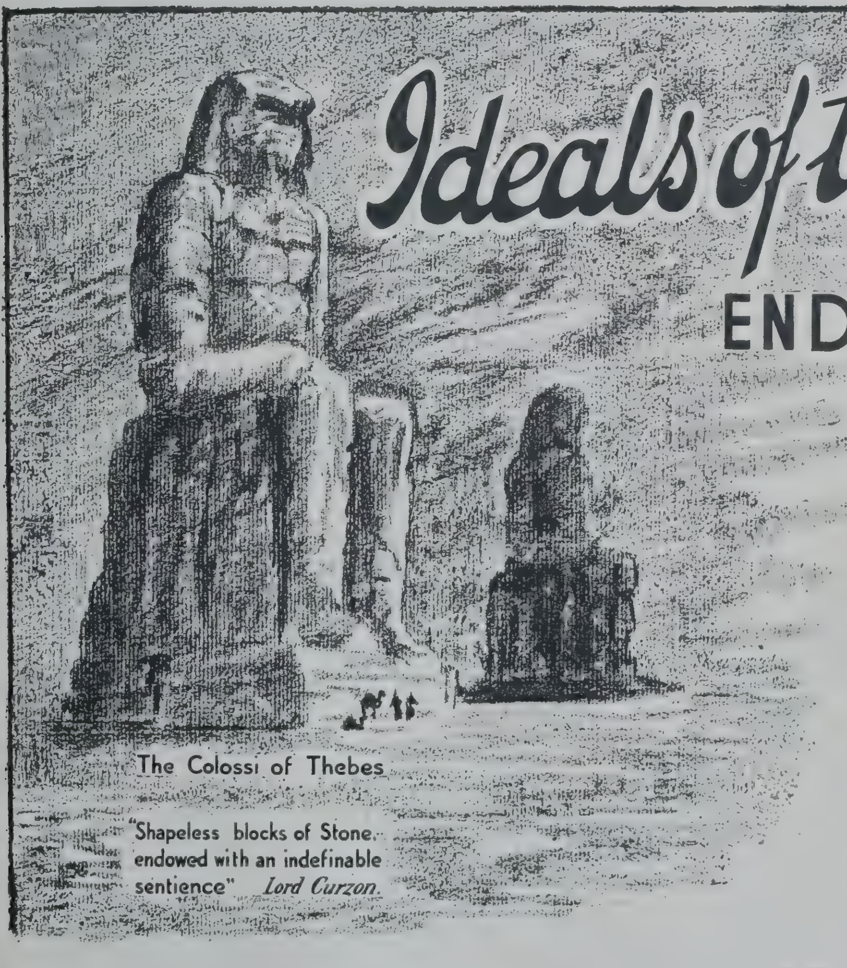
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ENDURANCE

The desire to perpetuate is one of the most potent expressions of progress, the whole universe striving to perpetuate something of itself that will survive the natural limitations of life. In human handicrafts this desire reaches its highest expression, and the time-defiant monuments of ancient craftsmanship speak of a will to endure, tho' those that fashioned them must be forgotten in the midst of centuries.

* * *

As in those mighty expressions of Ancient Craftsmanship—so in the ideals of modern Industry—the fundamental truth remains—
That which is built soundly—endures well.

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THE ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1869.

Incorporating "The Contract Reporter," 1885.
"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2* P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ABERBARGOED.—June 29.—For the carrying out of alterations and additions to the Arthur Balfour Club, Aberbargoed. Mr. O. P. Bevan, architect, Station Road, Bargoed.

ASHBOURNE, DERBY.—June 29.—For erection of a maternity home at Ashbourne, for the Derbyshire County Council. Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., County Council, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

BELFAST.—June 27.—For erection of buildings for the Faculty of Agriculture in Elmwood Avenue, Belfast, for the Senate of the Queen's University, Belfast. Mr. R. M. Close, 13 Donegall Square North, Belfast. Deposit £5 5s.

BELFAST.—June 29.—For erection of new convent, chapel, gate lodge, paths and boundary wall at Glen Road, Belfast, for the Sisters of Poor Clare. Mr. F. M'Ardle, M.R.I.A.I., &c., architect and civil engineer, 29 Rosemary Street, Belfast, and Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin. Deposit, £5 5s.

BELFAST.—For erection of new petrol depot off Connswater Road, Belfast. Mr. J. M'Geagh, architect and civil engineer, 132, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.

BIRMINGHAM.—June 27.—For erection of the extensions to their existing workshops, on their Woodville Road, Harborne, site, for the Committee of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind. Messrs. J. A. Chatwin & Son, 128 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

BOSTON, LINCS.—June 29.—For erection of the following houses, viz. :—Four pairs, Bell Lane, Fosdyke, and one pair, North Forty Foot Drain, Pelham's Lands. Mr. A. Barton, M.I.M. and C.E., 8 Market Place, Boston.

BRENTWOOD.—July 4.—For erection of a house for the medical superintendent at the Brentwood Mental Hospital, for the Essex County Council. Deposit £1 1s. County Architect, Old Court, Springfield, Chelmsford.

BUXTON.—For alterations and additions to Eagle Hotel, Market Place, Buxton. Mr. C. Flint, architect and surveyor, The Quadrant, Buxton. Deposit £1 1s.

CARNARVON.—June 26.—For erection of 35 houses, and the construction of new roads at Cae Hampton, Bethel Road, Carnarvon, for the Carnarvon Borough Council. Mr. R. Lloyd Jones, 14 Market Street, Carnarvon.

CHESTER.—July 1.—For erection and completion of a new laundry block at the Poor Law Institution, Hoole Lane, Chester, for the Guardians. Messrs. J. H. Davies & Sons, 14 Newgate Street, Chester.

COLESHILL.—July 1.—For erection of the new public hall at Coleshill. The Rural District Surveyor, Marston Green. Deposit £2 2s.

DERBY.—For erection of new Wesleyan chapel and school at Ambergate, Derby. Messrs. Lambert & Trotter, architects, 28 Park Row, Nottingham.

DEWSBURY.—For the various trades required in erection of a nurses' home, Halifax Road, Dewsbury, for the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary. Mr. T. W. Sharpe, L.R.I.B.A., Calder Wharf Mills, Huddersfield Road, Dewsbury.

ECCLES.—June 29.—For providing and laying a new maple floor in the Assembly Hall, Town Hall, Eccles. The Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Eccles.

ECCLES.—June 29.—For construction of a new swimming bath, &c., on the west end of the existing swimming bath in Cromwell Road, Patricroft, for the Parks and Baths Committee. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Eccles. Deposit £2 2s.

ESHANESS, NEAR HILLSWICK, SHETLAND.—June 30.—The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses invite tenders for the construction of a masonry tower, dwelling-house, stores, &c., and about one mile of road at Eshaness. Mr. D. A. Stevenson, engineer to the Commissioners, 84 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £22s.

FARNBOROUGH.—June 27.—For internal alterations at the Town Hall, Farnborough, for the Urban District Council. Mr. J. E. Hargreaves, surveyor, Town Hall, Farnborough, Hants.

GILFACH GOCH.—June 30.—For proposed new branch at Gilfach Goch, for the Penygraig Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. W. T. Springall L.R.I.B.A., Architect's Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

HIGHFIELDS, near DONCASTER.—For erection of a new hotel at Highfields, near Doncaster, for Messrs. John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Deposit £1 1s. Housing and Town Planning Trust, Ltd., 6 Hobart Place, Eaton Square, London, S.W.1.

ITCHEN, HANTS.—July 7.—For the erection of secondary school buildings at Itchen. The Borough Engineer's Office, 33-35 French Street. Deposit £2 2s.

LONDON.—July 8.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive tenders for the extension of Montagu Houses, Whitehall, S.W. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit one guinea. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.)

MELKSHAM.—July 6.—For supplying all labour and materials necessary for reconstructing the Town Hall, for the Urban District Council. Mr. R. P. Pearce, town surveyor, Town Hall, Melksham.

RICHMOND (YORKS).—June 29.—For erection of 32 parlour houses on land adjoining the Reeth Road, for the Town Council. Borough Surveyor, Corporation Offices, Richmond, Yorks.

ST. DOGMAELS.—June 27.—For erection of vestry to Bethsaida Chapel, St. Dogmaels. Mr. J. J. James, at "Cartref," St. Dogmaels.

ST. PETERS, BROADSTAIRS.—June 27.—For erection and completion of 44 houses on land at St. Peters. Mr. H. Hurd, Pierremont Hall, Broadstairs. Deposit £2 2s.

SWAFFHAM.—July 10.—For erection of 12 non-parlour-type houses at Sporle Road, Swaffham, for the Urban District Council. Mr. O. W. Parry, M.I.M. and Cy. E., surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

SWANSEA.—June 30.—For erection of a new public convenience at Eversley Road, Sketty. Mr. J. R. Heath, borough engineer and surveyor, Guildhall, Swansea.

WALSALL.—July 10.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive tenders for the erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange at Walsall. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit one guinea. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.)

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.—June 24.—For erection of 20 houses in three blocks upon the Grove Meadow site, Kirby Road, for the Urban District Council. Mr. A. J. Meakins, M.I.M. and C.E. Deposit £2 2s.

WEYMOUTH.—July 6.—For the fourth instalment of their housing scheme of 44 houses of the following types, for the Estates and Housing Committee, viz. :—Twelve blocks semi-detached parlour type and 10 blocks semi-detached non-parlour type. Mr. F. T. V. Isherwood, town clerk, Municipal Office, Weymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

WEYMOUTH.—July 6.—For pulling down a portion of the present laundry and extending same, for the Guardians. Mr. G. A. Andrews, Bank Chambers, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

WILLESDEN.—The Willesden District Council are prepared to consider prices for 100 houses of special construction to be erected on their Brentfield housing estate. The construction to be of the tenderer's own type, but to be to the Council's requirements. Mr. F. Wilkinson, M.I.C.E., engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

WITHYHAM, BLACKHAM.—June 26–July 9.—For alterations and additions to Withyham, Blackham, Council School. Mr. F. J. Wood, county surveyor, County Hall, Lewes. Deposit £1 1s.

YIEWSLEY.—For erection of 52 houses, for the Urban District Council. Mr. A. S. Soutar, 8 King William Street, Strand, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

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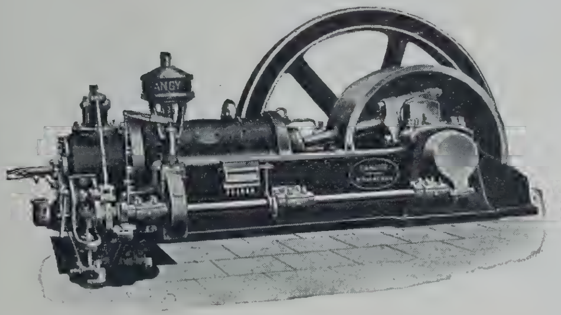
HEAVY FUEL-OIL ENGINE

COLD-STARTING TYPE



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RADIATORS

Can be used in a Spraying Machine, without disconnecting Radiator, in one quarter of the time as compared with Brush Painting.
As used at Africa House, Kingsway.

Made in 12 Artistic Metallic Colours, dries hard in half an hour, stands heat, will not tarnish, can be washed.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s*. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto..	⅛ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1*s*.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d*.	2*d*.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d*.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d*.	1½*d*.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d*.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d*.	2½*d*.

Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d*.
Planking and strutting	4*d*. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/8	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
„ „ cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super.: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d*.	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d*.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.: Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s*. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d*.	½*d*. plus 10 %

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d*.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d*.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d*.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s*. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price..	½*d*. plus 10 %
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.: 1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1½in. 2 Panel	1½in. 4 Panel	2in. 4 Panel	2in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*.	3¼*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.
Add for each side bead butt	4*d*.	4*d*.	4½*d*.	5*d*.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1½ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d*.

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	58/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

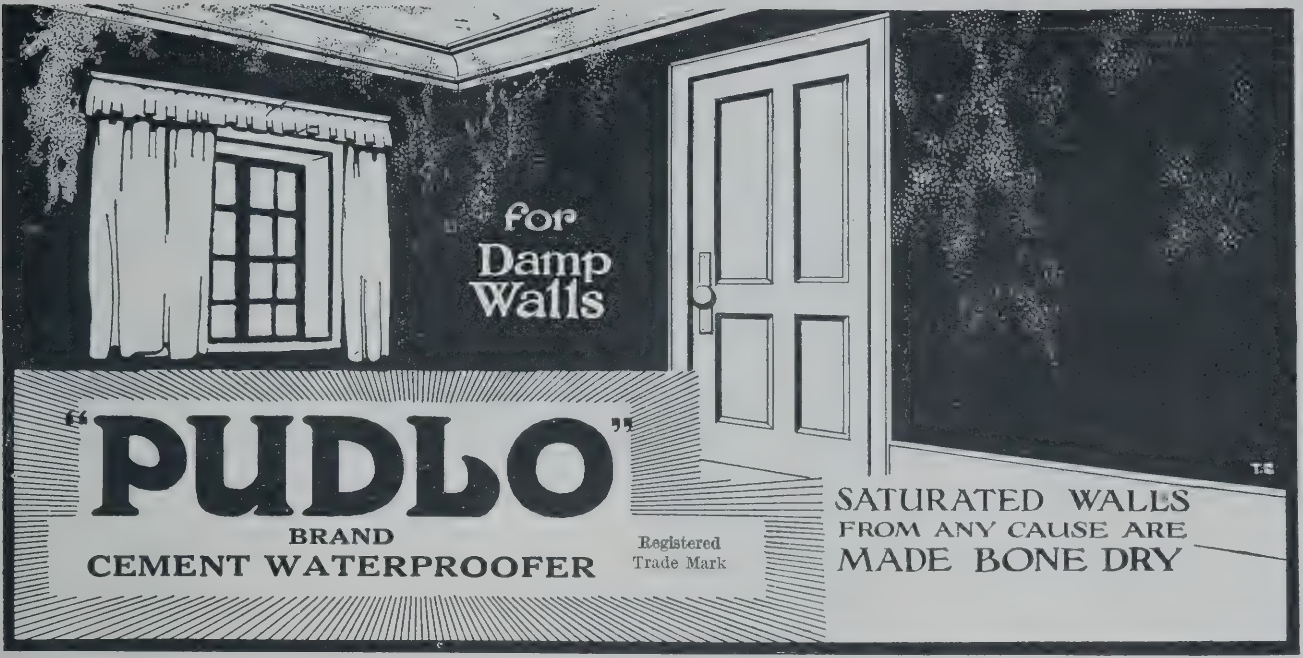
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area: 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d*.	3*d*.	4½*d*.	5¾*d*.	8*d*.	10½*d*.	11½*d*.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d*.	3½*d*.	5*d*.	6½*d*.	9*d*.	11½*d*.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d*.	8*d*.	10*d*.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK : Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line



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Used also for Flooded Cellars, Flat Roofs, Leaking Tanks, Reservoirs, Baths, Garage Pits, Concrete Buildings, etc.
Tested by Faija, Kirkaldy, Cork University, the Japanese, Italian, Dutch and Spanish Governments, and the most eminent experts.
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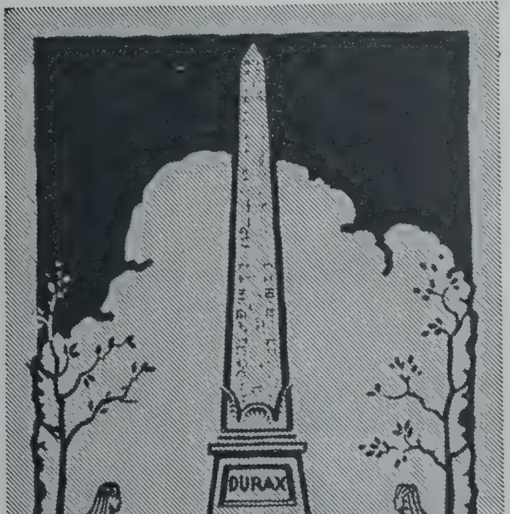

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued*.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d*.	1*d*.	½*d*.	2*d*.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	56/6	63/6	66/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4*d*.	2/0	4*d*.	6*d*.	5/6	2/0

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d*.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d*.	10*d*.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d*.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d*.	—	1/3

	Per Foot Run	
	2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/0	3/0
Extra for bends .. .. each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions .. .. each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/0
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25 %
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40 %
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔ %

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d*. per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/0

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d*.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d*.	1/0	1/1

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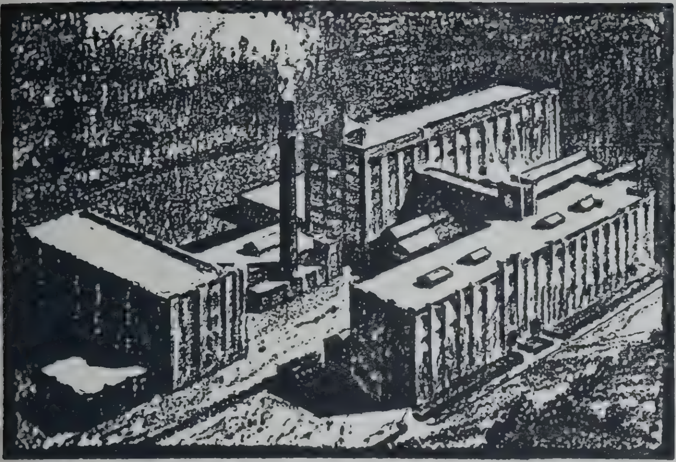

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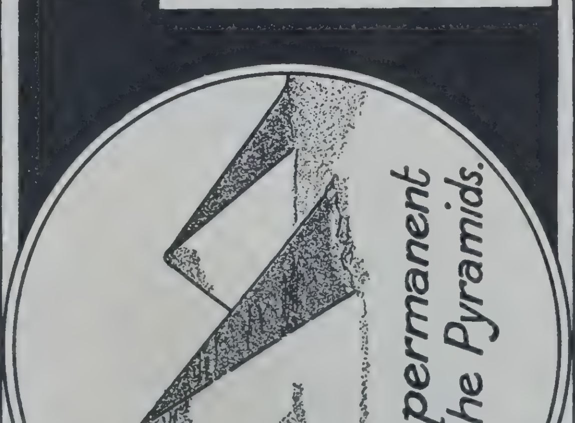
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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	½in.	¾in.	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run			
			Rounded			Flush or Staff
			Arris	Angle	Quirk	Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super.		
	2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super.		
	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass		Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass		¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
21oz.	15oz.			$\frac{3}{16}$in.	¼in.		
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super.			
	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following					
If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on—			If on Narrow Widths
		Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/6	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/8
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/8	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0½	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0½	0/1½	0/1¾

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super.	
	Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

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	Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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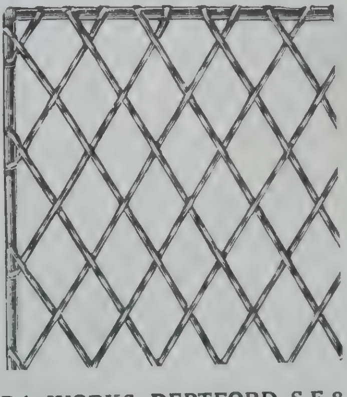

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

Date of Variation	Mechanic	Painter	Labourer	Notes as to Rate Paid to Special Workmen	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	Add 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/6		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

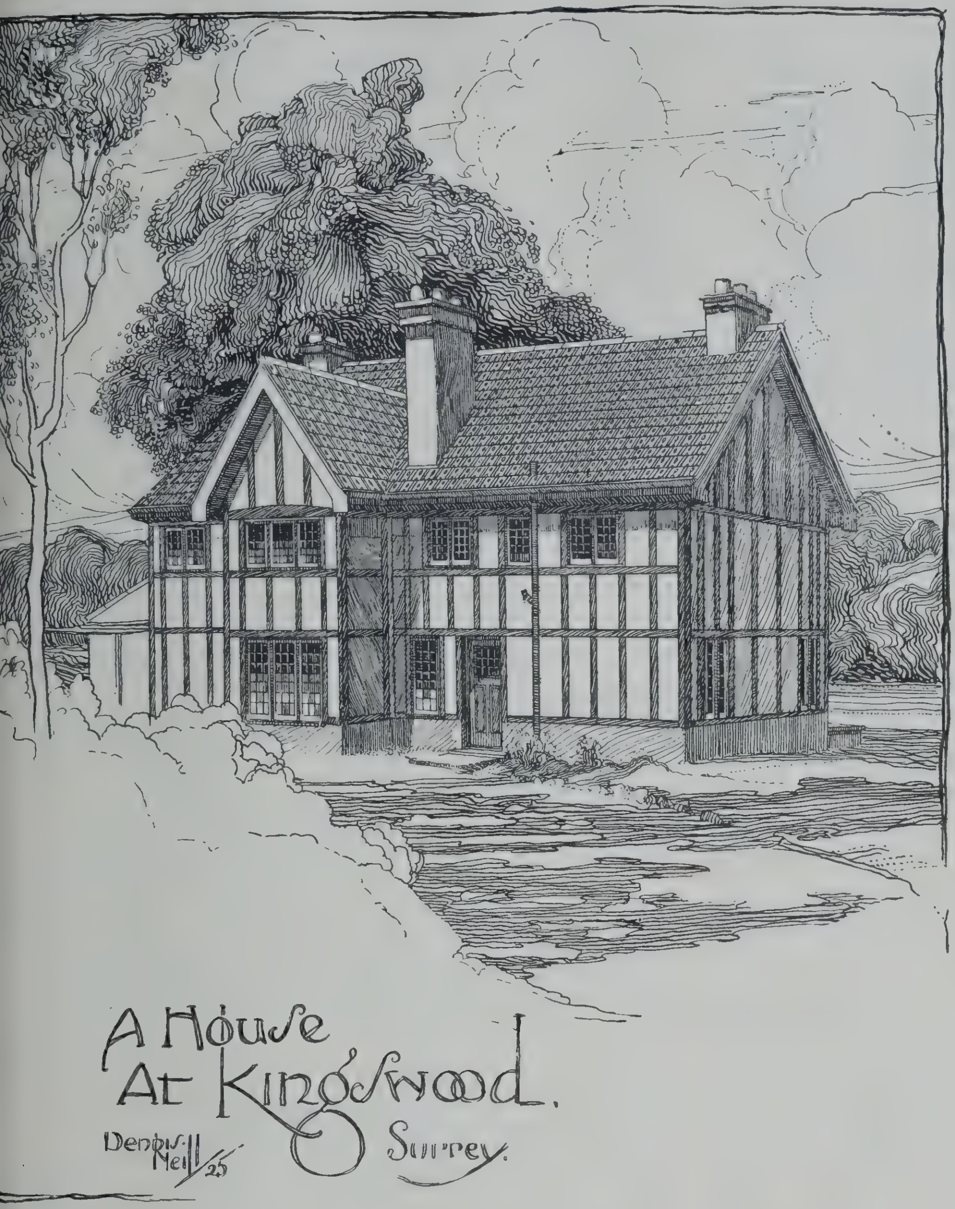
All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4	each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″ × 3″	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″ × 2½″	2/10	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″ × 2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	44/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	45/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	48/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			⅝″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 20/0 25/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/10	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/7	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″ × 10″, Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″ × 9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/8	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″ × 6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		7/3	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super.



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THE ARCHITECT

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"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times."
"The Building Trade," 1913.

◆

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1925.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

⁂ *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ADWICK-LE-STREET.—July 7.—For the erection of seven pairs class A and 16 pairs class B houses in Princess Street, Woodlands. The Council Offices, Village Street, Adwick. Deposit £2.

BEXLEYHEATH.—July 11.—For erection in blocks of six, of up to 100 houses, non-parlour type. Mr. W. T. Howse, surveyor, Council Offices, Bexleyheath. Deposit £3 3s.

BRAINTREE.—July 6.—For erection of 28 houses in four types, for the Urban District Council. Mr. D. G. Armstrong, Great Square, Braintree, Essex.

CAMBORNE.—July 2.—For erection of a pavilion, etc., at Tehidy Sanatorium, Camborne, for the Cornwall County Council. Messrs. Cowell, Drewitt and Wheatley, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Penzance. Deposit £2 2s.

CARLISLE.—July 1.—For erection of proposed new classroom block and alterations and additions to existing Keswick School. Deposit £2 2s. Mr. J. Forster, F.R.I.B.A., architect, The Courts, Carlisle.

CHATHAM.—July 7.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc., invite tenders for extension of Chatham Post Office. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.)

COVENTRY.—July 6.—For the enlargement of Barr's Hill Secondary School, for the Corporation. The Education Department, Council House, Coventry. Deposit £1 1s.

DALWOOD, DEVON.—June 30.—For erection of a new Council school at Dalwood, for the Devon Education Committee. Deposit £1 1s. The County Architect (Education), 1 Blackall Road, Exeter.

ERITH.—July 6.—For repairs and redecorations at the Erith Public Library, Walnut Tree Road, Erith, for the Urban District Council. Mr. H. Hind, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Erith.

GLASTONBURY.—July 4.—For erection of a new public convenience in Magdalene Street, for the Town Council. Mr. H. N. Alves, 27 High Street, Glastonbury.

GLASTONBURY.—July 4.—For erection of 18 parlour houses, for the Town Council. Mr. H. N. Alves, 27 High Street, Glastonbury.

GOSPORT.—July 1.—For erection of a new school for 200 children at Gordon Park, Gosport, for the Education Committee. Mr. G. R. Walker, secretary, "Rostellan," Stoke Road, Gosport. Deposit £1 1s.

HAVERFORDWEST.—July 4.—For various works on Sealyham estate, viz.: Group No. 1.—Swmbach: Erection of new outbuildings and adaptation of existing buildings. Swmbach: Erection of new dwelling-house. Swmbach Fach: Erection of new outbuildings and adaptation of existing buildings. Swmbach Isaf: Adaptation of existing buildings. Swmbach Isaf: Erection of new dwelling-house and adaptation of existing buildings. Group No. 2.—Good Hope: Erection of new dwelling-house and adaptation of existing buildings. Better Hope: Erection of new dwelling-house and adaptation of existing buildings. Group No. 3.—Broad Moor: Adaptation of existing buildings. Parcgwyn: Erection of new dwelling-house and adaptation of existing buildings. Wernllwyd: Repairs, &c. Withen Maen: Additions to dwelling-house and adaptation of buildings. Group No. 4.—Chapel Farm: Repairs. Ford Farm: Erection of new dwelling-house and adaptation of existing buildings. Ford Farm: Erection of pig cots and repairs. West Ford Farm: Repairs. Lordship: Repairs. Musland: Repairs. Group No. 5.—St. Dogwells: Erection of cartshed and barn and repairs. St. Dogwells: Erection of pig cots and adaptation of outbuildings. Parcypwll: Erection of new dwelling-house and adaptation of existing buildings. Mr. Owain T. Thomas, L.R.I.B.A., county architect, County Offices, Haverfordwest. Deposit £1 1s.

MAIDSTONE.—July 1.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for erection of a post office and telephone exchange at Maidstone. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.)

NEATH, &c.—July 13.—For the following works, for the Glamorgan Education Committee:—(1) New intermediate school for 340 boys, caretaker's house, boundary walls, cycle house, etc., at Neath; (2) new casement windows and corrugated roof sheeting to playshed at Penclawdd Mixed Council School, Penclawdd, Gower; (3) painting (during the ensuing summer holidays) 55 schools in the Eastern Division and 20 schools in Western Division. The County Hall, Cardiff.

PONTARDAWE.—July 8.—For erection of 16 houses at the Trebanos site, construction of roads and sewers relative thereto, for the Rural District Council. Mr. E. D. Jones, M.S.A., architect, Council Offices, Pontardawe. Deposit £2.

PORT TALBOT.—July 10.—For alterations and additions to Health Department Offices, Taibach, for the Town Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Aberavon.

PURSTON, near PONTEFRACT.—July 7.—For the erection of 102 houses at Purston, near Pontefract. All trades. Mr. Samuel Chesney, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices, Featherstone, near Pontefract. Deposit £2 2s.

RIPON.—July 12.—For the erection of 12 houses, for the Housing Committee. The City Engineer's Office. Deposit £5.

ROBERTSBRIDGE, SUSSEX.—July 9.—For the following work at the sanatorium at Darvell Hall, Robertsbridge, for the East Sussex County Council, viz.:—(1) New men's hospital (temporary construction), extension women's hospital (temporary construction), alterations to main building, children's block, etc.; (2) other works (permanent construction). Mr. F. J. Wood, county surveyor, County Hall, Lewes. Deposit, £1 1s.

ST. AUSTELL.—July 4.—For erection of a new hall, etc., at St. Austell County School, for the Cornwall Education Committee. Mr. B. C. Andrew, architect to the Committee, New Inn Chambers, St. Austell. Deposit £1 1s.

SALFORD.—July 6.—For erection of 128 houses and flats on the Littleton Road housing estate, Lower Kersal, for the Corporation. Mr. C. Swain, architect, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.

SALISBURY.—July 3.—For renovation of the Parish Hall, East Grimstead, Salisbury. Mr. E. Gilbert, East Grimstead, Salisbury.

SALISBURY.—July 16.—For erection of a proposed secondary school, Salisbury, for the Wilts County Council. Mr. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, County Offices, Trowbridge. Deposit £2 2s. (cheques only).

SMETHWICK.—July 8.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc., invite tenders for the erection of an employment exchange at Smethwick, Staffs. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.)

STAPLE HILL.—July 4.—For erection of a new junior mixed and infants' school at Staple Hill, near Bristol, for the Gloucester Education Committee. Mr. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., county education architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

TAUNTON.—July 7.—For the construction of 40 cottages, in pairs, for the Town Council. Deposit £2 2s. Messrs. H. S. W. Stone, F.R.I.B.A., and E. Francis, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 7 Fore Street, Taunton.

TREFOREST.—July 30.—For the erection of vestries, choir, organ chamber, etc., additions to Calvary Baptist Church, Wood Road, Treforest. Mr. J. H. Davies, 67 Taff Street, Pontypridd. Deposit £2 2s.

WALLINGTON.—July 11.—For erection and completion of 56 brick-built houses on the Bute Road estate, for the Beddington and Wallington Urban District Council. Mr. S. F. R. Carter, A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Wallington. Deposit £2 2s.

WHITLAND, CARMARTHEN.—July 2.—For erection of a bridge at Nantyrallwyn on the Whitland St. Clears Road, for the Whitland Rural District Council. Mr. T. Rees Davies, surveyor, Springfields, Whitland.

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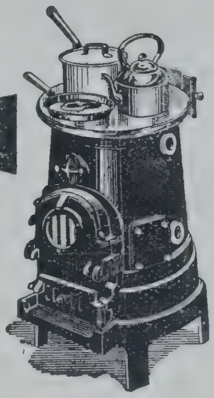

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1 %
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	⅛%
Allow for water, ditto	⅓ %
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅕th of the above fees or £1 1*s.*
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced	
	In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS

	Per Yard Cube		
	5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „ „		

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware		Iron	
	4 in.	6 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	45/0	60/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced		
	Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	561/-	740/-	1046/-
„ „ cement mortar	587/-	766/-	1072/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super.	
	Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
¾-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.	
	Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%

Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)	Per Ft. Super.
Weather joint in cement	2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting	1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0

Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.				
	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	8/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube		
	Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0

	To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character	20/6
Bath stone ditto	10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centreing, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/6
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		

Gutter boards and bearers per foot super.	1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅝in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1½ in.	2 in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very Small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼in. pulley styles, 2in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

	1½in.		2in.	
Doors, per foot super.	2 Panel	4 Panel	4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany = 3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area							
	1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
			Locks and Furniture			Casement			
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	57/0	64/0	67/0

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angle	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/0	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/0

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/0	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/11
	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	—
Stop ends	9d.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/0	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

		Per Foot Run	
		2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints		2/0	3/0
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ½in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap with copper nails	132/6
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/6
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/6
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	76/6
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7d. per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor	
Rolled steel joists	16/6	18/6	
Compound girders	19/6	21/6	
Stanchions	21/6	23/6	
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6	
	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/6
Chimney bars	36/0	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/0	21/6	21/6

Rain-water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/6
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10d.	1/0	1/1

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The World's Record ANTI-CORROSIVE

Dampness is one of the worst enemies of the Architect. To any exposed iron, steel, or woodwork, dampness means destruction, and even lead and concrete roofing succumbs to the persistent attack of wet conditions. As a reply to your enemy dampness,

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How to achieve a big annual reduction on your building and roofing costs

These protected corrugated metal sheets are impervious to acid fumes, alkali deposits, weather conditions—withstand vibration—and allow of light and economical construction

It is generally recognised that corrugated metal is the most suitable material for roofing and side covering construction in that it combines strength with flexibility, allows for light supporting construction and is adaptable to every constructional requirement. But in spite of these advantages there is the ever-present problem of corrosion.

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In short, it is a permanent material. No provision need be made for maintenance.

How this metal is manufactured

A core of annealed steel is thoroughly cleansed and afterwards immersed in a hot bath of specially refined asphalt which seals the core against all destructive elements. An insulating cover of asbestos felt, saturated with asphalt, is then applied.

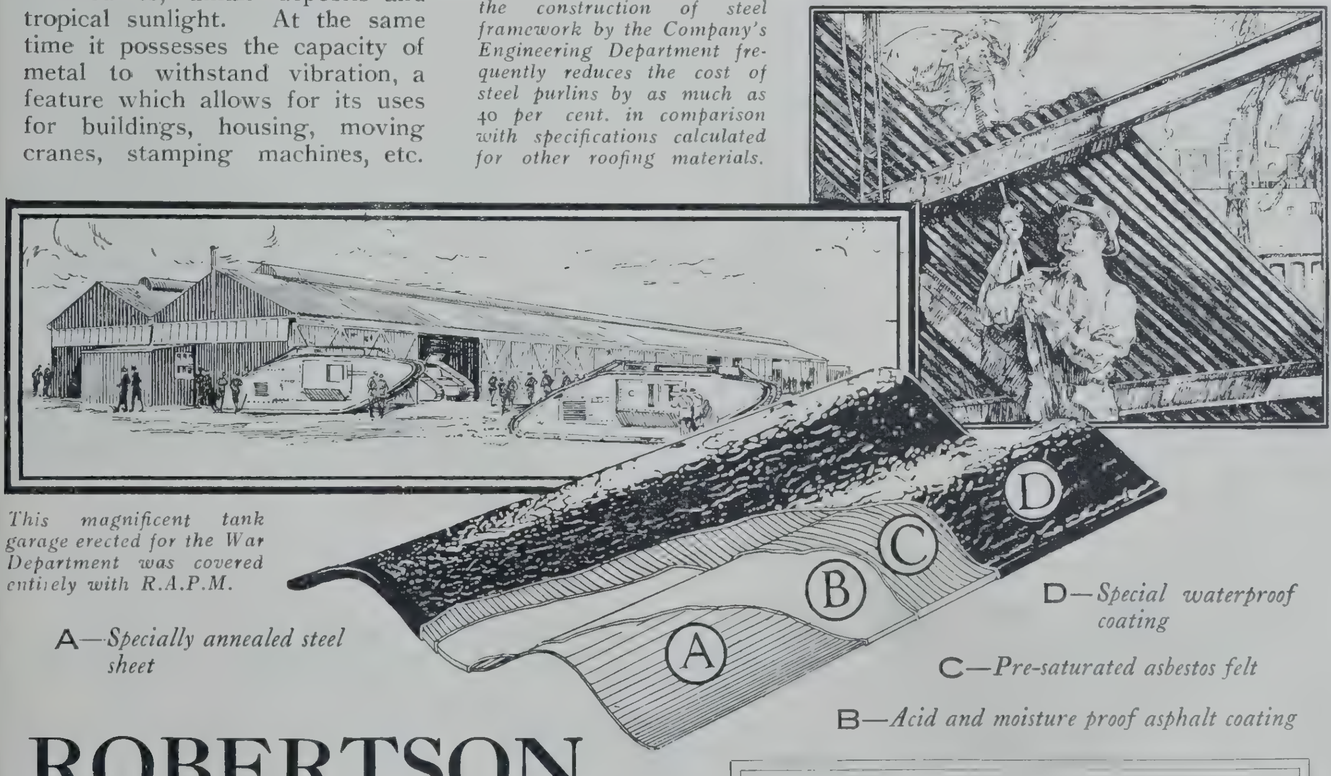
Both of these coatings are thoroughly bonded to the core under heat and pressure, after which a third protective waterproofing coating is added. The result is a substantial permanent material combining lightness and rigidity with rock-like resistance to corrosion in all forms.

R.A.P.M. allows a maximum pitch of purlins. A revision in the construction of steel framework by the Company's Engineering Department frequently reduces the cost of steel purlins by as much as 40 per cent. in comparison with specifications calculated for other roofing materials.

Robertson Asbestos Protected Metal sheets come in black, maroon and aluminium colours—of standard lengths and gauges of steel core Nos. 26 to 20. They may be obtained straight or curved, and can be erected in the same manner, at the same cost, and applied to the same pitch of purlins as ordinary corrugated sheets.

We want you to see a sample of this remarkable material and judge it for yourself. Ask for details, too, of the Wolverhampton Company's Engineering Department's Service—blue prints with full specifications are supplied for R.A.P.M. installations.

Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Makers of black and galvanised sheets, Ellesmere Port, Near Birkenhead.



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A—*Specially annealed steel sheet*

D—*Special waterproof coating*

C—*Pre-saturated asbestos felt*

B—*Acid and moisture proof asphalt coating*

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Address ....

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run: Gas ½in.	Gas ¾in.	Steam Tubing ½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Rounded Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair ..	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Siripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's ..	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/11	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass 3/16in.	Cast Glass ¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/6½	0/11½	0/9½	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/5	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/8
Do., on frames each ..	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1¾	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/0¾	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0¾	0/0¼	0/1¼	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	2*d.*

	Per Foot Super Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/6

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/6
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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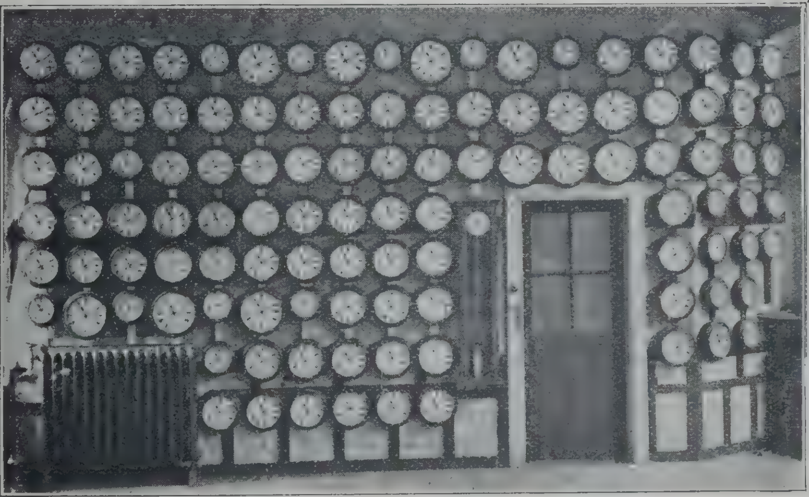

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATE PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machin't Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 2	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½+12½%	1/0½+12½%	11½+12½%	Plumber *previous* to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½+12½%	1/1½+12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Re-inforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 8	1/9	1/8	1/5		
1919 Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 29	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to the workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/9	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2¾		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924–Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924–Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage	Pipes, iron, 2″	3/1	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2″ ¾″	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves	Brass	5/6 7/9 13/4 each	
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	208/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed Stretchers	460/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers	450/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes	105/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings Standard list	−20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1¼″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	26/0 33/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T.	27/0 34/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list	−50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	−47½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	−35%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/7	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto	2/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto	3/2	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto	3/6	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz.	4*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz.	6*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz.	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ¼″	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic	7¾*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	32/6	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	26/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 45%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 42½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 28¾%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″×3″	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″×2½″	2/10	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″×2″	2/8	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	45/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	45/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	48/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	55/3	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	51/3	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	58/6	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	19/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/0	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 20/0 25/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	23/0	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	13/0	
	Ditto	European	21/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	20/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	4/10	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	4/7	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	79/3	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse	70/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	70/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
			5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″×10″, Welsh	480/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″×9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/2½	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—40%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—37½%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—22½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	13/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/6	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″×6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S.	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P.	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		7/3	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super.
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4*d.*	Per foot super.

AR

The ARCHITECT

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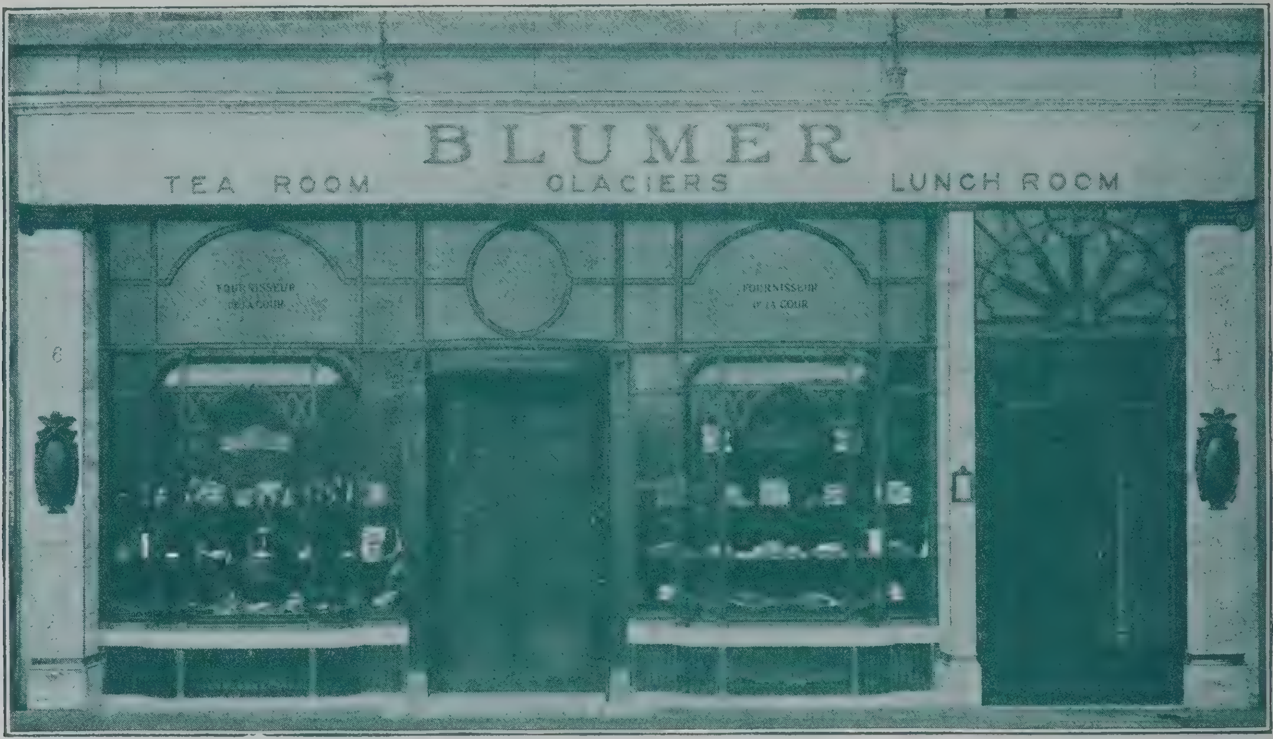

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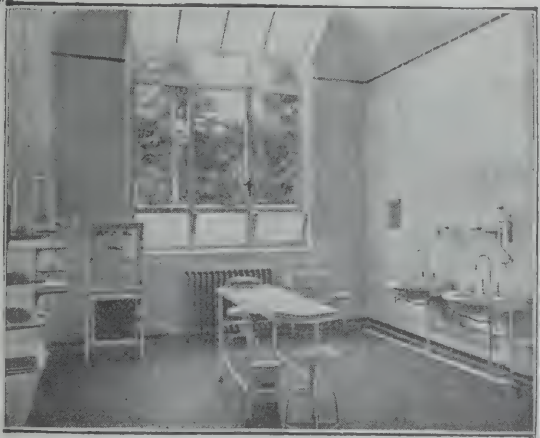

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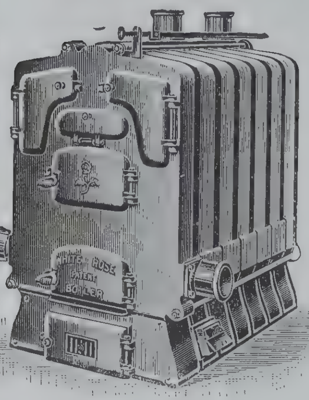

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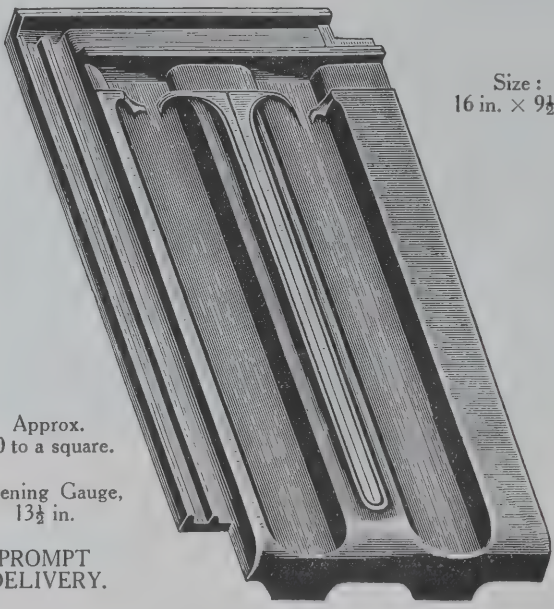

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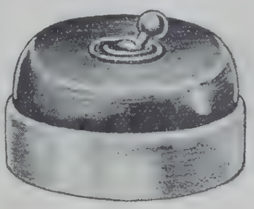

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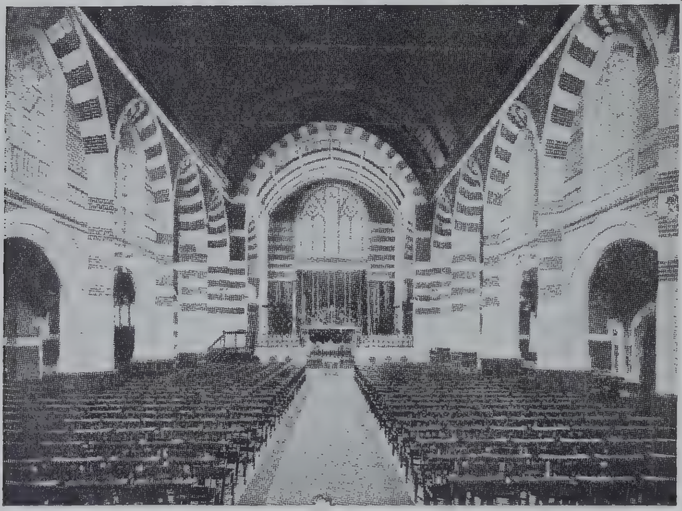

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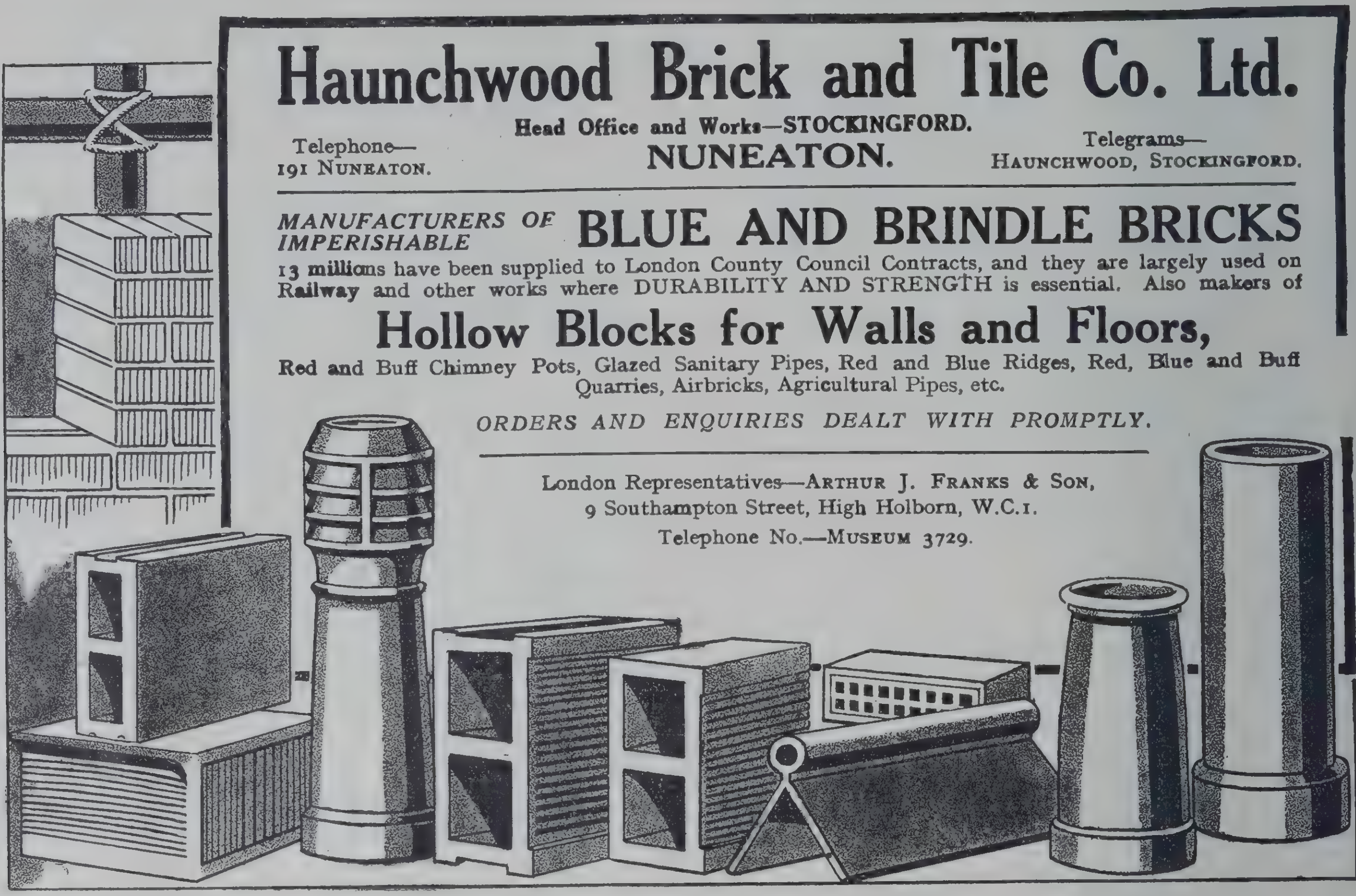

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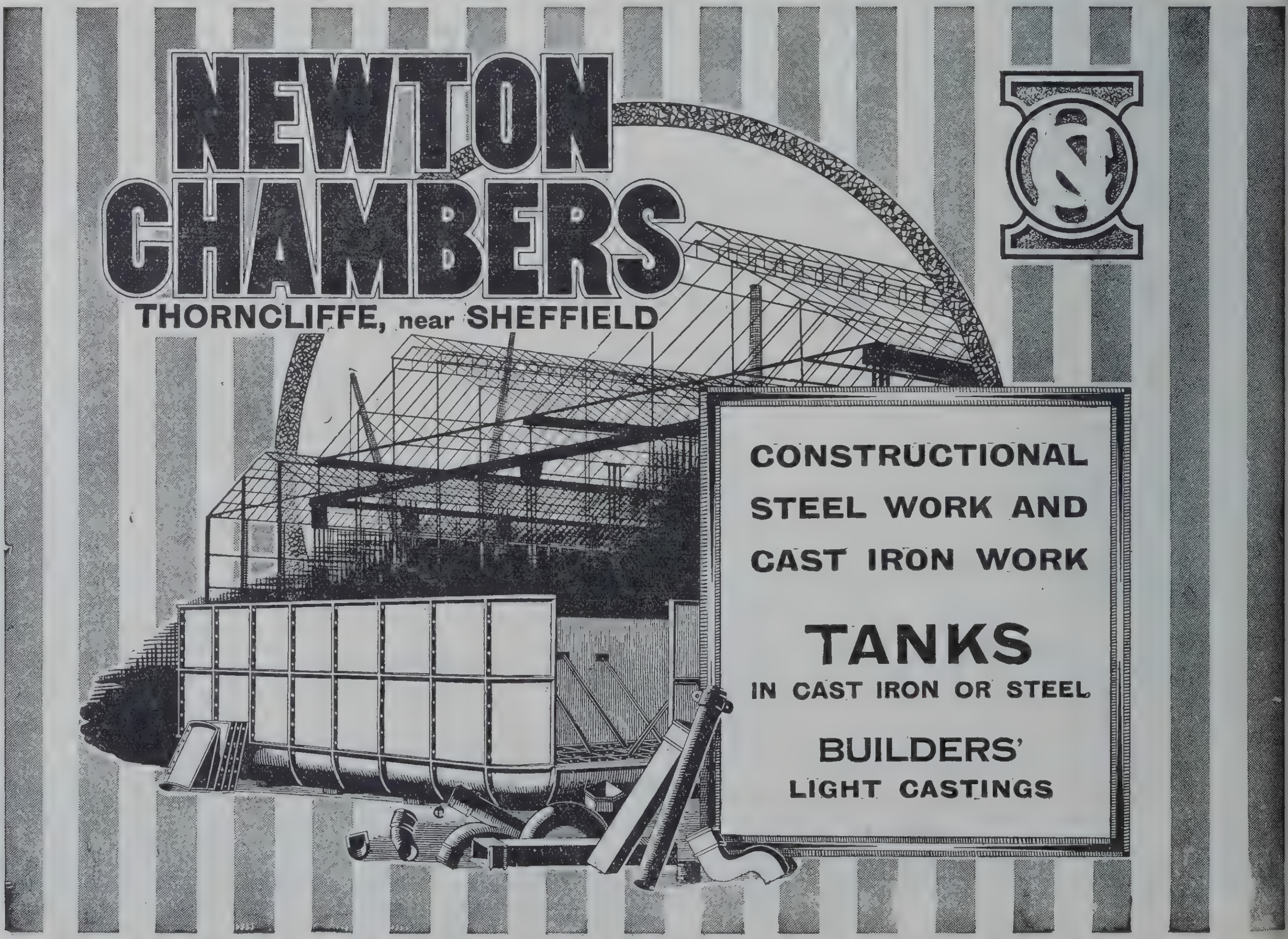

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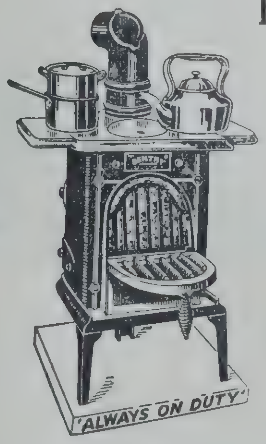

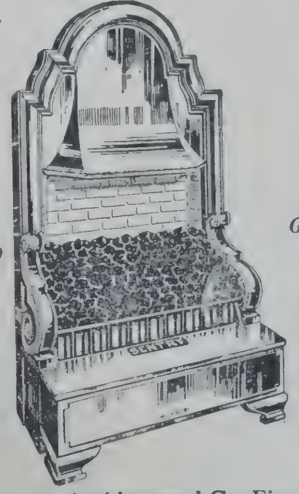

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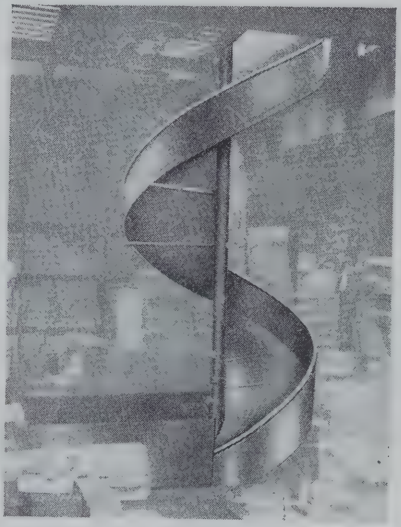

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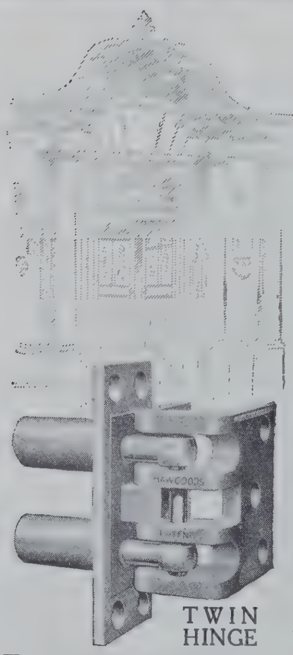

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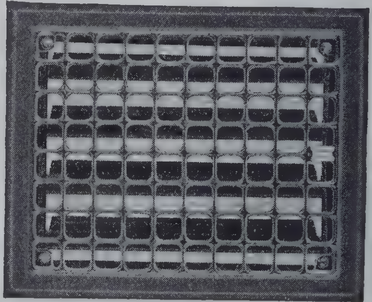

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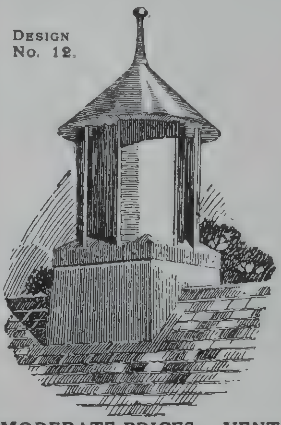

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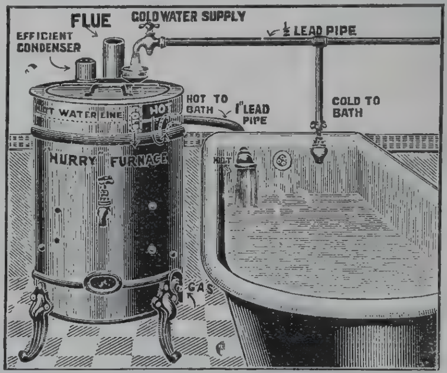

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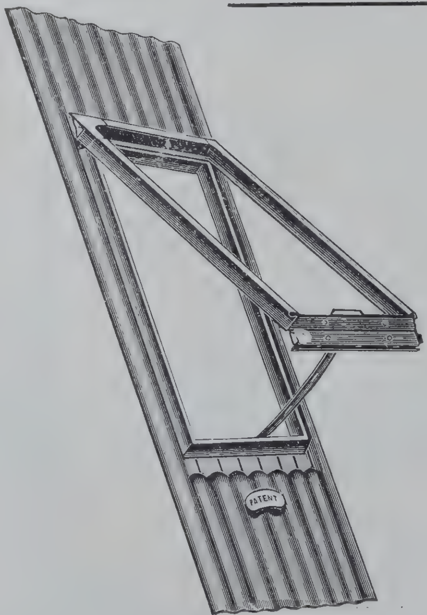

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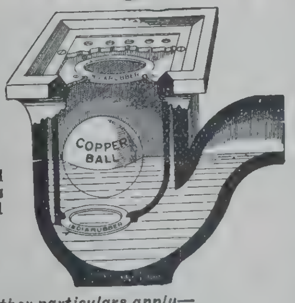

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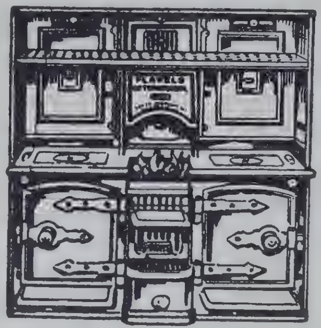

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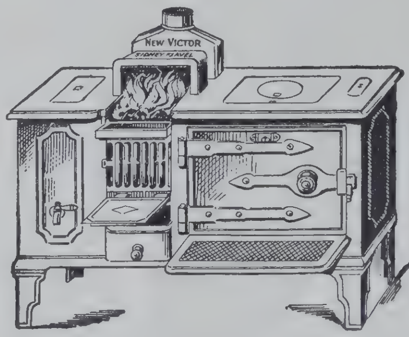

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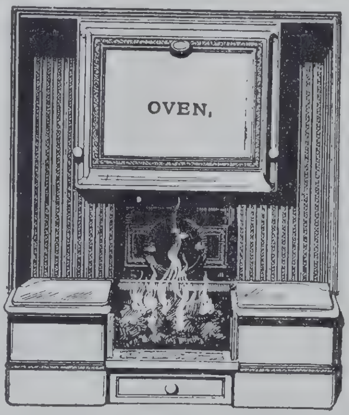

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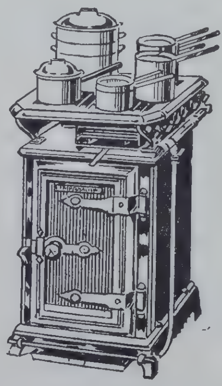

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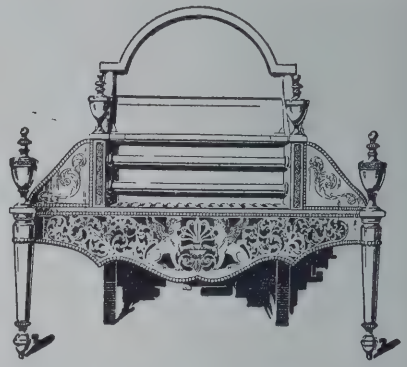

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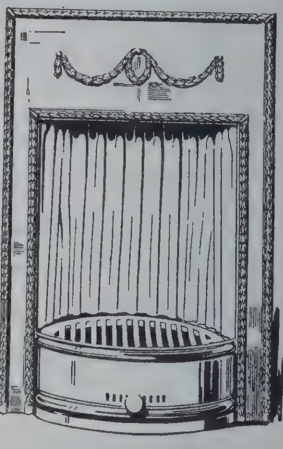

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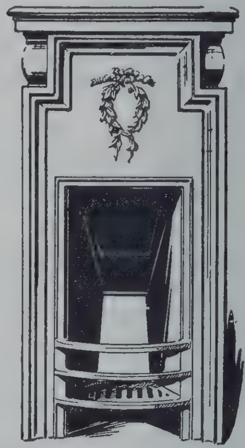

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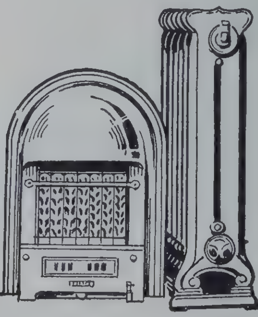

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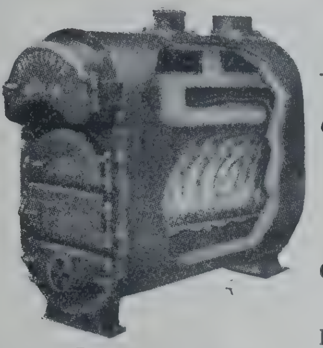

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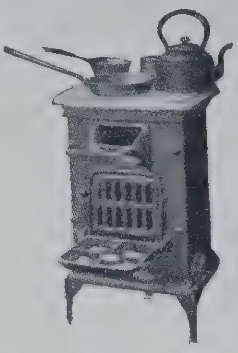

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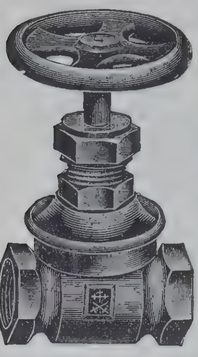

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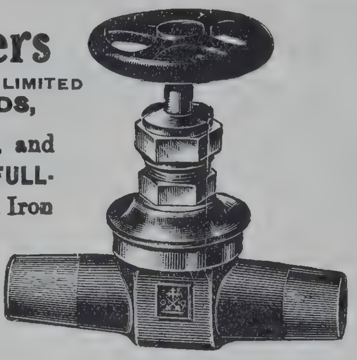

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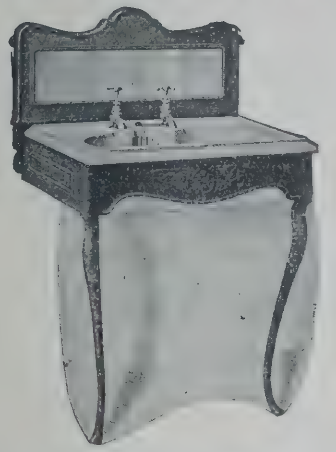
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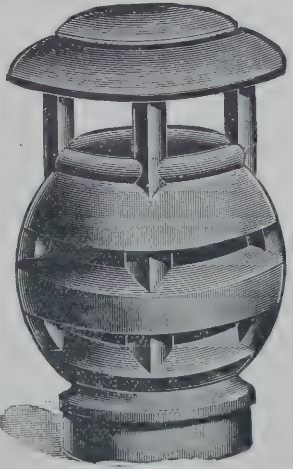
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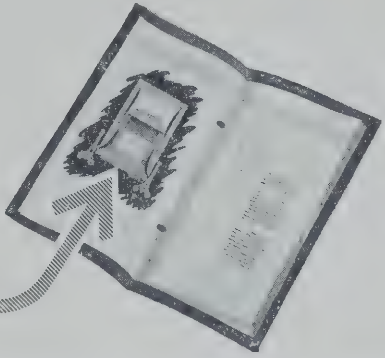

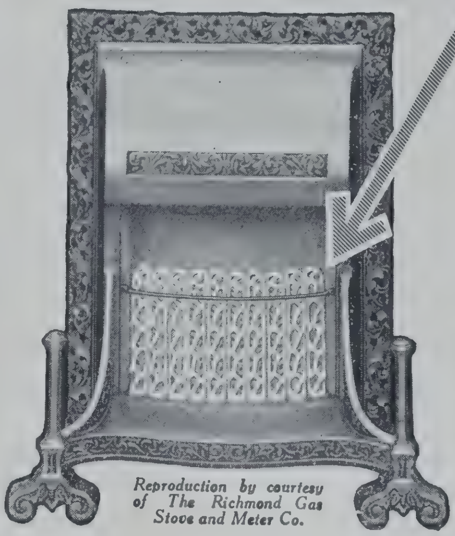

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NOTICE.

To Advertisers and Advertising Agents

In consequence of the necessity of closing pages for press on Wednesday, all fresh copy where proofs are required must reach this office by the Friday preceding publication, where no proof is required by Tuesday 5 o'clock.

TENDERS.

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works etc., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Friday, July 10, 1925, for the erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange at WALSALL.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at Walsall Head Post Office.

Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Thursday, July 9, 1925, for the extension of MONTAGU HOUSE, Whitehall, S.W.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application to, and Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from, the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

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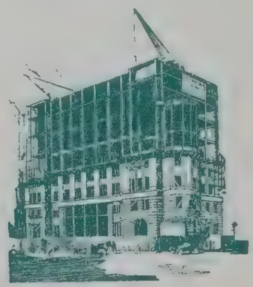

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